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EXECUTIVE

AND

LEGISLATIVE DOCUMENTS.

SESSION 1860--'61.

RALEIGH:

JOHN SPELMAN, PRINTER TO THE STATE.

1861.

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Ordered to be Printed.

John Spelman, Printer to the State.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

*To the Honorable, the General Assembly
of North-Carolina:*

GENTLEMEN: Elected by the universal suffrages of a free people, you have assembled at the time appointed by law, to consult together for the common good, and to adopt such measures as may be demanded by the public welfare.

Although your session opens amid political embarrassments in our Federal affairs of a character calculated to excite in every patriotic mind painful apprehensions for the maintenance of existing political relations with our confederate States, yet we are surrounded here at home with such evidences of happiness and prosperity as to impress us with a deep sense of our many obligations to the Supreme Being who has graciously directed our councils in the past, and upon whom must be our chief reliance for a safe deliverance from the evils that threaten the future of our country.

Within the political period embracing the past two years, our people have been signally blessed with physical health; the returns of agriculture, though somewhat diminished by the blighting influences of a drought that widely pervaded the country during the last season, have been such as to afford a reasonable reward to the labors of the husbandman: the increased yield of our mines furnishes gratifying evidence of the growing importance of that interesting branch

of industry ; the products of manufacturing and mechanical pursuits have steadily increased in amount and improved in quality ; commerce has prospered, and the advantages of education have been more widely extended than heretofore, exhibiting as ever the natural result of social development and moral elevation.

The moral and material progress thus satisfactorily evidenced may be traced for a cause, directly and unerringly, to the great system of Internal Improvements that has, for the past ten years, been prosecuted under the patronage of the State.

Our public works have steadily advanced from their beginning point on the Atlantic ocean far into the interior of the country, stimulating as they progress every department of industry, by offering new facilities of transportation, and opening up sources of public wealth that have heretofore slumbered and otherwise would have continued to slumber in their natural barrenness.

Guided by the example of my predecessors, I will proceed to lay before you the operations of the Government for the political period designated, and respectfully to suggest the adoption of such measures as, to me, the public interests may seem to require. More detailed statements than would be compatible with the nature of this communication, will be furnished by the heads of the several departments in their regular biennial reports.

PUBLIC DEBT AND FINANCES.

The subject to which I shall first invite your attention, deeming it of primary importance, is the condition of the finances of the State.

A rigid observance of the public faith, is a sentiment deeply impressed upon the minds and hearts of the people of North Carolina, and the more sacredly cherished, because of the fact that in all our past history that faith has received no tarnish. This well known disposition of the public mind for-

bids a doubt that you will see that ample provision is made to meet, beyond every contingency, the accruing interest on the public debt, and for the payment of the principal upon maturity. And happily for us, the discharge of this duty, as will appear from an examination of our financial affairs, will not so much require additional legislation and the imposition of increased taxes, as the abstaining from such new and untried measures as may diminish the present receipts of the Treasury.

The following abstract, taken from the books of the Public Treasurer, exhibits the amount of the debt of the State on the 1st day of October last, the beginning of the present financial year, together with the purposes for which it was contracted.

For the North-Carolina Railroad,	\$ 3,000,000
“ Atlantic and North-Carolina Railroad,	1,466,505
For Western North-Carolina Railroad,	1,130,000
“ Wilmington, Charlotte, and Ruth- erford Railroad,	400,000
For Fayetteville and Western Rail- road,	300,000
For Gaston and Weldon Branch Rail- road,	87,000
	<hr/> \$ 6,383,505
For Plank Roads,	180,000
“ Rivers and Canals,	830,000
“ Lunatic Asylum,	125,000
“ Literary Fund,	81,000
“ General Purposes,	1,530,000
	<hr/> \$ 2,746,000
	<hr/>
Total indebtednes,	\$ 9,129,505

In the foregoing list is embraced a debt of \$300,000 for

which the State was originally liable, as endorser, for the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, and for which she became responsible, as principal, upon the purchase of the property and effects of that Company.

In addition to the foregoing actual indebtedness, the public faith is pledged to the following Railroad Companies in the amounts named, upon a compliance with certain conditions set forth in their respective charters, and in a balance of the appropriation to the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Works :

To Wilmington, Charlotte, and Rutherford Railroad Company,	\$1,709,900
To Western North-Carolina Railroad Company,	2,870,000
“ Fayetteville and Western Railroad Company,	100,000
“ Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Works,	20,000
	<hr/>
	\$ 4,699,900

These Companies have so far complied with the provisions of their charters, entitling them to the aid of the State, as to leave no doubt that the whole of the above sum will be called for by them, within a very few years, with the exception of \$1,000,000 of the amount guarantied to the Western North Carolina Railroad Company, which will not be required, because of the fact that their road will be completed to the French Broad River, its present terminus, less by that amount, than was originally contemplated.

The State is also liable, by endorsement for the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company, in the sum of \$150,000. A loss on account of which, however, need not be apprehended, as the Company has ample means to discharge their debt at maturity.

The precise time at which the moneys becoming due the foregoing Railroad Companies will be applied for is by no means certain. It is not at all probable, however, that more

than \$1,500,000 will be required during the present and ensuing financial years. This sum would swell the amount of indebtedness to \$10,629,505; the annual interest on which, together with the average annual expenditures of the government, \$93,000, will give the sum of \$728,424.76 as an annual charge upon the Public Treasury for the present and coming years. This, it will be observed, embraces the interest on the maximum amount of debt for that period, which will not, however, have been contracted until some time in the next year, for which reason a deduction of several thousand dollars should be made from the sum stated as necessary for the one year, and the same amount added to that required for the other.

The receipts into the Treasury, from the ordinary sources of revenue, were, for the past two years, as follows :

Receipts for 1857-'58,	\$618,964.48	
" " 1859-'60,	691,319.54	
	<hr/>	
Total Receipts for past two years,	\$1,310,884.02	[sic]

To this sum should be added \$14,279.72, due from two defaulting sheriffs, and for which judgment has been obtained against the sureties on their official bonds.

The estimated receipts for the present and ensuing fiscal years are, as I am informed by the Public Treasurer, as follows :

Estimated receipts for 1860-'61,	\$866,602.39	
" " " 1861-'62,	889,822.67	
	<hr/>	
Total estimated receipts for next two years,	\$1,726,425.06	[sic]

It thus appears that the liabilities of the State can be met without any increase of the taxes at your present session, and, indeed, that they may be reduced without detriment to the public service.

This statement, however, is predicated on the supposition that the Sinking Fund will be charged with the payment of \$170,000 of the public debt falling due prior to the 1st October, 1863. The present condition and prospective receipts of that Fund, as will hereafter more fully appear, will justify such a course, and I, therefore, recommend that it be directed by the Legislature.

To meet the principal of the public liabilities, the State has the following stocks and effects:

Raleigh & Gaston R. R. stocks, <i>par value</i> ,	\$ 487,500
North Carolina " " "	2,000,000
" " preferred 6 p. cent. "	1,000,000
At. & N. Carolina R. R. stocks "	1,066,600
West'n N. Carolina " " "	1,130,000
Alb. & Ches. Canal " "	350,000
B'ds of Wil., Ch. & Ruth. R.R. Co.	400,000
" of Fayt. & West. "	300,000
Debt due from At. & N. C. R. R. Co.,	400,000
Interest on At. & N. C. R. R. Co.,	72,000
Principal of Sinking Fund,	457,040
	<hr/>
	\$7,663,140

A reliable provision has been made for the payment of the public debt as it falls due, by the creation of a Sinking Fund. The receipts of this Fund consist of the dividends of all the railroad stocks owned by the State, and such balances as may remain in the Public Treasury, from time to time, after paying all current demands upon it. The whole amount of the Fund at this time is \$457,040. The following are its receipts for the two past fiscal years, together with the sources from whence derived:

Receipts by dividends on N. Carolina R.R. stock,	\$220,000
“ “ Ral. & Gast. “ “	78,000
“ Surplus Revenue,	100,000
“ Interest on Bonds,	21,570
<hr/>	
Total receipts for two last years,	\$419,570

The rapidly increasing business of our railroads gives the highest assurances that this Fund will prove fully equal to the great purpose for which it was established. After the present year its annual receipts will probably not fall short of half a million of dollars, and may possibly exceed that amount.

An obvious reason why our railroads may be relied upon for reasonable dividends, when prudently managed as at the present time, is to be found in the fact that they are constructed mainly by slave labor; which, for all purposes, not requiring mechanical skill, is undoubtedly the cheapest that can be employed.

No more conclusive evidence of this fact could be desired than that furnished by a comparison of the cost of ours with the cost of roads constructed with a different kind of labor.

Our great line of road, from Beaufort Harbor to Cowana, (Duck Town,) on the Tennessee line, a distance of five hundred and sixty miles, will, when completed, cost \$12,610,000. Of this line of road, three hundred and forty-eight miles have been actually completed; fifty miles more let to contract, and the remainder, one hundred and sixty-two miles, has been surveyed and careful estimates made of the cost, so that the entire cost of the road, when finished, may be stated with almost exact certainty. On the other hand we find that the Erie road, in the State of New York, some four hundred miles in length, cost \$32,000,000. Or, differently stated, the cost of our road will be \$22,500, while that of the Erie is \$80,000 per mile. A clear profit on the former of \$1,550 per mile would give a dividend of 6 per cent.,

while on the latter it would require a nett profit of \$4,800 per mile to give the same dividend.

Like comparison between roads similarly situated will never fail, it is believed, to develope the fact of the superior cheapness of slave labor when employed in the construction of railroads.

Financially and socially this is an important fact for us. It gives the assurance that our railroad investments will prove dividend-paying stocks, and that the public debt, contracted for the construction of these works, will be finally liquidated thereby. I have an abiding conviction that many of the present generation will live to see our public debt paid off by receipts from railroads, and the roads themselves left unencumbered, yielding a richer revenue to the State than has heretofore been collected by taxation, and superseding, entirely, the necessity for taxation.

The fact is an important one, too, in a social point of view, as it teaches us that there is a proper division of labor, which, if wisely observed, will avoid all possible conflict of interests, and enure to the advantage of all. This division consists in the employment of slave labor, where physical force rather than an exercise of the mental faculties is required, and the assignment of that field of labor, demanding the employment of skill and educated reasoning faculties in its profitable pursuit, to the white race, where these qualities are mainly and almost exclusively to be found.

The marshalling of labor upon this principle is dictated, it is believed, by a sound public policy, extending to the development of that variety of the industrial employments, and the perfection of that mechanical and manufacturing skill that go to make up the power of a State, and to that harmony of interests so necessary to every well organized society.

RAIL ROADS.

The State having embarked largely in works of internal

improvement, their condition and prospects will furnish, doubtless, an interesting subject of your deliberations.

By virtue of an act of the Legislature, at its last session, the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Works were purchased for the State by the Governor, at a sale directed by the first mortgage creditors, for the sum of \$365,000. No purchase money was paid beyond that on debts of prior lien to those for which the State was responsible, and which were secured by a second mortgage. The amount thus paid is \$34,730.97, and the amount secured by second mortgage to the State is \$300,000, upon which \$35,385 of interest was due at the time of the sale.

Soon after the sale the entire works and property of the Company were transferred to the State, and have been since managed by a Commission, as directed by the act. Many useful repairs have been made under the direction of this Commission and the river has been opened for navigation, with a minimum depth of five feet water, from Fayetteville to the Gulf, in the midst of the Coalfields, a distance of 81 miles. The navigation is temporarily suspended in consequence of an accident occasioned by a recent freshet, to which these works will be more or less liable until substantially rebuilt. A report from the Commission, giving a detailed account of their operations, will be laid before you at an early day, for which occasion I will reserve such suggestions relative to this improvement as I may deem necessary to its maintenance.

By the provisions of an Act of 1856-'7, the Public Treasurer was required to deliver to the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal Company \$100,000, in the bonds of the State, upon the opening of their work for navigation.

In April, 1859, I made a personal examination of that improvement, throughout its entire length, and found that it afforded fair navigation for the class of vessels engaged in our inland commerce, which fact being duly certified to the Treasurer, by the Board of Internal Improvements, the bonds

of the State, to the amount named, were delivered to the Company. This canal, when fully completed, will give a depth of 8 feet water throughout, and a uniform width of 65 feet, and is destined to exert an important influence upon the commerce of a very productive section of the State. Further reference will be made to it before your session terminates.

The Fayetteville and Western Railroad is now completed, as I am informed, to the coal fields in Chatham county. A connexion between that and the North Carolina Railroad is much to be desired, and I respectfully recommend the subject to your favorable consideration.

The Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad is progressing satisfactorily towards completion, and promises advantages to the public fully commensurate with the gigantic character of the undertaking. The many difficulties already overcome by the Company having it in charge afford the highest evidences of the energy and enterprise of the people residing in the section of country through which it passes, and of the capabilities of that portion of our State. The eastern division of the road has been completed from a point near Wilmington to the distance of 75 miles, and the western division from Charlotte, a distance of 25 miles. The greater part of the remaining portion of the work is under contract and well advanced.

I am informed that the Company will probably ask a further loan from the State, to enable them to complete their work, and, all things considered, such a request will present high claims upon your favorable consideration.

It will be recollected that the terms upon which the patronage of the State has been extended to this enterprise, are not so favorable as those upon which others of our leading works of improvement have been aided. In others of our railroad companies, two-thirds of the capital stock has been taken by the State, and a liberal loan made afterwards for the completion of their works; while, in the case of

this Company, the aid of the State consists of a loan of \$8,000 per mile of finished road, secured by a mortgage on all the property of the Company. When the importance of this road to the public is considered, it is apprehended that it will be difficult to discover a satisfactory reason for making so wide a difference between it and other works of a similar character, in dispensing the public patronage. In view of which, and the further fact that the mortgage now held by the State will prove an ample security for the loan heretofore made, and the one that will probably be asked for, I would respectfully but earnestly recommend, that such further loan as may be necessary to complete their works be made to the Company. Otherwise it will be driven to effect a loan upon second mortgage, at a great sacrifice of the interests of the stockholders, and to the embarrassment of the enterprise itself.

The first division of the Western North Carolina Railroad, extending from Salisbury to Morganton, a distance of 80 miles, has been completed to within eleven miles of its termination, and the second division, from Morganton to the western portal of the Blue Ridge tunnel, a distance of 40 miles, let to contract, upon which the grading is now being executed. From this point to the present terminus of the road on the French Broad River, near Ashville, a distance of but 20 miles, the work has not been let to contract, because of the prohibitory restrictions of the Company's charter.

These restrictions now interpose serious obstacles to the progress of this great work, and can no longer subserve any useful purpose. I therefore recommend that they be removed by the Legislature.

The importance of such legislation will more fully appear when it is borne in mind that the second division of the road extends to the western portal of the Blue Ridge tunnel, and, consequently, embraces what is known as the mountain section, which is by far the most costly part of the work.

Now, if it be required to fully complete this division before letting the work beyond the mountains to contract, that part of the road lying within the limits of the mountain section, and costing some million and a half of dollars, will be rendered totally useless while the division beyond the mountains is being constructed.

It was originally designed to extend this road so as to form a connection with the chain of road passing through the State of Tennessee to the Mississippi River, and the work has now progressed to that point, when sound policy indicates the propriety of locating the western connection and allowing the company to progress with the work as rapidly as the circumstances of the country will admit.

From the present terminus of the road, near Asheville, two routes have been surveyed to the Tennessee line and both found to be entirely practicable at comparatively a moderate cost. The one lies in almost in a due west course, through the counties of Haywood, Macon, Jackson and Cherokee, terminating at Cowana, (Duck Town,) and the other in a northerly direction, along the French Broad River, and terminating at the Paint Rock, forty-six miles below Asheville. At both of these points of termination connections can be had with the Tennessee Roads.

The selection of either one of these routes to the exclusion of the other, would fail to accommodate a large number of our fellow-citizens residing beyond the Blue Ridge, who have heretofore cheerfully contributed their rateable part towards appropriations for the construction of roads east of the mountains, with no other advantage to themselves than the mere hope held out of their extension among them at a future day. To disappoint this reasonable expectation, now that millions have been expended to overcome the great mountain barrier, would prove a sore disappointment to them, and would, in my opinion, be a departure from a true economical policy. These routes point in different directions, and, consequently, each would secure a business that the

other could not, and both would serve as valuable contributors to the main line of road east of Asheville.

I would therefore earnestly recommend that the Western North Carolina Railroad Company be allowed to construct their road over both the routes above designated, and that the State contribute the same proportion as heretofore.

As every delay in forming these connections will result in injury to investments already made, I would suggest no other restriction upon the progress of the work than a simple limitation as to the amount of money to be paid annually by the State; such a limitation being, in my opinion, necessary to a safe administration of the public finances.

The Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad is an unusually well constructed work and in successful operation. As was the case with others of our roads for the first few years after completion, it has as yet yielded no dividends to the stockholders; but the present earnings of the road, as reported to me, give satisfactory assurances that it will at an early day be classed among our dividend-paying roads.

This company will, as I am informed, ask that the State loan of \$400,000, with the back interest, amounting to \$72,000, be converted into preferred stock, and the road released from the mortgage upon it in favor of the State. The acceding to such a proposal would tend to facilitate the operations of the company, and could not result in an injury to the State, as no reasonable doubt can exist that the company would be able to pay 6 per cent. annually on such preferred stock, after the present year. A similar policy was pursued towards the North Carolina Railroad Company with marked beneficial consequences.

The report of the Commissioner to examine into the affairs of this company has been handed in within the past few days, and is herewith transmitted.

The Wilmington and Manchester road, in which the State has a small interest, has as yet yielded no dividends, in consequence, as is believed, of pecuniary embarrassments incurred in its construction.

The condition of the other companies in which the State is a stockholder, will more satisfactorily appear from the following exhibit of dividends paid by them in the last and present years :

	1859-60.	
By N. C. R. R. Co., 6 p. ct. on preferred stock,	\$120,000	
By 2 and 3 p. ct. on common stock,	150,000	
	<hr/>	\$270,000
By Wil. & Weld. R. R. Co. 8 per cent.,	\$212,632	
Ral. & Gast. R. R. Co., 4 and 6 per cent.,	97,330	309,962
		<hr/>
Total dividends paid in 1859-60,		\$579,962

The fact of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company paying but four per cent. dividend in 1860, is to be accounted for by a change of their financial year, which embraces but eight months of that period.

In support of the policy here recommended as the proper one to be pursued towards our works of internal improvement, no more weighty argument could be offered than the general benefits resulting from such as have already been completed. These are everywhere to be witnessed, and especially in the increased value of real estate. The assessed value of real estate in North Carolina, at the several periods named below, is as follows :

In 1815, \$53,521,513—in 1836, \$51,021,317—in 1850, \$55,600,000—in 1855, \$98,075,969—in 1860, \$126,000,000.

It thus appears that from 1815 to 1836, a period of twenty years, the value of our real estate actually decreased, while there was only an increase of \$2,100,000 from 1815 to 1850, a period of thirty-five years. From 1850 to 1860, ten years, the increase has been \$70,400,000. Now, it will be recollected that most of our works of internal improvement have been constructed since the year 1850.

In that year we had but 250 miles of railroad, and that of a very imperfect character, while in the present year we have 834 miles of road in actual operation.

The increased value of real estate since 1850, will alone yield a revenue, at the present rate of taxation, of \$140,400.

Results like these will remove all doubt that the State has pursued a wise policy since 1850, towards works of this character.

AGRICULTURE.

An increase in the value of real estate is naturally accompanied by improvements in agriculture and an increase in the returns of agricultural labor. Among the most interesting evidences of the advance made in this branch of our industry, and of the spirit manifested in the cultivation of the soil, are the agricultural fairs now annually held in many parts of the State. These assemblies of the people greatly tend to the dissemination of intelligence and practical information upon the subject of farming, and it is well worthy of your consideration whether they be not deserving the patronage of the State.

Further, to give direction to individual enterprise, I would respectfully recommend the establishment of a Board of Agriculture, with the power to divide the State into agricultural districts, and to make suitable provisions for the giving of instruction in this branch of science. The creation of such a Board would be attended with a trifling expense, and the appropriation of a small amount towards the salary of a teacher in each district, in aid of individual and county contributions, it is confidently believed, would be a wise expenditure of the public money.

EDUCATION.

Since the last Session of the Legislature our system of public education, under the supervision of the able and zealous

Superintendent of Common Schools, has been still further improved in its practical operation, and attended, perhaps, with greater usefulness than at any former period. Under this system the means of education, in its primary branches, are placed within the reach of every child of the State.

There was distributed to the several counties for school purposes, by the Commissioners of the Literary Fund, in 1859, \$180,850.08, and a like amount the present year.

By virtue of a provision contained in the charter of the Bank of North Carolina, the Public Treasurer subscribed for the Literary Fund, to the capital stock of that Bank, an amount equal to the stock belonging to the Fund in the Bank of the State of North Carolina, the charter of which expired on 1st January last. In order to make payment of the first and second instalments of the newly subscribed stock, that officer visited the city of New York and negotiated a temporary loan in specie, upon highly favorable terms, and such as could not have been procured otherwise than by his presence there. This loan has been since paid off by payments made upon the stock in the Bank of the State of North Carolina.

A report from the Commissioners of the Literary Fund will be laid before you.

Our Common School System was established in the year 1840, before which time there was no instruction imparted in the State at the public expense. After an experience of twenty years it will not prove uninteresting to observe the extent of the influence of this system upon the general interests of education. And while it will not be pretended that the progress made within that period is wholly attributable to our Common Schools, yet it must be confessed that they have been mainly instrumental in awakening among our people a lively spirit on the subject of education.

The following comparative Statement exhibits, with reasonable accuracy, the extent of that progress :

	1840.	1860.
Number of male Colleges,	3	6
do. Female do.,	1	13
do. Academies and Select Schools,	141	350
do. Primary Schools,	632	4,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Whole number of Schools and Colleges,	777	4,369

	1840.	1860.
Number of scholars at College	158	900
do. at Female do.,	125	1,500
do. at Academies and select Schools,	4,398	15,000
do. at Primary Schools,	14,000	160,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Whole number of Scholars,	18,681	177,400

Most of our Colleges and High Schools have been established by, and are now under the control of the several denominations of christians, which is a fact not to be regretted, since the natural friends of education are to be found among those who are engaged in the advancement of religion and morals.

Before closing with this subject, I would make brief mention of the two Military Institutions recently established at Charlotte and Hillsboro'. Though not so classed, they maintain a standard of education, in the branches taught, fully as high as that which obtains in our best Colleges. I respectfully commend these Institutions to your favorable consideration, as worthy of the patronage of the State.

BOUNDARY LINE.

An Act of the Legislature, at its last session, made provision for running and re-marking the boundary line between North Carolina and Virginia. By virtue of the powers invested in me by the Act, I made several ineffectual efforts to procure a Commissioner to act on the part of this State with

such Commissioner as might be appointed by the Governor of Virginia. It is believed that the compensation allowed by the law is inadequate to procure the services of a competent person to discharge the duty assigned. The importance and delicacy of the office cannot well be over estimated, and the best talent should be employed in its execution.

In the course of my correspondence with the Governor of Virginia on the subject, I was advised that there was then a proposition before the Legislature of that State for running the line throughout its entire length. Whether the proposition was adopted or not, I have not been informed. This was the first intimation I had heard that the line was not already distinctly marked in other parts than those designated in our Act.

It is important that the location of the line should be clearly understood by the people of the two States, for which reason I would respectfully suggest the adoption of such legislation as may be thought necessary to accomplish that object.

Since the last adjournment of the Legislature the Hon. Thomas Ruffin resigned his office of Judge of the Supreme Court, in consequence of his health failing to such an extent as to conflict, in his opinion, with an efficient discharge of his duties. The retirement of this able and faithful officer furnishes a suitable occasion for a public acknowledgment of the inestimable value of his services to the State.

The vacancy thus caused was temporarily filled by the Governor and Council of State, by the appointment of the Hon. Matthias E. Manly to that office. Upon the acceptance of which he resigned his office of Judge of the Superior Court, and the Hon. George Howard was appointed to fill the vacancy.

The Hon. David F. Caldwell and the Hon. Jesse G. Shepherd, also, resigned their offices as Judges of the Superior Courts. The Hon. James W. Osborne was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of the former and the Hon. Robert S. French that of the latter.

It will devolve upon you, at your present session, to fill these vacancies by permanent appointments.

TAXATION AND REVENUE.

During the present year the question of taxation, and the principles upon which taxes should be imposed, have occupied, to a very considerable extent, the attention of the people. Propositions have been presented in the public discussions of the day, favoring the mode of taxing property according to value; in some instances, with a limited power in the Legislature of discrimination, and in others, without the power of discriminating, either "in favor of, or against any particular class of persons, or any particular species of property." All of these propositions involve, as an incident, such an alteration of the Constitution of the State, as to require of the Legislature to tax slaves according to value, instead of by enumeration, as at present.

The principle of taxing property according to value, may certainly be introduced with advantage, to a limited extent, in every revenue system; and could we imagine a condition of society where the circumstances of men and their mode of life were the same, and the property owned by them of a like nature and kind, it might be introduced generally, with equity and justice. But it is apprehended that such a state of society will not be found anywhere to exist, and certainly not in North Carolina.

The kind of property owned by our people, and the uses to which applied, are widely variant in their character. So, too, with their mode of life, their occupations and pursuits. Some own property of a useful and necessary kind, and which tends in its use to increase the public wealth and the general comforts of life; others, such as is not necessary and which, in its employment, fosters the growth of luxury, ministers merely to the pleasures, and too often to the vicious propensities of our nature.

Now, to act upon the general principle of taxing all property a uniform percentage upon the value, without regard to its character or kind and the uses to which it may be applied—whether it be employed in creating and multiplying the means of human existence, or in the wasting of life and the enervation of the vital powers of man, by cherishing luxurious indulgences—whether, in the encouragement of that honest industry that strengthens both body and mind, or the growth of vice and idleness that weaken both—is to my mind, to violate the plainest principles of political economy, to disregard the intelligent experience of mankind, and to sacrifice the best interests of society to the delusive teachings of a false philosophy.

It is claimed for this plan of taxation, that it involves a principle of equality. It certainly does, and therein lies the argument against it. It would treat as equal those things which, in themselves, are not equal, and which the public welfare requires should not be treated with equal favor by the government. It would impose an equal tax on a given amount invested by the merchant in sugar and coffee, which are among the necessities of life, and the same amount invested by the retailer of ardent spirits in the merchandise pertaining to his vocation; an equal tax upon books of useful instruction, and others of like value, that tend to the cultivation of a vitiated taste; in fine, it would obliterate the ordinary distinctions between virtue and vice which a moral people should keep constantly in view in every branch of legislation.

It is said, however, by some of the advocates of this plan, that property when employed in a way to lead to vice and idleness, should be taxed at a higher rate than when otherwise used, and that this may be done by requiring persons thus employing it to pay a tax for the license or privilege of so using their property.

This, certainly, would be an ingenious mode of escaping from some of the evil consequences of a practical application of this principle, and carries with it the admission, that it is

not a principle that will admit of a general, but only a limited and qualified employment.

A further consideration of the subject will discover still other considerations that will require a departure from this principle.

According to our present revenue law, most of the banking capital bears a tax of 75 cents on the share of \$100, in addition to an amount paid upon the profits of banking equal to the tax upon the profits of money loaned at interest. The business of banking, as is well known, usually yields with us a clear profit of from eight to twelve per cent annually, while persons having money at interest are prohibited by law from receiving more than six per cent.

Now, here is an instance of a discrimination between property employed in different ways, which, it is believed, will generally be conceded to be just. It is a distinction founded in the fact that, though both modes of employment may be equally useful to the public, the one yields a larger profit than the other, and consequently, is capable of bearing a heavier tax.

A discrimination should be made, it is submitted, between the different kinds of property, with reference to their relative advantages to the public at large. For instance: by our revenue law, a tax of one dollar on the hundred dollars value, is imposed upon pleasure carriages, gold and silver plate, jewelry and luxuries of the like kind; while a tax of but twenty cents, is imposed on a hundred dollars worth of land. And this because of the fact that the one is a mere luxury, while the other is a necessary; the one diminishes the public wealth, the other increases it. Yet the principle of *ad valorem* taxation would make no distinction between them, but place an equal amount of taxes upon equal values of each. And shall it be said that land, upon which human habitations are built and bread is made for the sustenance of life, and from the productions of which commerce and manufactures, and indeed all the occupations of men, derive

vitality and support, shall be placed upon a footing of equality, as regards taxation with pleasure carriages, gold and silver plate and the like articles of property, that minister merely to our luxurious tastes and withdraw from useful employments the amount of capital invested in them?

There are still other considerations that should be kept in view, in the shaping of a proper system of revenue, wholly inconsistent with the idea of making no discrimination between different kinds of property.

A very considerable number of our citizens make no surplus from the employment of their property, beyond the bare support of their families; and a law that would impose a tax upon every article of property, without distinction, would have the effect to deprive them of some of the prime necessities of life. The interests of the people of this State require, in my opinion, that many articles of property should be entirely exempt from taxation.

Thus far the principle upon which it is proposed to collect the revenue of the State has been considered with reference to its application to the various objects of property and the different modes of their employment. It is proposed now to consider the rule as applicable to persons in their several occupations requiring the employment of the mental and physical powers alone.

The proposition that in the collection of revenue it is unjust and inexpedient "to discriminate in favor of or against any particular class of persons," it is submitted, will be found equally as fallacious as that which would forbid a discrimination between the different kinds of property.

The injustice and inexpediency of such a rule cannot be more clearly illustrated than by citing an instance of its application in our present revenue law.

One of the provisions of that law imposes a tax of one per cent. on the incomes from the various learned professions, the salaries of State and county officers, of the officers of corporations and individual employments, when the amount received by any one person exceeds \$500.

Here there is no discrimination made between the lawyer and the mechanic, the physician and the overseer, the state or county officer, whose labor is performed within doors, and the railroad engineer, who, in conducting the locomotive, is exposed to the inclemencies of the weather and the many dangers incident to his profession ; they are all treated alike under this rule of equal taxation.

Such a rule, I maintain, is erroneous in its application to persons, that it is eminently just and proper, in the imposition of taxes to discriminate in favor of particular classes of persons engaged in certain pursuits. While I regard it as altogether proper to impose a tax upon the income of persons engaged in many of the learned professions ; upon salaried offices of the State and counties, and of some corporations, I consider it as inexpedient to impose any tax at all upon the mechanical and like employments, for the reason that the former are capable of bearing a tax, while the latter are not, in consequence of the fact that such employments are as yet in their infancy with us, and usually yield but little more than a bare support for the persons engaged in them. They are rather the proper objects of the fostering care and protection of the government than fit subjects of taxation.

In the collection of revenue from the proceeds of individual occupations, especial regard should be had, first to the lucrative character of the employments ; second, the comparative ease and freedom from risk with which the labor pertaining to them is performed ; third, their relative advantages to the public at large, and consequent claim upon the government for protection ; and discriminations should be made for or against the particular classes of persons engaged in them, accordingly as these considerations may indicate.

It were difficult, indeed, to lay down any general rule of taxation suitable to every condition of society and adapted to the ever changing circumstances of a people. However this may be, it is confidently believed, that upon a full consideration of the subject it will clearly appear that a general and

unqualified system of *ad valorem* taxation is not adapted to the condition of our people. In which event, there would be no necessity for an amendment of the constitution to produce conformity to such a system.

It will be borne in mind, that there is, in the constitution, no limitation upon the power of the Legislature to increase or reduce the taxes upon slave property, whenever the one or the other may become necessary to produce a just relation between the amount of taxes collected from that and other kinds of property. The limitation consists in requiring a uniformity of the poll tax upon white persons and slaves; white *males* only between the ages of 21 and 45 years, and *all* slaves, between the ages of 12 and 50 years, being subject to a tax.

Whether this provision be a just one or not, can in no way be more satisfactorily determined than by a consideration of its practical operation. The slaves of the State, according to an estimate made from the late census, may be stated at 315,000 in number, while the white population numbers some 800,000. The amount of taxes collected from the former, as appears from the Comptroller's books, is \$127,662, and from the latter \$53,332, for the present year. These sums, when apportioned among our entire population of each, would allow 40 cents for every slave and $6\frac{3}{4}$ cts. for each white person.

Now when the advantages derived from the government, by the various classes of our citizens be considered, it is submitted that the provision of our Constitution referred to, is in its practical operation, as above illustrated, substantially just towards all.

It is not, however, as a financial but as a social question that this proposition of amendment assumes its chief importance.

The entire exports of the surplus products of North-Carolina amount, in value, as far as a careful enquiry enables me to determine, to \$12,000,000 annually, of which \$11,000,000 at the least, may be stated as resulting directly and immediately from slave labor. This being taken as correct, it

appears then, that our whole social fabric is based upon and sustained by slave labor. There is scarcely an occupation of our people, whether mechanical, manufacturing, mercantile, or professional, that does not mainly depend upon it for a support. Without it, not a railroad could be built, and of those already constructed there would not exist the means of preventing their going to decay. Upon this labor rests the public credit, and without it the State could not procure a dollar in the market, though for the most useful purpose, because she would be wholly unable to pay the interest on the public debt already contracted. In a word, the social and material prosperity of our people and their means of living, greatly depend upon this species of labor. Its loss, with us, could never be fully supplied, for the most productive portion of our territory would not and could not be cultivated by the white race.

In view of these facts, it is clearly the part of a prudent legislation, to avoid carefully, every measure that would tend to the expulsion of this species of labor from the State. Already there exists a heavy drain upon it, in consequence of the greater profits resulting from its employment in the more southern States.

That the repeal of the clause of the constitution in question and the consequences that would inevitably flow from that act, would add another and a powerful influence to those already existing to expel slaves from the State, does not, to my mind, admit of a doubt.

Furthermore, the constitution as it exists, is consistent with itself. All free men have the right of voting for members of both branches of the Legislature, and all are required to pay a poll tax towards the support of the government. Were this tax repealed, there would exist that anomaly in free government, of the power of imposing taxes resting with one portion of our people, while the duty of paying them would remain to the other. Considered from this point of view, this feature of our constitution, which is sought to be

abrogated, affords a highly useful protection to all kinds of property of whatever nature.

Before concluding this subject, I would respectfully suggest a revision of our revenue law with a view to its amendment in such particulars as the public interests may require. I would especially recommend an amendment of the clause imposing a tax upon incomes and salaries, upon the principle heretofore indicated.

It is believed that the condition of the public finances will admit of a reduction of the tax upon land, from twenty to fifteen cents on the hundred dollars value. Such a reduction I deem necessary to the establishing of a just relation between the land tax and that imposed upon other property of a like kind.

I would that I could, consistently with a due regard to the public interests, conclude this communication with a reference simply to our domestic affairs. It is impossible, however, to close the eyes to the perilous condition of the confederacy, growing out of the agitation that has for many years been kept up against the institution of African Slavery as existing in the south.

The Republic has at last fallen upon those evils against which the Father of the Country so solemnly warned us in his parting advice—it is distinctly and widely divided by “parties founded upon geographical discriminations.”

The great body of the people of the northern and southern states entertain diametrically opposite opinions upon the subject of African Slavery: the former, that it is a social and political evil and a sin; the latter that it is a system of labor eminently well adapted to our climate and soil, right and proper within itself, and that so far from being a sin, its establishment among us is one of the providences of God for civilizing and christianizing that benighted race.

Were these sentiments entertained as abstract opinions merely, they would occasion but little disturbance to the government. It is far otherwise, however. This sentiment,

with the people of the north, has assumed the form of a bold and aggressive fanaticism, that seeks the annihilation of slavery in the south at all hazards and regardless of consequences. That such is its aim, the object and end of its daily and hourly labors, can no longer be the subject of a doubt.

Impelled by this spirit, the people of the northern States have violated our rights to an extent that would scarcely have been borne by any other people on earth. They have deprived us of our property, through lawless mobs, acting under the sanction of a high public opinion, and often too, with the connivance of their constituted authorities. Organized societies with them, have sent emissaries among us to incite slaves to insurrection and to bloodshed. Inflammatory publications, counselling slaves to rise against their masters, have been systematically circulated throughout the south by the dominant party of the north, sanctioned and endorsed by its most influential leaders. The Legislatures of a large majority of the non-slaveholding states have by solemn enactments, openly and shamelessly annulled a provision of the Constitution of the United States for the rendition of fugitive slaves, and have legislated directly and pointedly, with the view to prevent the owner from recovering such property.

Courts of justice among them have upon more than one occasion totally disregarded a law of Congress, enacted to secure our rights of property, and delivered over fugitive slaves to attendant mobs with a knowledge of their purpose to prevent their reclamation by force.

But little more than a year since, an armed organization was deliberately planned and set on foot by political societies and men high in public confidence at the North, for the purpose of heading an insurrection of slaves against their masters. The invaders came, and in the night time fell upon a week and unsuspecting community and murdered peaceable and unarmed citizens.

When captured and executed for their treason and murder, they were lamented by the great body of the people of the North, as though they had fallen in the performance of some meritorious public service. It may be doubted whether history furnishes another instance among a civilized people where treason and murder have been so sympathized with and applauded. Since which time, men most prominent in these demonstrations have been elevated to the highest offices of state, thus evidencing the deep and pervading sentiment of hostility in the North towards the institutions and the people of the South.

Such of the invaders as escaped were harbored in the non-slaveholding States, and upon demand, made according to the forms of the constitution, the executives of two of those States, Ohio and Iowa, pointedly refused to perform their sworn constitutional obligations by surrendering them to the justice they had fled.

Enormities like these could not have been perpetrated towards the people of any foreign nation without involving the country in a war. Indeed, it is now but too manifest that the people of the Southern States have not in this Confederacy that protection for their property which the subjects of Great Britain, France, or any other foreign country, can claim and enforce against us. Should the subjects of any foreign government be despoiled of their property by the people of Massachusetts or any other non-slaveholding State, restitution and indemnity would be made by our Government, upon demand, or reprisals and war against the United States, would enforce indemnity. But should the people of Massachusetts forcibly deprive a citizen of North Carolina of his property, he would have no such remedy, and indeed no remedy at all, since the constitution which provides for such cases, has been wholly annulled by the State of Massachusetts.

The forbearance with which the South has borne these indignities and wrongs, has utterly failed to secure a corres-

ponding forbearance upon the part of our aggressors. The spirit of fanaticism by which they are influenced, growing bolder by its lawless riot and unobstructed indulgence, has at last so far united the northern masses as to enable them to seize upon the general government with all its power of purse and sword. Two persons have been elected, respectively, to the offices of President and Vice-President, exclusively by the people of one section of the country, upon a principle hostile to the institutions and domestic polity of the other.—Neither of them received an electoral vote in all the fifteen Southern States, and neither could have uttered, in many of them, the political sentiments upon which they are elevated to power, without subjecting himself to the penalties of the local criminal laws. A clearer case of a foreign domination as to us could not well be presented; and that it will be a hostile domination, past occurrences and the circumstances under which they have been elected, forbid us to doubt. That any people, having a due appreciation of the principles of liberty, could long submit to such a domination, it is impossible to suppose.

They now tell us, that this election has been conducted according to the forms of the Constitution, and that, therefore, the people of the South should take no exception to the fact. They, who themselves have utterly refused to be bound by that Constitution, now hold it up to us as a bond to secure us from defending our property and lives against their oppressions.

It is true Abraham Lincoln is elected President according to the forms of the Constitution; it is equally true, that George the Third was the rightful occupant of the British throne, yet our fathers submitted not to his authority.—They rebelled not against the man, because of any defect of his title to the crown, but against the more substantial fact—the tyranny of his ministers and parliament. That power “behind the throne,” and which, in the name of the throne, attempted to deprive them of their liberties, is the one with

which they grappled. So it is with us. It is not the man, Abraham Lincoln, that we regard, but the power that elevated him to office, and which will naturally maintain a controlling influence in his administration. And can it reasonably be expected, that men who have totally disregarded their constitutional obligations and proved so dangerous in the administration of their State governments, will learn moderation by this new gratification of their lust of power and dominion?

When it is considered that the sentiment of hostility to African slavery is deeply fixed in the minds of the northern people,—that for twenty-five years it has formed a part of their education,—been inculcated in the family circle, and taught to them from the pulpit, as a leading principle of their religion, together with the duty of its practical enforcement “everywhere and on every occasion,”—it must be confessed that there exists but little ground upon which to rest a hope that our rights will be secured to us by the general government administered at their hands.

This condition of public affairs, as was to have been expected, threatens the most deplorable consequences to the confederacy. Already, it is rendered more than probable that several of the Southern States, in the exercise of the natural rights of nations, will separate from the Federal Union before the termination of your present session. Such an occurrence, would present a grave state of facts commanding your most serious and solemn deliberation.

It cannot for a moment be supposed, that we could submit to have the policy of the abolition party, upon which their candidate for the Presidency has been elected, carried out in his administration, as it would result in the destruction of our property and the placing the lives of our people in daily peril; and even though this should not be immediately attempted, yet, an effort to employ the military power of the General Government against one of the Southern States, would present an emergency demanding prompt and

decided action on our part. It can but be manifest that a blow thus aimed at one of the Southern States would involve the whole country in a civil war, the destructive consequences of which to us, could only be controlled by our ability to resist those engaged in waging it.

The civilization of the age, surely, ought to be a sufficient guarantee for the prevention of so great a calamity as intestine war, even though amid political changes of the magnitude of those going on around us. But should the incoming administration be guilty of the folly and the wickedness of drawing the sword against any Southern State, whose people may choose to seek that protection out of the Federal Union which is denied to them in it, then we of North Carolina would owe it to ourselves—to the liberties we have inherited from our fathers—to the peace of our homes and families, dearer to us than all governments, to resist it to the last extremity.

Ours is a government of public opinion and not of force; and the employment of military force to control the popular will would, if successful, result in a galling and inexorable despotism.

The prevention then, of civil war, and the preservation of peace amongst us, are the great objects which North-Carolina should resolve upon securing, whatever changes the government may undergo.

In view of the perilous condition of the country, it is in my opinion, becoming and proper that we should have some consultation with those States identified with us in interest and in the wrongs we have suffered; and especially those lying immediately adjacent to us. As any action of ours would of necessity materially affect them, it would be but consistent with the amicable relations that have ever existed between us, to invite them to a consultation upon a question that so deeply affects us all. From a calm and deliberate consideration of the best mode of avoiding a common danger, much good might result, and no evil could.

In thus proceeding we would shew to the world a disposition to exhaust every peaceable remedy for the solution of our difficulties, and a firm determination to maintain our rights "in the Union if possible and out of it if necessary."

Such a step, too, would be but a becoming mark of respect to that considerable portion of the people of the non-shaveholding States who have ever been disposed to acknowledge us as equals in the Union, and who have, on many occasions, gallantly struggled to secure our Constitutional rights.

I therefore respectfully recommend that you invite the Southern States to a conference, or such of them as may be inclined to enter into consultation with us, upon the present condition of the country. Should such a conference be found impracticable, then I would recommend the sending of one or more delegates to our neighboring States with the view of securing concert of action.

I also think, that the public safety requires a recurrence to our own people for an expression of their opinion. The will of the people once expressed, will be a law of action with all, and secure that unanimity so necessary in an emergency like the present.

I therefore recommend that a convention of the people of the State be called, to assemble immediately after the proposed consultation with other Southern States shall have terminated.

The subject of our military defences will require your early attention. I would recommend a thorough reorganization of the militia and the enrollment of all persons between the ages of 18 and 45 years. With such a regulation, our muster roll would contain nearly a hundred and ten thousand men.

I would also recommend the formation of a corps of ten thousand volunteers, with an organization separate from the main body of the militia, and that they be suitably armed and equipped.

That your proceedings may be conducted in a spirit of harmony and conciliation, and that they will redound to the honor and welfare of North Carolina and our common country is my fervent wish.

JOHN W. ELLIS.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

RALEIGH, Nov. 20th, 1860.

Ordered to be Printed.

W. W. Holden, Printer to the State.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, &c.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.—CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE.

Magna Charta of King John,	15 June, 1215.
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Bill of Rights, (1 William & Mary, session 2, ch. 2,)	1689.
Act for the surrender of the Proprietary Title to Carolina, (2 Geo. II. ch. 34,)	1729.
Grant to Lord Carteret, afterwards Earl Granville,	17 Sept. 1744.
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Constitution of the State of North-Carolina,	18 Dec. 1776.
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CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

WE, the People of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty, to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION I.

All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SECTION II.

The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States; and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding

Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North-Carolina five, South-Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the Executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers; and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SECTION III.

The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year; of the second class, at the expiration of the fourth year; and of the third class, at the expiration of the sixth year; so that one third may be chosen every second year. And if vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments, until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of

the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote, unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President *pro tempore*, in the absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments: when sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Judgment, in cases of impeachment, shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit, under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment, according to law.

SECTION IV.

The times, places, and manner, of holding elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may, at any time, by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

SECTION V.

Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller num-

ber may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties as each House may provide.

Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

Each House shall keep a Journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may, in their judgment, require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either House, on any question, shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the Journal.

Neither House, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

SECTION VI.

The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest, during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time, and no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office.

SECTION VII.

All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose, or concur with, amendments, as on other bills.

Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his objections, to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their Journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and, if approved by two-thirds of that House, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the Journal of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted,) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return; in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution, or vote, to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary, (except on a question of adjournment,) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be repassed, by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

SECTION VIII.

The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, to pay the debts, and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises, to be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes;

To establish an uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States ;

To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures ;

To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States ;

To establish post offices and post roads ;

To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing, for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries ;

To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court ;

To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations ;

To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land or water ;

To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years ;

To provide and maintain a navy ;

To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces ;

To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions ;

To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining, the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress ;

To exercise exclusive legislation, in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other useful buildings ;—And

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for

carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or office thereof.

SECTION IX.

The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year eighteen hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

The privilege of the writ of *Habeas Corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

No bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law shall be passed.

No capitation, or other direct tax, shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census enumeration herein before directed to be taken.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State.

No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to, or from, one State, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title, of any kind whatever, from any king, prince or foreign State.

SECTION X.

No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money;

emit bills of credit; make any thing but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the nett produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.

No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops, or ships of war, in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION I.

The Executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice President, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress: but no Senator or Representative, or persons holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The

President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose, by ballot, one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall, in like manner, choose the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and the majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the Vice President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them by ballot the Vice President.

The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

In case of removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

The President shall, at stated times, receive for his servi-

ces, a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Before he enter on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation :

“I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States.”

SECTION II.

The President shall be Commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices; and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, Judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law. But the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers, as they may think proper, in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of department.

The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

SECTION III.

He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he may think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

SECTION IV.

The President, Vice President, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery, or other high crimes or misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION I.

The judicial power of the United States, shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges both of the Supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall at stated times, receive for their services, a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SECTION II.

The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and the treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other pub-

lic ministers, and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States; between a State and citizens of another State; between citizens of different States; between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States; and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens, or subjects.

In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, and those in which a State shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original Jurisdiction. In all the other cases before-mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations, as the Congress shall make.

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

SECTION III.

Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open Court.

The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION I.

Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the

public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

SECTION II.

The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the Executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

SECTION III.

New States may be admitted by the Congress in this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned, as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have power to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory, or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

SECTION IV.

The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union, a republican form of government, and shall protect

each of them against invasion ; and on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive, (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislature of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress ; provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article ; and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

All debts contracted, and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution as under the Confederation.

This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land ; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State, to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before-mentioned, and the members of the several State Legislatures, and all Executive and Judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound, by oath or affirmation, to support this Constitution ; but no religious test shall ever be re-

quired as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

The ratification of the Conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

DONE in Convention, by the unanimous consent of the States present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eight-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the twelfth. In witness whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,
President, and Deputy from Virginia.

New Hampshire.

John Langdon,
Nicholas Gilman.

Massachusetts.

Nathaniel Gorham,
Rufus King.

Connecticut.

William Samuel Johnson,
Roger Sherman.

New York.

Alexander Hamilton.

Georgia.

William Few,
Abr. Baldwin.

New Jersey.

William Livingston,
David Brearley,
William Patterson.
Jonathan Dayton.

Virginia.

John Blair,
James Madison, jun.

North-Carolina.

William Blount,
Richard Dobbs Spaight,
Hugh Williamson.

Maryland.

James McHenry,
Dan'l of St. Thos. Jenifer,
Daniel Carroll.

Pennsylvania.

Benjamin Franklin,
Thomas Mifflin,
Robert Morris,
George Clymer,
Thomas Fitzsimons,
Jared Ingersoll,
James Wilson,
Gouverneur Morris.

Delaware.

George Read,
Gunning Bedford, jun.
John Dickinson,
Richard Bassett,
Jacob Broom.

South-Carolina.

John Rutledge,
Charles C. Pinckney,
Charles Pinckney,
Pierce Butler.

ATTEST,

WILLIAM JACKSON,
Secretary

AMENDMENTS.

ARTICLE I.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II.

A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III.

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house

without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service, in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled, in any criminal case, to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation, to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.

ARTICLE VII.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved ; and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ARTICLE IX.

The enumeration in the constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States, respectively, or to the people.

ARTICLE XI.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State.

ARTICLE XII.

The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice President, one of whom at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves ; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for

as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice President; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice President, and the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of Government of the United States directed to the President of the Senate; the President of the Senate shall, in presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such a majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the 4th of March next following, then the Vice President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.

The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President: a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President, shall be eligible to that of Vice President of the United States.

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escaping from one State to another, shall be delivered up to those entitled to service,	4	2
<i>Powers</i> , not delegated, are reserved to the people, or, when not prohibited, to the States, 10th amendment.		
Legislative—See <i>Congress</i> ,	1	1
Executive—See <i>President</i> ,	2	1
Judicial—See <i>Judicial</i> ,	3	1
<i>Presents</i> , emoluments, office, or title, from a foreign king, prince, or State, to persons holding offices of profit or trust prohibited,	1	9
<i>President of the U. S.</i> vested with the executive power,	2	1
shall be chosen for four years,	2	1
how elected,	2	1

	ART.	SEC.
qualifications for,	2	1
compensation of,	2	1
shall take an oath of office,	2	1
may be removed by impeachment,	2	4
<i>President of the U. S.</i> , powers of—		
shall be commander in chief of the army and navy,	2	2
may require the written opinions of the heads of departments,	2	2
may reprieve and pardon,	2	2
may make treaties with consent of the Senate,	2	2
may appoint to office with the consent of the Senate,	2	2
shall fill up vacancies happening during the recess of the Senate,	2	2
<i>President of the U. S.</i> , duties of—		
shall give information to Congress, and recommend measures,	2	3
shall convene both Houses, or either House,	2	3
may adjourn them in case of disagreement,	2	3
shall receive ambassadors and public ministers,	2	3
shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed,	2	3
shall commission all officers of the U. S.,	2	3
in case of death, &c., shall devolve on the Vice-President, and on such other officer as may be provided by law,	2	1
<i>Privileges</i> , and immunities of citizens of the States— See <i>Citizens</i> .		
<i>Property</i> shall not be taken for public use, without just compensation; 5th amendment.		

Q.

<i>Quorum</i> , what shall be a, for business,	1	5
of States, in choosing a President by the House of Representatives,	2	1

R.

	ART.	SEC.
<i>Receipts</i> and expenditures, accounts of, to be published,	1	9
<i>Records</i> —See <i>Judicial Proceedings</i> ,	4	1
<i>Representatives, House of</i> , composed of members		
chosen every second year,	1	2
qualifications of the electors of its members,	1	2
qualifications of members,	1	2
shall not exceed one for 30,000,	1	2
shall choose their Speaker and other officers,	1	2
shall have the power of impeachment,	1	2
shall be the judge of the returns, elections,		
and qualifications of its members,	1	5
what shall be a quorum of,	1	5
any number may adjourn, and compel the attendance of absentees,	1	5
may determine the rules of proceeding,	1	5
may punish or expel a member,	1	5
shall keep a journal, and publish the same,		
except the parts requiring secrecy,	1	5
shall not adjourn for more than three days,		
nor to any other place, without the consent of the Senate,	1	5
one-fifth of present may require the yeas and nays,	1	5
shall originate bills for raising revenue,	1	7
shall receive a compensation, to be ascertained by law,	1	6
privileged from arrest during attendance, and in going and returning, except in certain cases,	1	6
shall not be questioned elsewhere for any speech or debate in the House,	1	6
shall not be appointed to the offices created, or whose compensations shall have been increased, during the time for which they are elected,	1	6

	ART.	SEC
can, whilst serving, hold no office under the United States,	1	6
shall not serve as primary electors of President,	2	1
and direct taxes apportioned according to numbers,	1	2
<i>Representation</i> of a State, vacancies in, supplied until a new election by the Executive authority thereof,	1	2
<i>Resolution</i> , order, or vote, requiring the concurrence of both Houses, (except for an adjournment,) shall be presented to the President, and undergo the formalities of bills,	1	7

Revenue—See *Vessels*.

<i>Rights of the Citizen</i> declared to be—	AMENDMENT.
liberty of conscience in matters of religion,	1
freedom of speech and of the press,	1
to assemble and petition,	1
to keep and bear arms,	2
to be exempt from the quartering of soldiers, in any house, in time of peace, without the consent of the owner; and in time of war, unless prescribed by law,	3
to be secure from any unreasonable searches and seizures,	4
to be free, except in the army, navy, and militia, from answering for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on presentment or indictment of a grand jury,	5
not to be twice jeopardized for the same offence,	5
not to be compelled, in criminal cases, to be a witness against himself,	5
not to be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due course of law,	5
private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation,	5

AMENDMENT.

that the accused, in criminal prosecutions,	
shall enjoy the right of a speedy public trial	
by an impartial jury of the vicinage; and	
the means necessary for his defence,	6
that, in civil cases, facts tried by a jury shall	
only be re-examined according to the rules	
of the common law,	7
that, in suits at common law, where the value	
shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of tri-	
al by jury shall be preserved,	7
that excessive bail shall not be required, ex-	
cessive fines imposed, nor cruel or unusual	
punishments inflicted,	8
that the enumeration of certain rights shall	
not operate constructively against the re-	
tained rights,	9

ART. SEC.

<i>Rules</i> , each House shall determine its own,	1	5
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S.

<i>Senate of the United States</i> , composed of two Sena-		
tors from each State,	1	3
how chosen, classed, and terms of service,	1	3
qualifications of members, 30 years of age, 9		
years a citizen, and an inhabitant of the		
State,	1	3
shall choose their officers, except the President,		
shall be the judge of the elections, returns,		
and qualifications of its members,	1	5
what number shall be a quorum,	1	5
any number may adjourn, and compel atten-		
dance of absentees,	1	5
may determine its rules,	1	5
may punish or expel a member,	1	5
shall keep a journal, and publish the same,		
except parts requiring secrecy,	1	5

ART. SEC.

shall not adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place, without the consent of the other House,	1	5
one-fifth of present may require the yeas and nays,	1	5
may propose amendments to bills for raising revenue,	1	7
shall try impeachments,	1	3
their judgments only to extend to removal from office, and to disqualify for any other,	1	3
members of, shall receive a compensation to be ascertained by law,	1	6
privileged from arrest,	1	6
shall not be questioned elsewhere for any speech or debate in the House,	1	6
shall not be appointed to offices of the United States, created, or whose emoluments shall have been increased during the terms for which they were elected,	1	6
<i>Senators and Representatives</i> , elections of, how pre- scribed,	1	4
<i>Senator</i> shall not be an Elector of President,	2	1
<i>Slaves</i> —See <i>Persons</i> held to service.		
<i>Speaker</i> , how chosen,	1	2
<i>States, prohibited from</i> entering into any treaty, alliance, or confed- eration,	1	10
granting letters of marque,	1	10
coining money,	1	10
emitting bills of credit,	1	10
making any thing a tender but gold and silver coin,	1	10
passing bills of attainder, ex post facto laws, or laws impairing contracts,	1	10
granting title of nobility,	1	10
laying impost, or duties on imports and ex- ports for their own use,	1	10

	ART.	SEC.
laying duties on tonnage without the consent of Congress,	1	10
keeping troops or ships of war, in time of peace,	1	10
entering into any agreement or contract with another State, or a foreign power,	1	10
engaging in war, unless invaded or in imminent danger,	1	10
<i>States</i> , new, may be admitted into the Union,	4	3
<i>States</i> may be formed within the jurisdiction of others, or by the junction of two or more, with the consent of Congress and the Legislatures, concerned,	4	3
<i>States</i> , <i>Judges of</i> , bound to consider treaties, the constitution, and the laws under it, as supreme,	6	1
<i>States</i> , majority of <i>all</i> , necessary to the choice of President,	2	1
<i>State</i> , each, to be guarantied a republican form of government ; protected against invasion ; and secured, upon application, against domestic violence,	4	4
<i>Supreme Court</i> —See <i>Court</i> .		

T.

<i>Tax</i> , capitation or direct, shall be laid only in proportion to census,	1	9
<i>Tax</i> , on exports from a State, prohibited,	1	9
<i>Taxes</i> , direct, shall be apportioned according to representation,	1	2
<i>Territory</i> , or property belonging to United States, Congress may make rules concerning,	4	3
<i>Test</i> , religious, shall not be required,	7	
<i>Titles</i> —See <i>Nobility</i> ,	1	9
<i>Title</i> , from foreign State—See <i>Present</i> ,	1	9
<i>Treason</i> , defined,	3	3
two witnesses, or confession, necessary for conviction,	3	3

	ART. SEC.	
punishment of, may be prescribed by Congress, with one limitation,	3	3
or other crime, persons charged with in one State, fleeing into another, shall, on demand, be delivered up,	4	2
<i>Treasury</i> , money drawn from only by appropriations,	1	9
<i>Treaties</i> , the supreme law,	6	1

V.

<i>Vacancies</i> happening during the recess of the Senate, may be filled temporarily by the President, in representation in Congress, how filled,	2	2
<i>Vessels</i> to enter, clear, and pay duties in the <i>States</i> , in which they arrive, or from which they depart,	1	9
<i>Vice-President of the United States</i> to be President of the Senate, except when exercising the office of President of the United States, how elected,	1	3
	2	1

and 12th amendment.

qualifications for, 12th amendment.

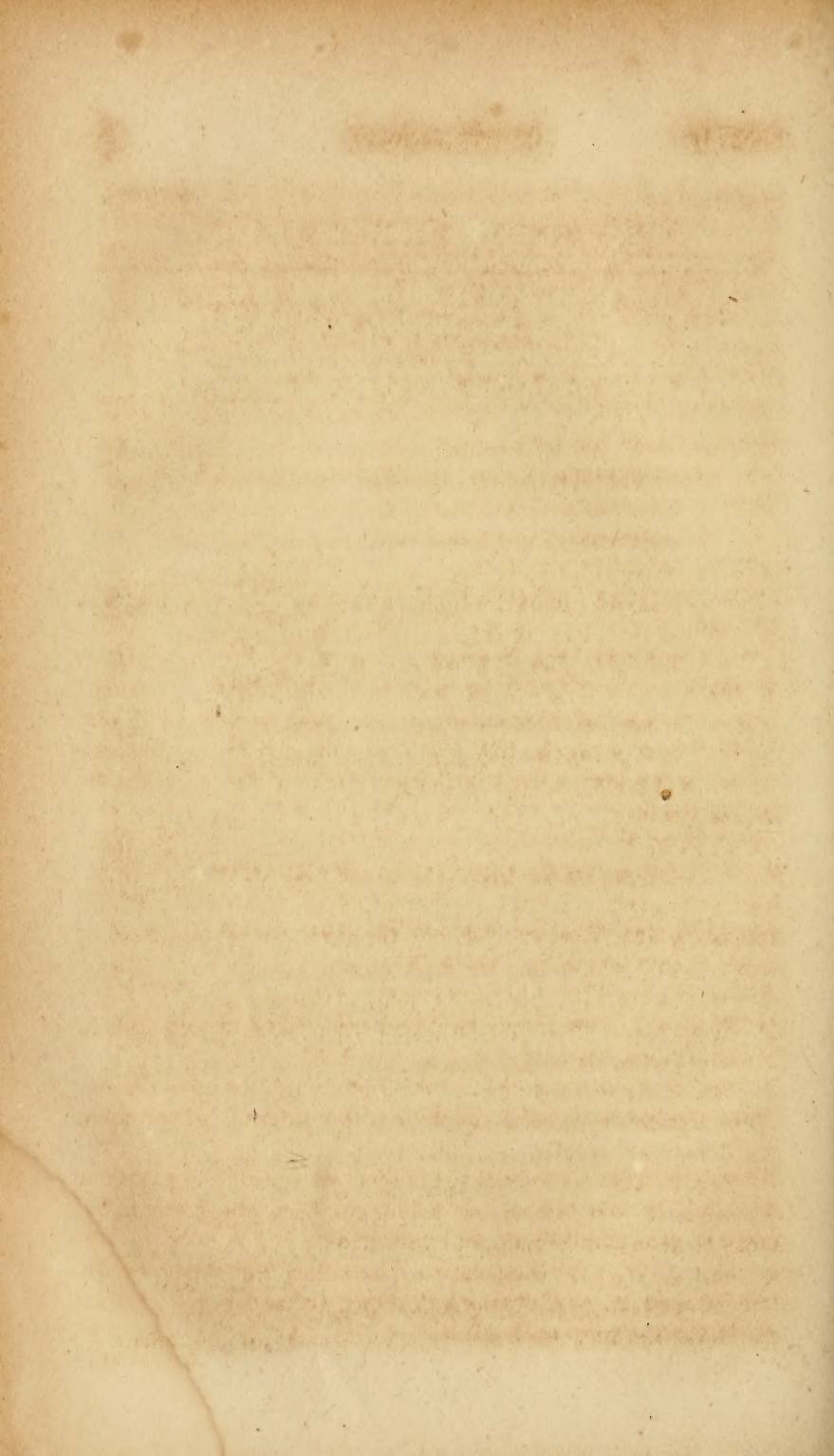
shall, in certain cases, discharge the duties of President,	2	1
may be removed by impeachment,	2	4

<i>Vote of one House</i> , requiring concurrence of the other,	1	7
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See *Resolution*.

W.

<i>Warrants</i> for searches and seizures, when and how they shall issue,	4th amendment.
<i>Witness</i> , in criminal cases, no one compelled to be against himself,	5th amendment.



Ordered to be Printed.

W. W. Holden, Printer to the State.

CONSTITUTION OF NORTH-CAROLINA, &c.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.—CONSTITUTION OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

At a Congress of the Representatives of the Freemen of the State of North-Carolina, assembled at Halifax, the seventeenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-six, for the purpose of establishing a Constitution, or Form of Government for the State :

A DECLARATION OF RIGHTS,

Made by the Representatives of the Freemen of the State of North-Carolina.

Section 1. That all political power is vested in, and derived from, the people only.

Sec. 2. That the people of this State ought to have the sole and exclusive right of regulating the internal government and police thereof.

Sec. 3. That no man or set of men are entitled to exclusive or separate emoluments or privileges from the community, but in consideration of public services.

Sec. 4. That the Legislative, Executive, and Supreme Judicial powers of Government, ought to be forever separate and distinct from each other.

Sec. 5. That all power of suspending laws, or the execution of laws, by any authority, without consent of the Representatives of the people, is injurious to their rights, and ought not to be exercised.

Sec. 6. That elections of members to serve as Representatives in General Assembly, ought to be free.

Sec. 7. That, in all criminal prosecutions, every man has a right to be informed of the accusation against him, and to confront the accusers and witnesses with other testimony, and shall not be compelled to give evidence against himself.

Sec. 8. That no freeman shall be put to answer any criminal charge, but by indictment, presentment or impeachment.

Sec. 9. That no freeman shall be convicted of any crime, but by the unanimous verdict of a jury of good and lawful men, in open court, as heretofore used.

Sec. 10. That excessive bail should not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel or unusual punishments inflicted.

Sec. 11. That general warrants, whereby any officer or messenger may be commanded to search suspected places, without evidence of the fact committed, or to seize any person or persons not named, whose offence is not particularly described and supported by evidence, are dangerous to liberty, and ought not to be granted.

Sec. 12. That no freeman ought to be taken, imprisoned or dispossessed of his freehold, liberties or privileges, or outlawed or exiled, or in any manner destroyed or deprived of his life, liberty or property, but by the law of the land.

Sec. 13. That every freeman, restrained of his liberty, is entitled to a remedy to inquire into the lawfulness thereof, and to remove the same if unlawful, and that such remedy ought not to be denied or delayed.

Sec. 14. That, in all controversies at law, respecting property, the ancient mode of trial by jury is one of the best securities of the rights of the people, and ought to remain sacred and inviolable.

Sec. 15. That the freedom of the press is one of the greatest bulwarks of liberty, and therefore ought never to be restrained.

Sec. 16. That the people of this State ought not to be taxed or made subject to the payment of any impost or duty without the consent of themselves, or their representatives in General Assembly, freely given.

Sec. 17. That the people have a right to bear arms for the defence of the State, and, as standing armies in time of peace are dangerous to liberty, they ought not to be kept up; and that the military should be kept under strict subordination to, and governed by, the civil power.

Sec. 18. That the people have a right to assemble together to consult for their common good, to instruct their Representatives, and to apply to the Legislature for redress of grievances.

Sec. 19. That all men have a natural and unalienable right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences.

Sec. 20. That, for redress of grievances, and for amending and strengthening the laws, elections ought to be often held.

Sec. 21. That a frequent recurrence to fundamental principles is absolutely necessary to preserve the blessings of liberty.

Sec. 22. That no hereditary emoluments, privileges or honors ought to be granted or conferred, in this State.

Sec. 23. That perpetuities and monopolies are contrary to the genius of a free State, and ought not to be allowed.

Sec. 24. That retrospective laws, punishing acts committed before the existence of such laws, and by them only declared criminal, are oppressive, unjust and incompatible with liberty; wherefore, no *ex post facto* law ought to be made.

Sec. 25. The property of the soil, in a free government, being one of the essential rights of the collective body of the people, it is necessary, in order to avoid future disputes, that the limits of the State should be ascertained with precision; and, as the former temporary line between North and South Carolina was confirmed and extended by commissioners appointed by the Legislatures of the two States, agreeably to the order of the late King George the Second, in Council, that line, and that only, should be esteemed the Southern

boundary of this State, as follows: *that is to say*, beginning on the sea side, at a cedar stake, at or near the mouth of Little River, being the southern extremity of Brunswick county, and running from thence, a north-west course through the boundary house, which stands in thirty-three degrees fifty-six minutes, to thirty-five degrees north latitude; and from thence a west course, so far as is mentioned in the charter of King Charles the Second, to the late proprietors of Carolina. Therefore, all the territories, seas, waters, and harbors, with their appurtenances, lying between the line above described and the southern line of the State of Virginia, which begins on the sea shore, in thirty-six degrees thirty minutes north latitude, and from thence runs west, agreeably to the said charter of King Charles, are the right and property of the people of this State, to be held by them in sovereignty, any partial line, without the consent of the Legislature of this State, at any time thereafter directed or laid out, in any wise, notwithstanding. *Provided always*, That this declaration of rights shall not prejudice any nation or nations of Indians from enjoying such hunting grounds as may have been, or hereafter shall be, secured to them, by any former or future Legislature of this State. *And provided also*, That it shall not be construed so as to prevent the establishment of one or more governments westward of this State, by consent of the Legislature. *And provided further*, That nothing herein contained, shall affect the titles of possessions of individuals, holding or claiming, under the laws heretofore in force, or grants heretofore made by the late King George the Third, or his predecessors, or the late Lords Proprietors, or any of them.

*December the 17th day, A. D. 1776; read the third time,
and ratified in open Congress.*

R. CASWELL, *President.*

JAMES GREEN, Jr., *Secretary.*

CONSTITUTION OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

THE CONSTITUTION or form of Government, agreed to and resolved upon by the Representatives of the freemen of the State of North-Carolina, elected and chosen for that particular purpose, in Congress assembled, at Halifax, the eighteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-six.

WHEREAS, allegiance and protection are in their nature reciprocal, and the one should of right be refused when the other is withdrawn. And whereas, George the Third, King of Great Britain, and late sovereign of the British American Colonies, hath not only withdrawn from them his protection, but, by an act of the British Legislature, declared the inhabitants of these States out of the protection of the British Crown, and all their property found upon the high seas liable to be seized and confiscated to the uses mentioned in the said act. And the said George the Third has also sent fleets and armies to prosecute a cruel war against them, for the purpose of reducing the inhabitants of the said colonies to a state of abject slavery. In consequence whereof, all government under the said King, within the said colonies, hath ceased, and a total dissolution of government in many of them hath taken place. And whereas, the Continental Congress having considered the premises, and other previous violations of the rights of the good people of America, have therefore declared, that the Thirteen United Colonies are, of right, wholly absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown, or any other foreign jurisdiction whatsoever, and that the said colonies now are, and forever shall be, free and independent States. Wherefore, in our present State, in order to prevent anarchy and confusion, it becomes necessary that a government should be established

in the State : Therefore, We, the Representatives of the Freemen of North-Carolina, chosen and assembled in Congress for the express purpose of framing a constitution, under the authority of the people, most conducive to their happiness and prosperity, do declare that a Government for this State shall be established in manner and form following, to wit :

SECTION I.

That the Legislative authority shall be vested in two distinct branches, both dependent on the people, to wit : a Senate and House of Commons.

SECTION II.

That the Senate shall be composed of Representatives [annually*] chosen by ballot, one from each [county] in this State.

SECTION III.

That the House of Commons shall be composed of Representatives [annually] chosen by ballot, [two from each county, and one for each of the towns of Edenton, Newbern, Wilmington, Salisbury, Hillsborough and Halifax.]

SECTION IV.

That the Senate and House of Commons assembled for the purpose of Legislation, shall be denominated the General Assembly.

SECTION V.

That each member of the Senate shall have usually resided in the [county] in which he is chosen, for one year immediately preceding his election ; and for the same time shall have

* Those parts in which material amendments have been made, are printed in brackets, []

possessed, and continue to possess, in the [county] which he represents, not less than three hundred acres of land in fee.

SECTION VI.

That each member of the House of Commons shall have usually resided in the [county] in which he is chosen, for one year immediately preceding his election, and for six months shall have possessed, and continue to possess, in the [county] which he represents, not less than one hundred acres of land in fee, or for the term of his life.

SECTION VII.

That all [freemen] of the age of twenty-one years, who have been inhabitants of any one [county] within the State twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election, [and possessed of a freehold within the same county of fifty acres of land, for six months next before and at the day of election, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate.]

SECTION VIII.

That all [freemen] of the age of twenty-one years, who have been inhabitants of any [county] within this State twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for members of the House of Commons for the county in which he resides.

SECTION IX.

[That all persons possessed of a freehold in any town in this State, having a right of representation, and also all freemen who have been inhabitants of any such town twelve months next before and at the day of election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member to represent such town in the House of Commons. *Provided always,* That this section shall not entitle any inhabitant of such town

to vote for members of the House of Commons for the county in which he may reside, nor any freeholder in such county, who resides without or beyond the limits of such town, to vote for a member for said town.]

SECTION X.

That the Senate and House of Commons, when met, shall each have power to choose a Speaker and their other officers, be judges of the qualifications and elections of their members, sit upon their own adjournments from day to day, and prepare bills to be passed into laws. The two Houses shall direct writs of elections for supplying intermediate vacancies, and shall also jointly, by ballot, adjourn themselves to any future day and place.

SECTION XI.

That all bills shall be read three times in each House before they pass into laws, and be signed by the Speakers of both Houses.

SECTION XII.

That every person who shall be chosen a member of the Senate or House of Commons, or appointed to any office or place of trust, before taking his seat, or entering upon the execution of his office, shall take an oath to the State; and all officers shall also take an oath of office.

SECTION XIII.

That the General Assembly shall, by joint ballot of both Houses, appoint Judges of the Supreme Courts of Law and Equity, Judges of Admiralty, and [Attorney General,] who shall be commissioned by the Governor, and hold their offices during good behavior.

SECTION XIV.

[That the Senate and House of Commons shall have power to appoint the Generals and Field Officers of the Militia, and all officers of the Regular Army of this State.]

SECTION XV.

[That the Senate and House of Commons jointly, at their first meeting after each annual election, shall by ballot elect a Governor for one year, who shall not be eligible to that office longer than three years in six successive years.] That no person under thirty years of age, and who has not been a resident in this State above five years, and having in the State a freehold in lands and tenements, above the value of one thousand pounds, shall be eligible as Governor.

SECTION XVI.

That the Senate and House of Commons jointly, at their first meeting after each [annual] election, shall by ballot elect seven persons to be a Council of State for [one year,] who shall advise the Governor in the execution of his office; and that four members shall be a quorum; their advice and proceedings shall be entered in a Journal to be kept for that purpose only, and signed by the members present; to any part of which any member present may enter his dissent; and such Journal shall be laid before the General Assembly when called for by them.

SECTION XVII.

That there shall be a seal of this State, which shall be kept by the Governor, and used by him as occasion may require, and shall be called the Great Seal of the State of North-Carolina, and be affixed to all Grants and Commissions.

SECTION XVIII.

That the Governor for the time being shall be Captain-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Militia; and in the recess of the General Assembly, shall have power, by and with the advice of the Council of State, to embody the Militia for the public safety.

SECTION XIX.

That the Governor for the time being, shall have power to draw for and apply such sums of money as shall be voted by the General Assembly, for the contingencies of Government, and be accountable to them for the same; he also may, by and with the advice of the Council of State, lay embargoes, or prohibit the exportation of any commodity, for any term not exceeding thirty days at any one time, in the recess of the General Assembly, and shall have the power of granting pardons and reprieves, except where the prosecution shall be carried on by the General Assembly, or the law shall otherwise direct; in which case he may, in the recess, grant a reprieve until the next sitting of the General Assembly; and may exercise all the other executive powers of Government, limited and restrained as by this Constitution is mentioned and according to the laws of the State; and on his death, inability or absence from the State, the Speaker of the Senate for the time being, and in case of his death, inability, or absence from the State, the Speaker of the House of Commons shall exercise the powers of the Governor, after such death, or during such absence or inability of the Governor or Speaker of the Senate, [or until a new nomination is made by the General Assembly.]

SECTION XX.

That in every case where any officer, the right of whose appointment is, by this Constitution, vested in the General Assembly, shall, during their recess, die, or his office by other

means becomes vacant, the Governor shall have power, with the advice of the Council of State, to fill up such vacancy, by granting a temporary commission, which shall expire at the end of the next session of the General Assembly.

SECTION XXI.

That the Governor, Judges of the Supreme Courts of Law and Equity, Judges of Admiralty, and Attorney General, shall have adequate salaries during their continuance in office.

SECTION XXII.

That the General Assembly shall, by joint ballot of both Houses, [annually] appoint a Treasurer or Treasurers for this State.

SECTION XXIII.

That the Governor and other officers offending against the State, by violating any part of this Constitution, mal-administration, or corruption, may be prosecuted on the impeachment of the General Assembly, or presentment of the Grand Jury of any Court of Supreme Jurisdiction in this State.

SECTION XXIV.

That the General Assembly shall, by joint ballot of both Houses, [triennially] appoint a Secretary for this State.

SECTION XXV.

That no persons, who heretofore have been, or hereafter may be, receivers of the public moneys, shall have a seat in either House of the General Assembly, or be eligible to any office in this State, until such person shall have fully accounted for and paid into the Treasury, all sums for which they may be accountable and liable.

SECTION XXVI.

That no Treasurer shall have a seat in either the Senate, House of Commons, or Council of State, during his continuance in that office, or before he shall have finally settled his accounts with the public, for all monies which may be in his hands at the expiration of his office, belonging to the State, and hath paid the same into the hands of the succeeding Treasurer.

SECTION XXVII.

That no officer in the Regular Army or Navy, in the service and pay of the United States, of this or any other State, or any contractor or agent for supplying such Army or Navy with clothing or provisions, shall have a seat in either the Senate, House of Commons, or Council of State, or be eligible thereto; and any member of the Senate, House of Commons, or Council of State, being appointed to, and accepting of such office, shall thereby vacate his seat.

SECTION XXVIII.

That no member of the Council of State shall have a seat either in the Senate or House of Commons.

SECTION XXIX.

That no Judge of the Supreme Court of Law or Equity, or Judge of Admiralty, shall have a seat in the Senate, House of Commons, or Council of State.

SECTION XXX.

That no Secretary of this State, Attorney General, or Clerk of any Court of Record, shall have a seat in the Senate, House of Commons, or Council of State.

SECTION XXXI.

That no Clergymen, or Preacher of the Gospel, of any denomination, shall be capable of being a member of either the Senate, House of Commons, or Council of State, while he continues in the exercise of the pastoral function.

SECTION XXXII.

That no person who shall deny the being of God, or the truth of the [Protestant] Religion, or the divine authority either of the Old or New Testament, or who shall hold religious principles incompatible with the freedom and safety of the State, shall be capable of holding any office, or place of trust or profit in the civil department within the State.

SECTION XXXIII.

That the Justices of the Peace, within the respective counties in this State, shall in future be recommended to the Governor for the time being, by the Representatives in General Assembly, and the Governor shall commission them accordingly. And the Justices, when so commissioned, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall not be removed from office by the General Assembly unless for misbehavior, absence, or inability.

SECTION XXXIV.

That there shall be no establishment of any one Religious Church or denomination in this State, in preference to any other ; neither shall any person, on any pretence whatsoever, be compelled to attend any place of worship, contrary to his own faith or judgment ; nor be obliged to pay for the purchase of any glebe, or the building of any house of worship, or for the maintenance of any minister or ministry contrary to what he believes right, or has voluntarily and personally engaged to perform ; but all persons shall be at liberty to ex-

ercise their own mode of worship: *Provided*, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to exempt preachers of treasonable or seditious discourses from legal trial and punishment.

SECTION XXXV.

That no person in the State shall hold more than one lucrative office at any one time. *Provided*, that no appointment in the Militia, or to the office of a Justice of the Peace, shall be considered as a lucrative office.

SECTION XXXVI.

That all Commissions and Grants shall run in the name of the State of North-Carolina, and bear test and be signed by the Governor. All writs shall run in the same manner, and bear test and be signed by the Clerks of the respective Courts. Indictments shall conclude, against the peace and dignity of the State.

SECTION XXXVII.

That the Delegates for this State to the Continental Congress, while necessary, shall be chosen annually by the General Assembly, by ballot, but may be superceded in the mean time, in the same manner: and no person shall be elected to serve in that capacity for more than three years succesively.

SECTION XXXVIII.

That there shall be a Sheriff, Coroner or Coroners, and Constables in each county within the State.

SECTION XXXIX.

That the person of a debtor, where there is not a strong presumption of fraud, shall not be continued in prison after delivering up, *bona fide*, all his estate, real and personal, for the use of his creditors, in such manner as shall be hereafter

regulated by law. All prisoners shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, unless for capital offences, when the proof is evident, or presumption great.

SECTION XL.

That every foreigner who comes to settle in this State having first taken an oath of allegiance to the same, may purchase, or by other just means, acquire, hold and transfer lands, or other real estate ; and after one year's residence, shall be deemed a free citizen.

SECTION XLI.

That a school or schools shall be established by the Legislature, for the convenient instruction of youth, with such salaries to the masters, paid by the public, as may enable them to instruct at low prices : and all useful learning shall be duly encouraged and promoted in one or more Universities.

SECTION XLII.

That no purchase of land shall be made of the Indian natives but on behalf of the public, by authority of the General Assembly.

SECTION XLIII.

That the future Legislatures of this State shall regulate entails in such a manner as to prevent perpetuities.

SECTION XLIV.

That the Declaration of Rights is hereby declared to be part of the Constitution of this State, and ought never to be violated on any pretence whatever.

SECTION XLV.

That any member of either House of the General Assembly

shall have liberty to dissent from, and protest against, any act or resolve which he may think injurious to the public or any individual, and have the reasons of his dissent entered on the Journals.

SECTION XLVI.

That neither House of the General Assembly shall proceed upon public business, unless a majority of all the members of such House are actually present, and that upon a motion made and seconded, the yeas and nays upon any question shall be taken, and entered on the Journals; and that the Journals of the proceedings of both Houses of the General Assembly shall be printed and made public, immediately after their adjournment.

SECTION XLVII.

This constitution is not intended to preclude the present Congress from making a temporary provision for the well ordering of this State, until the General Assembly shall establish Government agreeably to the mode herein before prescribed.

December the 18th, 1776, read the third time and ratified in open Congress.

R. CASWELL, *President.*

JAMES GREEN, JR., *Secretary.*

AMENDMENTS.

WHEREAS, the General Assembly of North-Carolina, by an act, passed the sixth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, entitled "An Act concerning a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State," and by an act, supplemental thereto, passed on the eighth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, did direct that polls should be opened in every election precinct throughout the State, for the purpose of ascertaining whether it was the will of the freemen of North-Carolina that there should be a Convention of Delegates, to consider of certain amendments proposed to be made in the Constitution of said State; and did further direct, that, if a majority of all the votes polled by the freemen of North-Carolina should be in favor of holding such Convention, the Governor should, by Proclamation, announce the fact, and thereupon the freemen aforesaid should elect delegates to meet in Convention at the City of Raleigh, on the first Thursday in June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, to consider of the said amendments: And whereas, a majority of the freemen of North-Carolina did, by their votes at the polls so opened, declare their will that a Convention should be had to consider of the amendments proposed; and the Governor did, by proclamation, announce the fact that their will had been declared, and an election for delegates to meet in Convention as aforesaid, was accordingly had: Now, therefore, we, the delegates of the good people of North-Carolina, having assembled in Convention, at the City of Raleigh, on the first Thursday in June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, and having continued in session from day to day, until the eleventh of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, for the more deliberate consideration of said amendments, do now submit to the determination of

all the qualified voters of the State, the following amendments in the Constitution thereof, that is to say :

ARTICLE I.

SECTION I.

The Senate of this State shall consist of fifty Representatives, biennially chosen by ballot, and to be elected by districts ; which districts shall be laid off by the General Assembly, at its first session after the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-one ; and afterwards at its first session after the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one ; and then every twenty years thereafter, in proportion to the public taxes paid into the Treasury of the State by the citizens thereof ; and the average of the public taxes paid by each county into the Treasury of the State, for the five years preceding the laying off of the districts, shall be considered as its proportion of the public taxes, and constitute the basis of apportionment ; *Provided*, That no county shall be divided in the formation of a Senatorial District. And when there are one or more counties, having an excess of taxation above the ratio to form a Senatorial district, adjoining a county or counties deficient in such ratio, the excess or excesses aforesaid shall be added to the taxation of the county or counties deficient ; and if, with such addition, the county or counties receiving it shall have the requisite ratio, such county and counties each shall constitute a Senatorial district.

The House of Commons shall be composed of one hundred and twenty Representatives biennially chosen by ballot, to be elected by counties according to their federal population, that is, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons ; and each county shall have at least one member in the House of Commons, although it may not contain the requisite ratio of population.

This apportionment shall be made by the General Assembly, at the respective times and periods when the districts for the Senate are herein before directed to be laid off; and the said apportionment shall be made according to an enumeration to be ordered by the General Assembly, or according to the Census which may be taken by order of Congress, next preceding the period of making such apportionment.

In making the apportionment in the House of Commons, the ratio of representation shall be ascertained by dividing the amount of federal population in the State, after deducting that comprehended within those counties which do not severally contain the one hundred and twentieth part of the entire Federal population aforesaid, by the number of Representatives less than the number assigned to the said counties. To each county containing the said ratio, and not twice the said ratio, there shall be assigned one representative; to each county containing twice, but not three times the said ratio, there shall be assigned two Representatives, and so on progressively, and the remaining Representatives shall be assigned severally to the counties having the largest fractions.

SECTION II.

Until the first session of the General Assembly which shall be had after the year eighteen hundred and forty-one, the Senate shall be composed of members to be elected from the several districts hereinafter named, that is to say, the 1st district shall consist of the counties of Perquimans and Pasquotank; the 2d district, of Camden and Currituck; the 3d district, of Gates and Chowan; the 4th district, Washington and Tyrrell; the 5th district, Northampton; the 6th district, Hertford; the 7th district, Bertie; the 8th district, Martin; the 9th district, Halifax; the 10th district, Nash; the 11th district, Wake; the 12th district, Franklin; the 13th district, Johnston; the 14th district, Warren; the 15th district, Edgecombe; the 16th district, Wayne; the 17th district, Greene and Lenoir; the 18th district, Pitt; the 19th district, Beaufort and Hyde; the 20th district, Carteret and Jones; the

21st district, Craven; the 22d district, Chatham; the 23d district, Granville; the 24th district, Person; the 25th district, Cumberland; the 26th district, Sampson; the 27th district, New Hanover; the 28th district, Duplin; the 29th district, Onslow; the 30th district, Brunswick, Bladen and Columbus; the 31st district, Robeson and Richmond; the 32d district, Anson; the 33d district, Cabarrus; the 34th district, Moore and Montgomery; the 35th district, Caswell; the 36th district, Rockingham; the 37th district, Orange; the 38th district, Randolph; the 39th district Guilford; the 40th district, Stokes; the 41st district, Rowan; the 42d district, Davidson; the 43d district, Surry; the 44th district, Wilkes and Ashe; the 45th district, Burke and Yancy; the 46th district, Lincoln; the 47th district, Iredell; the 48th district, Rutherford; the 49th district, Buncombe, Haywood and Macon; and the 50th district, Mecklenburg; each district to be entitled to one Senator.

Until the first session of the General Assembly after the year eighteen hundred and forty-one, the House of Commons shall be composed of members elected from the counties in the following manner, viz: The counties of Lincoln and Orange shall elect four members each. The counties of Burke, Chatham, Granville, Guilford, Halifax, Iredell, Mecklenburg, Rowan, Rutherford, Surry, Stokes, and Wake, shall elect three members each. The counties of Anson, Beaufort, Bertie, Buncombe, Cumberland, Craven, Caswell, Davidson, Duplin, Edgecombe, Franklin, Johnston, Montgomery, New Hanover, Northampton, Person, Pitt, Randolph, Robeson, Richmond, Rockingham, Sampson, Warren, Wayne and Wilkes, shall elect two members each. The counties of Ashe, Bladen, Brunswick, Camden, Columbus, Chowan, Currituck, Carteret, Cabarrus, Gates, Greene, Haywood, Hertford, Hyde, Jones, Lenoir, Macon, Moore, Martin, Nash, Onslow, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Tyrrell, Washington and Yancy, shall elect one member each.

SECTION III.

Each member of the Senate shall have usually resided in the district for which he is chosen, for one year immediately preceding his election, and for the same time shall have possessed and continue to possess, in the district which he represents, not less than three hundred acres of land in fee.

All freemen of the age of twenty-one years, (except as is hereinafter declared) who have been inhabitants of any one district within the State, twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election, [and possessed of a freehold within the same district of fifty acres of land, for six months next before and at the day of election, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate.]

No free negro, free mulatto, or free person of mixed blood, descended from negro ancestors, to the fourth generation, inclusive, (though one ancestor of each generation may have been a white person,) shall vote for members of the Senate or House of Commons.

SECTION IV.

In the election of all officers, whose appointment is conferred on the General Assembly by the Constitution, the vote shall be *viva voce*.

The General Assembly shall have power to pass laws regulating the mode of appointing and removing Militia Officers.

The General Assembly shall have power to pass general laws, regulating divorce and alimony, but shall not have power to grant a divorce, or secure alimony, in any individual case.

The General Assembly shall not have power to pass any private law, to alter the name of any person, or to legitimate any persons not born in lawful wedlock, or to restore to the rights of citizenship, any person convicted of an infamous crime; but shall have power to pass general laws regulating the same.

The General Assembly shall not pass any private law, unless it shall be made to appear, that thirty days notice of ap-

plication to pass such law shall have been given, under such directions and in such manner as shall be provided by law.

If vacancies shall occur by death, resignation or otherwise, before the meeting of the General Assembly, writs may be issued by the Governor, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law.

The General Assembly shall meet biennially, and at each biennial session shall elect, by joint vote of the two Houses, a Secretary of State, Treasurer, and Council of State, who shall continue in office for the term of two years.

ARTICLE II.

The Governor shall be chosen by the qualified voters for the members of the House of Commons, at such time and place as members of the General Assembly are elected.

He shall hold his office for the term of two years from the time of his installation, and until another shall be elected and qualified; but he shall not be eligible more than four years in any term of six years.

The returns of every election for Governor, shall be sealed up and transmitted to the seat of Government, by the returning officers, directed to the Speaker of the Senate, who shall open and publish them in the presence of a majority of the members of both Houses of the General Assembly. The person having the highest number of votes shall be Governor; but if two or more shall be equal and highest in votes, one of them shall be chosen Governor by joint vote of both Houses of the General Assembly.

Contested elections for Governor, shall be determined by both Houses of the General Assembly, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

The Governor elect shall enter on the duties of the office, on the first day of January next after his election, having previously taken the oaths of office in the presence of the members of both branches of the General Assembly, or before the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, who, in case the Governor elect should be prevented from attendance before the

General Assembly, by sickness or other unavoidable cause, is authorised to administer the same.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION I.

The Governor, Judges of the Supreme Court, and Judges of the Superior Courts, and all other officers of this State, (except Justices of the Peace and Militia officers,) may be impeached for wilfully violating any Article of the Constitution, mal-administration, or corruption.

Judgment, in cases of impeachment, shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under this State; but the party convicted may, nevertheless, be liable to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment, according to law.

The House of Commons shall have the sole power of impeachment. The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments; no person shall be convicted upon any impeachment, unless two-thirds of the Senators present shall concur in such conviction; and before the trial of any impeachment, the members of the Senate shall take an oath or affirmation, truly and impartially to try and determine the charge in question, according to evidence.

SECTION II.

Any Judge of the Supreme Court, or of the Superior Courts, may be removed from office for mental or physical inability, upon a concurrent resolution of two-thirds of both branches of the General Assembly. The judge against whom the Legislature may be about to proceed, shall receive notice thereof, accompanied by a copy of the causes alleged for his removal, at least twenty days before the day on which either branch of the General Assembly shall act thereon.

The salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court, or of the

Superior Courts, shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SECTION III.

Upon the conviction of any Justice of the Peace of any infamous crime, or of corruption and mal-practice in office, the commission of such Justice shall be thereby vacated, and he shall be forever disqualified from holding such appointment.

SECTION IV.

The General Assembly, at its first session after the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, and from time to time thereafter, shall appoint an Attorney General, who shall be commissioned by the Governor, and shall hold his office for the term of four years; but if the General Assembly should hereafter extend the term during which the Solicitors of the State shall hold their offices, then they shall have power to extend the term of office of the Attorney General to the same period.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION I.

No Convention of the People shall be called by the General Assembly, unless by the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members of each House of the General Assembly.

No part of the Constitution of this State shall be altered, unless a Bill to alter the same shall have been read three times in each House of the General Assembly, and agreed to by three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House respectively; nor shall any alteration take place until the Bill so agreed to shall have been published six months previous to a new election of members to the General Assembly. If, after such publication, the alteration proposed by the preceding General Assembly, shall be agreed to in the first session thereafter, by two-thirds of the whole representation in each House of the General Assembly, after the same shall have

been read three times, on three several days, in each House, then the said General Assembly shall prescribe a mode by which the Amendment or Amendments may be submitted to the qualified voters of the House of Commons throughout the State; and if, upon comparing the votes given in the whole State, it shall appear that a majority of the voters have approved thereof, then, and not otherwise, the same shall become a part of the Constitution.

SECTION II.

The thirty-second section of the Constitution shall be amended to read as follows:—No person who shall deny the being of God, or the truth of the Christian Religion, or the divine authority of the Old or New Testament, or who shall hold religious principles incompatible with the freedom or safety of the State, shall be capable of holding any office or place of trust or profit in the civil department within this State.

SECTION III.

Capitation tax shall be equal throughout the State upon all individuals subject to the same.

All free males over the age of twenty-one years, and under the age of forty-five years, and all slaves over the age of twelve years, and under the age of fifty years, shall be subject to Capitation tax, and no other person shall be subject to such tax; provided, that nothing herein contained shall prevent exemptions of taxable polls as heretofore prescribed by law in cases of bodily infirmity.

SECTION IV.

No person who shall hold any office or place of trust or profit under the United States, or any department thereof, or under this State, or any other State or Government, shall hold or exercise any other office or place of trust or profit under the authority of this State, or be eligible to a seat in either House of the General Assembly: *Provided*, that nothing

herein contained shall extend to officers in the Militia or Justices of the Peace.

Ratified in Convention, this eleventh day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five.

NATHANIEL MACON, *President.*

EDMUND B. FREEMAN, *Secretary of the Convention.*

JOSEPH D. WARD, *Assistant Secretary.*

AN ORDINANCE TO CARRY INTO EFFECT THE AMENDED CONSTITUTION.

Be it ordained and declared by the Delegates to this Convention, in Convention assembled, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same, That the amendments to the Constitution of this State, adopted by this Convention, be submitted by the Governor to the people on the second Monday in November next, thirty days notice having been given, and that the Polls be opened by the respective Sheriffs, and kept open for three successive days, at the several election precincts in each and every county in the State, under the same rules and regulations as now exist for the election of members to the General Assembly. That the said Sheriffs be required to compare and certify the results of the elections, on or before the Monday following, and transmit the same in twenty days thereafter to the Governor of the State. That all persons qualified to vote for members of the House of Commons, may vote for or against a ratification of the amendments. Those who wish a ratification of the amendments, voting with a printed or written ticket, "*Ratification*"—those of a contrary opinion, "*Rejection*."

Further, That it shall be the duty of the Sheriffs to make duplicate statements of the polls in their respective counties, sworn to before the Clerk of the County Court; one copy of which shall be deposited in said Clerk's office, and the other copy transmitted to the Governor of the State, at Raleigh.

Be it further ordained by the authority of the same, That when the returns aforesaid shall have been received, the same shall be opened by the Governor in the presence of the Secretary of State and Treasurer; and in case a majority of the votes polled shall be in favor of a ratification of the amendments, the same shall be forthwith made known by a Procla-

mation of the Governor to the people of the State. And thereupon, the Governor shall cause to be endorsed on the amendments, as enrolled by order of the Convention, or shall annex thereunto, a certificate under his signature, declaring that the said amendments have been ratified by the people of North-Carolina; and the Secretary of State shall countersign the said certificate, and annex thereto the great Seal of the State; and the said amendments so enrolled with the certificate aforesaid shall be forever kept among the archives of the State, in the office of the Secretary aforesaid.

Be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the amendments thus ratified shall take effect, and be in force, from and after the first day of January, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six: Provided, however, that the Governor, the Council of State, the Secretary of State and the Public Treasurer, who may then be in office, shall severally continue to exercise their respective functions until the Governor, Council of State, Secretary of State and Public Treasurer, appointed under the amended Constitution, shall enter upon the duties of their office.

Ratified in Convention, this eleventh day of July, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five.

NATHANIEL MACON, *President.*

EDMUND B. FREEMAN, *Secretary of the Convention.*

JOSEPH D. WARD, *Assistant Secretary.*

GOVERNOR'S CERTIFICATE.

I, DAVID L. SWAIN, Governor of the State of North-Carolina, do hereby certify, that the within Amendments to the Constitution, proposed by a Convention held in the City of Raleigh, on the 4th day of June last, were submitted for ratification or rejection to the good people of the State, according to an Ordinance of the said Convention; that the returns of all the votes given were made to me, and by me duly opened, in the presence of the Secretary of State and Public Treasurer, and that a majority of the votes so given and returned was in favor of ratification: And I do therefore certify, declare, and make known, that the within Amendments have been ratified by the good people of the State, have become part of the Constitution, and, as such, will have full force, effect and operation, from and after the first day of January next.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have signed this certificate, and have caused the Secretary of State to countersign the same, and to affix the GREAT SEAL of the State hereunto.

[L. S.]

Done at Raleigh, this fourth day of December, A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty-five.

D. L. SWAIN.

By the Governor,

WM. HILL, *Secretary of State.*

AMENDMENT.

AN ACT TO AMEND THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

Whereas, at the session of the last General Assembly, begun and held at Raleigh, on the third Monday of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, a bill entitled "A bill to amend the Constitution of the State of North-Carolina," was read three times in each house of the said General Assembly, and agreed to by three-fifths of the whole number of members of each house respectively: and whereas, the bill so agreed to, hath been duly published six months previous to the election of the members of this present General Assembly, according to the clause of section *one* of article *four* of the amended constitution, and the directions contained in the second section of the said bill; and it is the intention by this bill to agree to the preamble and first section of the bill aforesaid, containing the said alteration of the constitution of this State: and whereas, a large number of the people are disfranchised by the freehold qualification now required of voters for members of the Senate; therefore,

SECTION I.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, (two-thirds of the whole number of members of each house concurring,) That the *second* clause of the *third* section of the *first* article of the amended constitution, ratified by the people of North-Carolina, on the second Monday of November, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and thirty-five, shall be amended to read as follows: "Every free white man of

the age of twenty-one years being a native or naturalized citizen of the United States, and who has been an inhabitant of the State for twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate for the district in which he resides." [*Ratified the 11th day of December, 1856.*]

A SUPPLEMENTARY ACT TO TAKE THE SENSE OF THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE RELATIVE TO THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Whereas, a bill to amend the Constitution of the State of North-Carolina, has been read in each house of the present General Assembly on three several days, and agreed to by two-thirds of each house respectively, in the precise words following: "A bill to amend the Constitution of the State of North-Carolina:"

Whereas, at the session of the last General Assembly, begun and held at Raleigh, on the third Monday of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, a bill entitled "a bill to amend the Constitution of the State of North-Carolina," was read three times in each house of the said General Assembly, and agreed to by three-fifths of the whole number of members of each house respectively. And, whereas the bill so agreed to hath been duly published six months previous to the election of the members of this present General Assembly, according to the clause of section one of article four of the amended Constitution, and the directions contained in the second section of the said bill; and it is the intention, by this bill, to agree to the preamble and first section of the bill aforesaid, containing the said alteration of the Constitution of this State: And, whereas, a large number of the people are disfranchised by the freehold qualification now required of voters for members of the Senate; therefore, *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of*

the same, two-thirds of the whole number of members of each house concurring, That the second clause of the third section of the first article of the amended constitution, ratified by the people of North Carolina, on the second Monday of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five, shall be amended to read as follows: "Every free white man of the age of twenty-one years, being a native or naturalized citizen of the United States, and who has been an inhabitant of the State for twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate for the district in which he resides."

SECTION I.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the foregoing amendment to the Constitution of this State, as embodied in the preceding section, be submitted by the Governor to the people on the first Thursday in August, 1857, sixty days notice having been given in ten newspapers.

SECTION II.

Be it further enacted, That the courts of pleas and quarter sessions, of the several counties in the State, at the term thereof to be held next after the first day of April, 1857, shall appoint two inspectors to superintend the polls to be opened at each and every separate election precinct in the said counties, for ascertaining the will of the freemen of North Carolina relative to the ratification of said amendment; and if any such court or courts shall fail to make such appointments, or if any person so appointed shall fail to appear and act as such at the election hereinafter directed to be held, it shall be the duty of the sheriff of the county, or his deputy at any precinct, with the advice of one justice of the peace, or if no justice be present, with the advice of three freeholders, to appoint an

inspector where the court shall have failed to make an appointment, or in place of any person who has been appointed and failed to appear and act ; and the inspector or inspectors thus appointed, after being duly sworn faithfully to perform their duties in such election, shall have the same authority as if appointed by a court as aforesaid.

SECTION III.

Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the sheriffs, in each and every county in the State, to open polls at the several election precincts in his county, on the first Thursday in August, 1857, and the same shall be kept open for one day from the hour of ten o'clock in the morning to the hour of six o'clock in the afternoon, under the same rules and regulations as now exist for the election of members of the General Assembly, when all persons qualified according to the constitution to vote for members of the House of Commons may vote for or against a ratification of the said amendment ; those desiring such amendment to vote with a written or printed ticket "Approved," those of a contrary opinion to vote with a written or printed ticket "Not Approved." That said sheriffs shall compare and certify the results of the elections, on or before the Saturday following, and transmit the same in twenty days thereafter to the Governor of the State.

SECTION IV.

Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of said sheriffs to make a duplicate return of the polls, in their respective counties, sworn to before the clerk of the county court, one copy of which shall be deposited in said clerk's office, and the other copy transmitted to the Governor of the State at Raleigh, within twenty days after the holding of said polls.

SECTION V.

Be it further enacted, That the sheriffs be allowed the same

compensation for this as other elections; and any sheriff or other officer appointed to hold said election who shall fail in his duty according to the requirements of this act, shall forfeit and pay to the State the sum of one thousand dollars to be recovered in a suit to be immediately instituted by the solicitor of the circuit before the superior court of the county.

SECTION VI.

Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Governor, as soon as he shall have received the returns of the sheriffs, in the presence of the Secretary of State, Public Treasurer and Comptroller, to compare the votes for and against a ratification of said amendment; and if it shall appear that a majority of the votes polled are in favor of it, he shall forthwith issue his proclamation, announcing the result; and thereupon, the Governor shall cause to be endorsed on the said amendment as enrolled by the two houses of this General Assembly, and shall annex thereunto a certificate under his signature, declaring the said amendment has been ratified by the people of North-Carolina; and the Secretary of State shall countersign the said certificate, and annex thereto the great seal of the State, and the said amendment, so enrolled with the certificate aforesaid, shall be forever kept among the archives of the State, in the office of the Secretary aforesaid. [*Ratified the 8th day of January, 1857.*]

PROCLAMATION.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

Whereas, the last General Assembly, by an act entitled "A supplementary act to take the sense of the people of the State relative to the proposed amendment of the Constitution," did enact as follows :

"Whereas, a bill to amend the Constitution of the State of North-Carolina, has been read in each house of the present General Assembly on three several days, and agreed to by two-thirds of each house respectively, in the precise words following: "A bill to amend the Constitution of the State of North-Carolina:"

Whereas, at the session of the last General Assembly, begun and held at Raleigh, on the third Monday of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, a bill, entitled "a bill to amend the Constitution of the State of North-Carolina," was read three times in each house of the said General Assembly, and agreed to by three-fifths of the whole number of members of each house respectively. And whereas, the bill so agreed to hath been duly published six months previous to the election of the members of this present General Assembly, according to the clause of section one of article four of the amended Constitution, and the directions contained in the second section of the said bill ; and it is the intention, by this bill, to agree to the preamble and first section of the bill aforesaid, containing the said alteration of the Constitution of this State : And whereas, a large number of the people are disfranchised by the freehold qualification now required of voters for members of the Senate ; therefore, *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, two-thirds of the whole number of members of each house concurring,* That the second clause of the third section of the first article of the amended Constitution, ratified by the

people of North-Carolina, on the second Monday of November, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and thirty-five, shall be amended to read as follows: "*Every free white man of the age of twenty-one years, being a native or naturalized citizen of the United States, and who has been an inhabitant of the State for twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate for the district in which he resides.*"

And whereas, it was further provided by the said act, "that the foregoing amendment to the Constitution of this State, as embodied in the preceding section, be submitted by the Governor to the people on the first Thursday in August, 1857, sixty days notice having been given in ten newspapers."

Now, therefore, I do hereby give notice to all persons entitled to vote for members of the House of Commons, that polls will be opened on the first Thursday in August next, by the sheriffs of the respective counties, at the election precincts within the same, to take the sense of the said voters as to the ratification of said amendment to the Constitution of the State; those for ratification to vote with a written or printed ticket—"Approved;" those opposed thereto to vote with a similar ticket—"Not approved."

Given my under hand, as Governor of the State of
[L. S.] North-Carolina, at the Executive office in the city
of Raleigh, on the 18th day of May, A. D., 1857.

By the Governor:

THOS. BRAGG.

PULASKI COWPER, Pr. Sec'y.

May 18, 1857.

A PROCLAMATION,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY, THOMAS BRAGG, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF
NORTH-CAROLINA.

Whereas, pursuant to the provisions of an act of the last General Assembly, entitled, "A supplementary act to take the sense of the people of the State, relative to the proposed amendment of the Constitution," an election was held in the several counties in the State, on the first Thursday in August

last, at which it was submitted to the voters qualified to vote for members of the House of Commons, whether the second clause of the third section of the first article of the amended Constitution, ratified by the people of North-Carolina, on the second Monday of November, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and thirty-five, should be amended to read as follows:

“Every free white man of the age of twenty-one years, being a native or naturalized citizen of the United States, and who has been an inhabitant of the State for twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate for the district in which he resides.”

Those for a ratification of the said proposed amendment to vote with a written or printed ticket, “*Approved;*” and those against the ratification thereof to vote with a similar ticket, “*Not Approved.*”

And whereas, the result of the voting upon the said proposed amendment, in the several counties of the State, has been duly certified and returned to me by the sheriffs thereof; and I have carefully compared the said returns, in conformity with the provisions of the Act aforesaid, in the presence of the Secretary of State, Treasurer and Comptroller of the State, from which comparison it appears that there were cast at the said election fifty thousand and ninety-five votes “*Approved,*” and nineteen thousand three hundred and eighty-two votes “*Not Approved.*”

Now, therefore, I do issue this, my Proclamation, and do hereby make known to all the good people of the State of North-Carolina, that the said proposed amendment has been approved and ratified, and is now a part of the Constitution of this State.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my
[L. S.] hand, and caused the Great Seal of the State of
North-Carolina, to be hereto affixed. Done at the
city of Raleigh, on the tenth day of September, A. D., 1857,
and in the 82d year of American Independence.

By the Governor:
PULASKI COWPER, Pr. Secretary.

THOS. BRAGG.

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Ordered to be Printed.

John Spelman, Printer to the State.

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RULES OF ORDER FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE SENATE.

1. It shall be the duty of the Speaker to invite the pastors of the several churches in this city, under such arrangements as they may make among themselves, to perform the service of prayer at the opening of the daily sessions of the Senate.

2. When the Speaker takes the chair, each member shall take his seat, and, on the appearance of a quorum, the journal of the preceding day shall be read.

3. After the reading of the journal of the preceding day, the Senate shall proceed to business in the following order, namely: 1. The receiving of petitions, memorials, pension certificates and papers addressed either to the General Assembly or to the Senate; 2. The reports of standing committees; 3. The reports of select committees; 4. Resolutions; 5. Bills; 6. Bills, resolutions, petitions, memorials, messages, pension certificates, and other papers on the table; then, the order of the day. But motions and messages proposing to elect officers shall always be in order.

4. When any member is about to speak in debate, or deliver any matter to the Senate, he shall rise from his seat and respectfully address himself to the Speaker, and shall

confine himself to the question under debate, and avoid personality ; and when two or more members happen to rise at once, the Speaker is to name the one who is first to speak. No member shall speak oftener than twice on the same question or nomination for office, without leave of the Senate ; and when any member is speaking, he shall not be interrupted by any person, either by speaking, or by passing, or by standing between him and the chair.

5. All bills and resolutions introduced shall pass, as a matter of course, the first reading.

6. If any member, in speaking or otherwise, transgress the rules of the Senate, the Speaker shall, or any member may, call him to order ; in which case the member so called to order shall immediately sit down, unless permitted to explain ; and the Senate shall, if appealed to, decide on the case, but without debate. If there be no appeal, the decision of the chair shall be submitted to. If the decision be in favor of the member called to order, he shall be at liberty to proceed ; if otherwise, and the case require it, he shall be liable to the censure of the Senate.

7. When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received but to adjourn, to lie on the table, to postpone indefinitely, to postpone to a day certain, to commit or to amend, which several motions shall have precedence in the order they stand arranged ; and any motion to adjourn or to lay on the table, shall be decided without debate ; and a motion to adjourn shall always be in order.

8. Questions may be stated by the Speaker sitting, but shall be put standing. Questions shall be distinctly put in this form :—“ Senators, as many as are of the opinion that (as the case may be,) say Aye,” and after the affirmative voice is expressed,—“ As many as are of a contrary opinion, say No.” If the Speaker doubt as to the voice of the majority, or a division be called for, the Speaker shall call on them in the affirmative of the question to rise from their seats, and afterwards those in the negative. If the Speaker

still doubt, or a count be required, the Speaker shall name two members, one from each side, to tell the number in the affirmative, which being reported, he shall thus name two others, one from each side, to tell those in the negative, which being also reported, he shall state the decision to the Senate, and announce the decision. No member who was without the bar of the Senate when any question was put from the chair, shall enter his yea or nay without leave, unless he shall have been absent on some committee, and the row of pillars shall be the bar of the Senate.

9. When any member shall make a motion, which is not of course, he shall reduce the same to writing, if required.

10. In all cases of election by the Senate, the Speaker shall vote ; and when, on a division, there shall be an equal number of votes, the Speaker shall decide the question. In no other case shall he vote, unless his vote, if given to the minority, will make the decision equal ; and when an equal division is produced by the Speaker's vote, the question shall be lost.

11. No member shall depart the service of the Senate without leave, or receive pay as a member for the time he is absent.

12. Petitions, memorials, and other papers addressed to the Senate, shall be presented by the Speaker, or by a member in his place ; a brief statement of the contents thereof shall verbally be made by the introducer, and the petition, memorial, or other paper shall not be read, unless so ordered by the Senate.

13. Resolutions for the appropriations of public money, and all other resolutions of a public nature, as well as all bills, shall be read the first time for information, and upon this reading, shall not be subject to amendment, but may be amended on the second and third readings. And the Clerk shall keep a calendar of all such resolutions and bills, with the orders to take on each, in the order in which they are introduced, and they shall be taken up and considered, as they

stand on the calendar, unless otherwise ordered, and the calendar shall be daily revised, and kept on the Speaker's table for the inspection of members, and all bills shall be numbered and dispatched in the order in which they stand upon the calendar.

14. All bills of a public nature, when ready for the second reading, shall be noted as having been read at least one day previous thereto, and then shall be first read for information, and then paragraph by paragraph, and held open for amendment.

15. After a bill or resolution has been once rejected, postponed indefinitely, or to a day beyond the session, another of like provision shall not be introduced during the session.

16. When a question has been once decided, it shall be in order for any member in the majority to move a reconsideration thereof, on the same or succeeding day, if the bill, resolution, or paper, upon which the question has been taken, be in possession of the Senate; and no bill or resolution of a public nature shall be sent from the Senate until twelve o'clock the succeeding day; but when the motion to reconsider is laid on the table, it shall not again be called up.

17. When an amendment to be proposed to the constitution is under consideration, a concurrence of two-thirds or three-fifths of the members present shall not be requisite to decide any question for amendments, or extending to the merits, short of the final question.

18. When any question may have been decided by the Senate, in which three-fifths or two-thirds of the members present are necessary to carry the affirmative, any member who voted on that side which prevailed in the question, may be at liberty to move a reconsideration: and a motion for reconsideration shall be decided by a majority of votes.

19. The Speaker shall examine and correct the Journal before it is read; he shall [have] the general direction of the roll; he shall designate who shall compose all committees, except when otherwise ordered; and the select committee of the Senate shall consist of five members.

20. There shall be appointed by the Speaker, viz : a committee of propositions and grievances ; a committee of privileges and elections ; a committee of claims ; a committee on the judiciary ; a committee on internal improvements ; a committee on education and the literary fund ; a committee on banks and currency ; a committee on corporations ; and a committee on military affairs, consisting of seven members each ; and a committee on agriculture consisting of seven members.

21. When the Senate resolves itself into a committee of the whole, the Speaker shall leave the chair and appoint a Chairman ; and when, upon any other occasion, the Speaker wishes to leave the chair, he shall appoint a Speaker *pro tem*.

22. When a petition, memorial, or other paper addressed to the Senate, shall have been referred to either one of the standing or select committees, they shall in their report on the petition, memorial, or other paper, make a statement in writing of the facts embraced in the case referred.

23. In case of any disturbance or disorderly conduct in the lobby or gallery, the Speaker or chairman of the committee of the whole, shall have power to have the same cleared.

24. No person except members of the House of Commons, Officers and Clerks of the two Houses of the General Assembly, Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts, Officers of the State, resident at the seat of Government, members of Congress, persons particularly invited by the Speaker, and such gentlemen as have been members of either House of the Legislature, shall be admitted within the Hall of the Senate.

25. Any member dissatisfied with the decision of the Speaker on any question of order, may appeal to the Senate.

26. When the Senate adjourns, the members shall keep their seats till the Speaker leaves the Chair.

27. Saturday in each and every week, shall be set apart for the consideration of private bill and private business, in preference to any other, unless otherwise determined by the majority of the Senate, and the Clerk shall keep a separate calendar of the same.

28. The rules for the government of the Senate shall not be amended or altered, without giving at least one day's notice of such amendment or alteration, nor without the consent of two-thirds of the members present.

H. T. CLARK,

Speaker of the Senate.

By order: J. W. ALSPAUGH, *Clerk.*

RULES AND ORDER OF CONDUCTING THE BUSINESS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TOUCHING THE DUTY OF THE SPEAKER.

1. *It shall be the duty of the Speaker to invite the pastors of the several churches of this city, under such arrangements as they make among themselves, to perform the service of prayer at the opening of the daily sessions of the House.*

2. He shall take the Chair every day precisely at the hour to which the House, on the preceding day, adjourned ; shall immediately call the members to order ; and, on the appearance of a quorum, cause the Journal of the preceding day to be read.

3. He shall preserve decorum and order ; may speak to points of order in preference to other members, rising from his seat for that purpose ; and shall decide questions of order, subject to an appeal to the House by any member ; on which appeal, no member shall speak more than once, unless by leave of the House.

4. He shall rise to put a question, but may state it sitting.

5. Questions shall be distinctly put in this form, namely : "As many as are of the opinion that (as the question may be,) say Aye ;" and, after the affirmative voice has been expressed, "As many as are of the contrary opinion say No." Upon a call for a division, the speaker shall count ; if required, he shall appoint tellers.

6. The Speaker shall examine and correct the Journal before it is read. He shall have a general direction of the Hall. He shall have a right to name any member to perform the duties of the Chair ; but such substitution shall not extend beyond an adjournment, except in case of sickness.

7. All Committees shall be appointed by the Speaker, unless otherwise specially ordered by the House.

8. In all elections the Speaker shall vote. In other cases

he shall not vote, unless the House be equally divided, or unless his vote, if given in the minority, will make the division equal; in case of such equal division, the question shall be lost.

9. All Acts, Addresses, and Joint Resolutions, shall be signed by the Speaker; and all writs, warrants and subpoenas, issued by order of the House, shall be under his hand and seal, attested by the Clerk.

10. In case of any disturbance or disorderly conduct in the galleries or lobby, the Speaker (or Chairman of the Committee on the Whole,) shall have power to order the same to be cleared.

11. No person, except members of the Senate, Officers and Clerks of the two Houses of the General Assembly, Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts, Officers of the State resident at the seat of government, members of Congress, persons particularly invited by the Speaker, and such gentlemen as have been members of either House of the Legislature, shall be admitted within the Hall of the House.

12. Stenographers, wishing to take down debates, may be admitted by the Speaker, who shall assign such places to them on the floor, or elsewhere, to effect their object, as shall not interfere with the convenience of the House.

ORDER OF BUSINESS OF THE DAY.

13. After the reading of the Journal of the preceding day, the House shall proceed to business in the following order, viz: 1st, the receiving petitions, memorials, pension certificates, and papers addressed either to the General Assembly or to the House; 2nd, the reports of Standing Committees; 3rd, the reports of Select Committees; 4th, resolutions; 5th, bills; 6th, bills, resolutions, petitions, memorials, messages, pension certificates, and other papers on the table. Then the orders of the day; but motions and messages to elect officers shall always be in order.

14. The unfinished business in which the House was engaged at the last preceding adjournment shall have preference of orders of the day ; and no motion or any other business shall be received, without special leave of the House, until the former is disposed of. All elections by the House shall be *viva voce*, unless there be but one nominee ; in which case appointments may be made on motion ; and, on such elections, the roll shall be called a second time for absentees, before the result is announced.

OF DECORUM AND DEBATES.

15. When any member is about to speak in debate, or deliver any matter to the House, he shall rise from his seat and respectfully address himself to the Speaker.

16. When the Speaker shall call a member to order, he shall sit down ; as also he shall when called to order by another member, unless the Speaker decide the point of order in his favor. By leave of the House, a member called to order may clear a matter of fact, or explain, but shall not proceed in debate so long as the decision stands, but by permission of the House. Any member may appeal from the decision of the Chair, and if, upon the appeal, the decision be in favor of the member called to order, he may proceed, if otherwise, he shall not, except by the leave of the House ; and if the case in the judgment of the House require it, he shall be liable to its censure.

17. When two or more members rise at the same time, the Speaker shall name the member to speak.

18. No member shall speak more than twice on the same question, without leave of the House.

19. Whilst the Speaker is putting any question, or addressing the House, no person shall speak, stand up, or walk out or across the House ; nor, when a member is speaking, entertain private discourse, stand up, or pass between him and the Chair.

20. No member shall vote on any question, touching his right to a seat in the House, or on the passage of any private bill or resolution, in the event of which he is immediately and directly interested, or in the case where he was not present when the question was put by the Speaker. Upon a division and count of the House on any question, no member without the bar shall be counted.

21. Every member who shall be in the House when the question is stated, shall give his vote, unless the House, for special reasons, shall excuse him.

22. When a motion is made and seconded, it shall be stated by the Speaker, or if written it shall be handed to the Chair, and read aloud by the Clerk, before debated.

23. Every motion shall be reduced to writing, if the Speaker or any two members desire it.

24. After a motion is stated by the Speaker, or read by the Clerk, it shall be deemed to be in the possession of the House, but may be withdrawn before a decision or amendment; except in case of a motion to reconsider, which motion, when made by a member, shall be deemed and taken to be in possession of the House, and shall not be withdrawn without leave of the House.

25. When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received but to adjourn, to lay on the table, to postpone indefinitely, to postpone to a certain day, to commit or amend; which several motions shall have precedence, in the order they stand arranged; and no motion to lay on the table, to postpone indefinitely, to postpone to a day certain, to commit or amend, being decided, shall be again allowed on the same day and at the same stage of the bill or proposition.

26. A motion to adjourn shall always be in order, except when the House is voting or some member is speaking, and shall be decided without debate.

27. When a question is postponed indefinitely, the same shall not be acted upon again during the session.

28. Any member may call for a division of the question

when the same shall admit of it, which shall be determined by the Speaker.

29. When a motion has been once made and carried in the affirmative or negative, it shall be in order for any member of the majority to move for the reconsideration thereof, on the same or succeeding day, and no motion to reconsider shall be taken from the table except by a two-thirds vote.

30. When the reading of a paper is called for, which has been read in the House, and the same is objected to by any member, it shall be determined by a vote of the House.

31. Petitions, memorials, and other papers addressed to the House, shall be presented by the Speaker or by a member in his place ; a brief statement of the contents thereof shall verbally be made by the introducer ; and shall not be debated or decided on the day of their being first read, unless the House shall direct otherwise, but shall lie on the table, to be taken up in the order they were read.

32. No bill, petition, memorial, or other papers that may be introduced, shall be taken out of the possession of the House, or sent to the Senate, until the time of reconsideration shall have elapsed.

33. When the yeas and nays are called for, on any question, it shall be on motion before the question is put, and if seconded, the question shall be decided by yeas and nays ; and in taking the yeas and nays, or on a call of the House, the names of the members shall be taken alphabetically.

34. No member shall be called upon for words spoken in the House, but on the day they were spoken. Decency of speech shall be observed, and personal reflections carefully avoided.

35. Any twenty members, including the Speaker, shall be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members.

36. No member or officer of the House shall absent himself from the service of the House, without leave, unless from sickness or inability.

37. Any member may excuse himself from serving on any

committee at the time of his appointment, if he is a member of two standing committees.

38. If any member shall be necessarily absent on any temporary business of the House, when the vote is taken on any question, upon entering the House he shall be permittad, on motion, to vote.

39. No standing rule or order shall be rescinded, altered, or suspended, without one day's notice given of the motion thereof ; and to sustain such motion, two thirds of the House shall be required.

40. The members of this House shall uncover their heads upon entering the Hall whilst the House is in session, and shall continue so uncovered during their continuance in the Hall.

COMMITTEES.

41. Upon motion of any member, there shall be a call of the House, a majority of the members present assenting thereto ; and upon a call of the House, the names of the members shall be called over by the Clerk, and the absentees noted ; after which the names of the absentees shall again be called over. The doors shall then be closed, and those from whom no excuse or insufficient excuses are made, may, by order of those present, if fifteen in number, be taken into custody as they appear, or may be sent for and taken into custody, wherever to be found, by special messengers appointed for that purpose.

42. Six Standing Committees shall be appointed at the commencement of the session, viz : A Committee on Claims, a Committee on Propositions and Grievances, a Committee on Education, a Committee on Agriculture, a Committee on Internal Improvement, and a Committee on Privileges and Elections. Each of said Committees shall consist of eleven members, one from each Electoral District, and three at large, to be appointed by the Speaker. In addition to the above Standing Committees, the Speaker shall appoint another—two members from each Judicial Circuit—to be denominated the Committee on Private Bills.

43. A Select Standing Committee, consisting of eleven members, shall be appointed at the commencement of the session by the Speaker, and be denominated "the Committee on the Judiciary."

44. Select Committees shall consist of five members. It shall be the duty of the person first named on any Committee to cause the members of the Committee to convene when necessary, and when so convened, they may appoint some one of their number Chairman.

45. In forming a Committee of the Whole House, the Speaker shall leave the Chair, and a Chairman to preside in Committee shall be appointed by the Speaker.

46. Upon bills committed to a Committee of the Whole House, the bill shall be first read throughout by the Clerk, and then again read and debated by sections, leaving the preamble to be last considered; the body of the bill shall not be defaced or interlined; but all amendments, noting the page and line, shall be duly entered by the Clerk on a separate paper as the same shall be agreed to by the Committee, and so reported to the House. After report, the bill shall again be subject to be debated and amended by sections, before a question on its passage be taken.

47. All questions, whether in Committee or in the House, shall be propounded in the order in which they were moved. except that, in filling up blanks, the largest sum and longest time shall be first put.

48. The rules of proceeding in the House shall be observed in a committee of the whole House, so far as they may be applicable, except the rule limiting the time of speaking.

49. In a Committee of the Whole House, a motion that the Committee rise shall always be in order, except when a member is speaking, and shall be decided without debate.

OF BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, ETC.

50. Every bill shall be introduced by motion for leave, or by order of the House on the report of a Committee.

51. Every bill shall receive three several readings in the House previous to its passage ; and the Speaker shall give notice at each, whether it be its first, second, or third, The first reading of a bill shall be for information ; and, if opposition be made to it, the question shall be, "Shall this bill be rejected?" If no opposition be made, or if the question to reject be negatived, the bill shall go to its second reading without question.

52. Upon the second reading of the bill, the Speaker shall state it as ready for commitment or amendment.

53. The Clerk of the House shall keep a *separate* calendar of the *public and private* bills, in the order in which they are introduced ; and all *private bills and private business only shall be considered on Saturday of each week, and then in preference to all other business, unless the House shall otherwise direct—and all bills shall be disposed of in the order they stand upon the calendar except the revenue bill, and bills otherwise specially ordered.* No public bill shall be twice read on the same day without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

54. All resolutions, which may grant money out of the Treasury, or such as shall be of a public nature, shall be treated, in all respects, in a similar manner with public bills.

55. When a bill is introduced to repeal a public law, or any part thereof, the law, or part intended to be repealed shall be read at the second reading of the repealing bill ; and shall not be read at any other reading of the said repealing bill, unless required by one-third of the House ; *Provided, however, that this rule shall not apply to the Report of the Commissioners to revise the Statutes.*

56. When a bill has been once rejected, no other of the same purport shall be introduced again during the session.

57. A certain day of each week shall be set apart for the consideration of private bills,

58. The Clerk of the House shall be deemed to continue in office until another is appointed.

WM. T. DORTCH.

Speaker of the House of Commons.

By Order : EDWARD CANTWELL, *Clerk,*

JOINT RULES OF BOTH HOUSES.

1. Each House shall perfect and finally act on all bills, resolutions and orders, before the same shall be communicated to the other for its concurrence ; and if amended in the House to which it is transmitted, it shall be communicated to the House in which it originated, asking the concurrence of that House in the amendment.

2. In any case of amendment of a bill, resolution or order agreed to in one House, and disagreed to in the other, if either House shall request a conference, and appoint a committee for that purpose, and the other House shall also appoint a committee to confer, each committee shall consist of an equal number, and they shall meet and state to each other the reasons of their respective Houses, for and against the amendment, and confer freely thereon, and make a report in writing to their respective Houses, of the result of their conference.

3. Messages from one House to the other shall be sent by the Clerk Assistant of each House, unless otherwise ordered.

4. When a Message shall be sent from one House to the other, it shall be announced at the door of the House to which it is sent by the door-keeper, and shall be respectfully delivered to the Chair, by the person by whom it may be sent.

5. After a bill shall have passed the House in which it originated, it shall be under the signature of the clerk, and engrossed under his direction and inspection, before it shall be communicated to the other House.

6. After a bill shall have passed both Houses, it shall be duly enrolled, on suitable paper, by the engrossing Clerks, before it shall be presented for ratification.

7. When bills are enrolled, they shall be carefully examined by a Joint Committee of three from the Senate, and five from the House of Commons, whose duty it shall be to

carefully compare the enrollment with the Engrossed Bills, as passed in the two Houses, and to correct any errors that may be discovered in the enrolled bills, and make their report of the said bills to the House.

8. After examination and report, each bill shall be ratified and signed in the respective Houses, first by the Speaker of the House of Commons, and then by the Speaker of the Senate.

9. All orders, resolutions and votes of the Houses shall be examined, engrossed and signed in the same manner as bills.

10. When a bill or resolution, which shall have passed in one House, is rejected in the other, notice thereof shall be given to the House in which the same may have passed.

11. The Committee in each House shall in all cases make in writing a statement of facts on which their report is founded; which statement, with all other papers on which any bill or resolution may be formed, shall be transmitted to the other House.

12. The Committee on Finance shall be joint, consisting of eight members from each House; the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds shall be a joint committee of two from the Senate and three from the House of Commons; the Library Committee shall be a joint standing committee, consisting of three members from each House, appointed by the Speakers thereof respectively; the Committees on the Deaf and Dumb and Blind Asylum, the Insane Asylum, Military Affairs, Swamp Lands, and on Cherokee Lands and Western Turnpikes, shall be joint standing committees, consisting each of three members from the Senate and five from the House of Commons.

13. In all Joint Committees, the member first named on the Committee, on the part of the House proposing to raise such Committee, shall convene the same; and when met they shall choose their own Chairman.

14. Either House may make a reference to any Joint Com-

mittee, and all reports shall be made to the House ordering such references.

15. Whenever either House shall order any paper or document to be printed, it shall be printed in octavo form, on good paper, and with fair type ; and those documents ordered to be printed by the Senate, shall be printed as "Senate Documents," and those ordered to be printed by the House of Commons, shall be printed as "House Documents," and numbered in regular order ; except when communications are made to either House by the Governor, Treasurer, Comptroller, or Secretary of State, and are ordered to be printed, they shall be designated as "Executive Documents," and said papers and documents shall be distributed in the following manner : One copy thereof to each member of the General Assembly, one copy to the Clerks of each House for the use thereof, and ten copies shall be deposited in the Public Library, and the Public Librarian be required to have them neatly bound.

16. All elections requiring a joint vote shall be *viva voce*, and a Select Committee of two members in each House shall be appointed to superintend the same in their respective Houses. After the vote shall have been taken, said Select Committee shall confer together and report the result of such election to their respective Houses.

17. The foregoing rules shall be permanent Joint Rules of the Legislature of North-Carolina, until altered or amended.

Ordered to be Printed.

John Spelman, Printer to the State.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE.

COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE.

ON INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Messrs. Thomas, of Jackson,	Messrs. Erwin,
Burton,	Taylor, of Brunswick,
Morehead,	Arendell.
Grist,	

EDUCATION AND THE LITERARY FUND.

Messrs. Walker,	Messrs. Stowe,
Morehead,	Thomas, of Davidson,
Barringer,	Dowd.
*Street,	

THE JUDICIARY.

Messrs. Avery,	Messrs. Dobson,
Hall,	Stubbs,
Outlaw,	Barringer.
Erwin,	

CLAIMS.

Messrs. Bledsoe,
Dickson,
Sharp,
Slaughter,

Messrs. Harriss, of Franklin,
Dockery,
Simmons.

ON CORPORATIONS.

Messrs. Humphrey,
Speight,
Whitaker,
Blount,

Messrs. Pitchford,
Whedbee,
Walkup.

PROPOSITIONS AND GRIEVANCES.

Messrs. Lane,
Wagh,
Faison,
Turner,

Messrs. Spencer,
Harriss, of Chatham,
Eure.

BANKS AND CURRENCY.

Messrs. Brown,
Bledsoe,
Watson,
Worth,

Messrs. Outlaw,
Turner,
Shaw.

PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS.

Messrs. Speight,
Simpson,
Ramsay,
Walkup,

Messrs. Taylor, of Nash,
Morehead,
Brown.

ON AGRICULTURE.

Messrs. Dockery,
Lane,
Shaw,
Speight,

Messrs. Watson,
Grist,
Dowd.

HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEES.

ON JUDICIARY.

Messrs. Person,	Messrs. Davis, of Rutherford,
Bridgers,	Hill,
Ransom,	Hoke,
Poindexter,	Merrimon,
Batchelor,	Yeates.
Fleming,	

ON EDUCATION.

Messrs. Jenkins,	Messrs. Crumpler,
Ferebee,	Harris,
Ward,	Siler,
Faison,	White,
Russ,	Hall,
Taylor,	

ON INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Messrs. Fleming,	Messrs. Green, of Franklin,
Love, of Jackson,	Waters,
Fagg,	Waugh,
Hayes,	Mebane,
Meares,	Baxter.
Clarke, of Craven,	

ON CLAIMS.

Messrs. Williams, of Nash.	Messrs. Foust,
Small,	Mendenhall,
Albritton,	Barrow,
Stanford,	Cline,
Blue,	Pearson.
Guthrie,	

ON AGRICULTURE.

Messrs. Bynum,	Messrs. Lemmonds,
Booth,	Dickson,
Williamson,	Williams of Cumb'ld,
Bullock,	Ewell,
Tapscott,	Davis, of Halifax.
Howard,	

ON PROPOSITIONS AND GRIEVANCES.

Messrs. Baxter,	Messrs. Liles,
Speight,	Martin,
Davis of Bladen,	Woodard,
Rogers,	Potts,
Kelly,	Clarke of Davidson.
Kallan,	

ON PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS.

Messrs. Waters,	Messrs. Simonton,
Folk,	Burgin,
Peebles,	Cannady,
Farrow,	Mordecai,
McMillan,	Mitchener.
Cheek,	

ON PRIVATE BILLS.

Messrs. Wright,	Messrs. Davis of Mecklenburg,
Ferguson,	Wilkerson,
Gaither,	Jordan,
Marsh,	Pope,
Foy,	Padgett,
Watson,	Gorrell,
Newby,	Barringer.

HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEES.

ON CORPORATIONS.

Messrs. Waugh,
Batchelor,
Folk,

Messrs. Winslow,
Alfred,

ON CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM.

Messrs. Wright,
Merrimon,
Batchelor,

Messrs. Hill,
Shober.

ON BANKS AND BANKING.

Messrs. Hill,
Bridgers,
Mendenhall,

Messrs. Rogers,
Davis of Meckl'nburg.

JOINT STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE TWO HOUSES.

ON FINANCE.

Senate Branch.

Messrs. Rogers,
Thomas of Davidson,
Winstead,
Morehead,
Shaw,
Worth,
Taylor of Nash,
Harris of Franklin.

House Branch.

Messrs. Person,
Bridgers,
Latham,
Wooten,
Mebane,
Galloway,
Harris,
Pearson.

ON MILITARY AFFAIRS.

Senate Branch.

Messrs. Street,
Erwin,
Walkup,
Simpson,

House Branch.

Messrs. Hoke,
Fagg,
Meares,
Simonton,
Peebles.

ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Senate Branch.

Messrs. Burton,
Watson,
Grist.

House Branch.

Messrs. Perkins,
Polk,
Slade.

ON CHEROKEE LANDS AND WESTERN TURNPIKES.

*Senate Branch.**House Branch.*

Messrs. Love of Haywood,
Hayes,
Siler,
Bowman,
Horton.

ON SWAMP LANDS.

Senate Branch.

Messrs. Stubbs,
Humphrey,
Arendell,

House Branch.

Messrs. McCleese,
Whitehurst,
Williams of Pasq'k.
Harrington,
Autrey.

ON THE LIBRARY.

Senate Branch.

Messrs. Outlaw,
Hall,
Taylor of Brunswick.

House Branch.

Messrs. Donnell,
Cowles,
Branch.

ON THE DEAF AND DUMB AND BLIND ASYLUM.

Senate Branch.

Messrs. Winstead,
Ramsay,
Turner,

House Branch.

Messrs. Batchelor,
Love of Haywood,
Newby,
Patterson,
Stanford.

ON THE LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Senate Branch.

Messrs. Pitchford,
Worth,
Whitaker,

House Branch.

Messrs. Wright,
Carson,
Shober,
Henry,
Logan.

ON CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM.

Senate Branch.

Messrs. Bledsoe,
Outlaw,
Hall,
Avery,
Slaughter,

House Branch.

Messrs. Merrimon,
Batchelor,
Hill,
Shober.

ON FEDERAL RELATIONS.

Senate Branch.

Messrs. Brown,
Avery,
Outlaw,
Barringer,
Stowe.

House Branch.

Messrs. Person,
Hoke,
Newby,
Green of Franklin,
Poindexter.

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

SENATE.

Speaker,

HENRY T. CLARK.

Clerks,

JOHN W. ALSPAUGH, Principal Clerk,

WM. L. SAUNDERS, Assistant Clerk.

Doorkeepers,

JAMES PAGE, Principal Doorkeeper,

C. C. TALLEY, Assistant Doorkeeper.

DIS	NAMES.	COUNTIES.	POST OFFICES.
1	J. M. Whedbee,	Pasquotank,	Elizabeth City,
2	B. F. Simmons,	Currituck,	Currituck C. H.,
3	M. L. Eure,	Gates,	Gatesville,
4	Jones Spencer,	Hyde,	Sladesville,
5	J. M. S. Rogers,	North'mpton,	Margarettsville,
6	J. B. Slaughter,	Hertford,	Murfreesboro',
7	David Outlaw,	Bertie,	Windsor,
8	J. R. Stubbs,	Martin,	Williamston,
9	Mat. C. Wkitaker,	Halifax,	Enfield,
10	Henry T. Clark,	Edgecombe,	Tarboro',
11	Elias J. Blount,	Pitt,	Pleasant Mount,
12	Fredrick Grist,	Beaufort,	Washington,
13	N. H. Street,	Craven,	Newbern,
14	M. F. Arendell,	Carteret,	Beaufort,
15	J. P. Speight,	Green,	Stantonsburg,
16	Eli W. Hall,	New Hanover,	Wilmington,

SENATE—(Continued.)

DIS	NAMES.	COUNTIES.	POST OFFICES.
17	James Dickson,	Duplin,	Faison's Depot,
18	Lot. W. Humphrey,	Onslow,	Richlands,
19	J. D. Taylor,	Brunswick,	Wilmington,
20	Duncan Shaw,	Cumberland,	Fayetteville,
21	Thos. I. Faison,	Sampson,	Clinton,
22	Wm. K. Lane,	Wayne,	Goldsboro',
23	J. W. B. Watson,	Johnston,	Raleigh,
24	M. A. Bledsoe,	Wake,	Raleigh,
25	A. J. Taylor,	Nash,	Stanhope,
26	W. Harriss,	Franklin,	Louisburg,
27	Thos. J. Pitchford,	Warren,	Warrenton,
28	Chas. H. K. Taylor,	Granville,	Townsville,
29	C. S. Winstead,	Person,	Roxboro',
30	Josiah Turner, Jr.,	Orange,	Hillsboro',
31	Jonathan Worth,	Randolph,	Asheboro',
32	W. G. Harriss,	Chatham,	Haywood,
33	W. D. Dowd,	Moore,	Carthage,
34	Alfred Dockery,	Richmond,	Dockery's Store,
35	Samuel H. Walkup,	Union,	Monroe,
36	John M. Morehead,	Guilford,	Greensboro',
37	Bedford Brown,	Caswell,	Locus Hill,
38	F. L. Simpson,	Rockingham,	Lenox Castle,
39	John Walker,	Mecklenburg,	Charlotte,
40	V. C. Barringer,	Cabarrus,	Concord,
41	J. G. Ramsay,	Rowan,	Mt. Vernon,
42	J. W. Thomas,	Davidson,	Thomasville,
43	Jesse A. Waugh,	Forsythe,	Waughtown,
44	Joseph Dobson,	Yadkin,	Yadkinville,
45	L. Q. Sharp,	Iredell,	Statesville,
46	W. W. Avery,	Burke,	Morganton,
47	Joseph Stowe,	Lincoln,	Lilcolnton,
48	A. W. Burton,	Cleaveland,	Shelby,
49	Marcus Erwin,	Buncombe,	Asheville,
50	Wm. H. Thomas,	Jackson,	Qualla Town.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Speaker,

Hon. WILLIAM T. DORTCH.

Clerks,

ED. CANTWELL, Principal Clerk.

WASH. M. HARDIE, Assis't Clerk.

Doorkeepers,

WM. S. WEBSTER, Principal Doorkeeper.

WM. R. LOVEL, Assistant Doorkeeper.

NAMES.	COUNTIES.	POST OFFICES.
Albritton, Burton G.	Pitt,	Greenville,
Alfred, Frederick E.	Craven,	Bay River,
Autry, George Wash.	Sampson,	Owensville,
Barringer, Ed. Greenlee	Montgomery,	Edinboro',
Barrow, Phillip,	Forsythe,	Sedge Garden,
Batchelor, J. Branch	Warren,	Warrenton,
Baxter, Burwell M.	Currituck,	Indiantown,
Blue, John Gilchrist,	Richmond,	Gilopolis,
Boothe, John	Gates,	Gatesville,
Bowman, Jacob W.	Yancey,	Bakersville,
Branch, James G.	Duplin,	Branch's Store,
Bridgers, Robert R.	Edgecombe,	Tarboro',
Bullock, James M.	Granville,	Townsville,
Burgin, Charles Hardy	McDowell,	Old Fort,
Bynum, Turner	Chatham,	Pittsboro',
Cannady, Samuel H.	Granville,	Brookville,
Carson, John Milton	Alexander,	Old Fort,
Cheek, Wm. Hayes	Warren,	Warrenton,
Clark, Charles C.	Craven,	Newbern,
Clark, Edmund B.	Davidson,	Jackson Hill,
Cline, Jonas	Catawba,	Catawba Station,
Cowles, Andrew Carson	Yadkin,	Hamptonville,
Crawford, Malchus K.	Wayne,	Goldsboro',
Crumpler, Thomas N.	Ashe,	Jefferson,

HOUSE—(Continued.)

NAMES.	COUNTIES.	POST OFFICES.
Davis, Stephen W.	Mecklenberg,	Charlotte,
Davis, Champion T. N.	Rutherford,	Rutherfordton,
Davis, Charles T.	Bladen,	Deseret,
Davis, Archibald H.	Halifax,	Ransom's Bridge,
Dickson, William W.	Caldwell,	Lenoir,
Donnell, Richard S.	Beaufort,	Washington,
Dortch, William T.	Wayne,	Goldsboro',
Ewell, Joshua L.	Martin,	Williamston,
Fagg, John Alphin	Madison,	Holly Grove,
Faison, Nehemiah C.	Sampson,	Clinton,
Farrow, Tilman	Hyde,	Ocracoke,
Ferguson, John R.	Bertie,	Windsor,
Ferebee, Dennis D.	Camden,	South Mills,
Fleming, Nathan N.	Rowan,	Salisbury,
Folk, George N.	Watauga,	Boon,
Foust, Isaac H.	Randolph,	Reed Creek,
Foy, James Harvey	Onslow,	Richlands,
Gaither, Aza Beall F.	Iredell,	Houstonville,
Galloway, Rawley	Rockingham,	Madison,
Gorrell, Julius L.	Guilford,	Greensboro',
Green, Robert N.	Chatham,	Beaumont,
Green, Lafayette	Stanly,	Norwood,
Green, William F.	Franklin,	Louisburg,
Guthrie, Hugh B.	Orange,	Chapel Hill,
Hall, Newberry F.	Rowan,	Rowan Mills,
Hanes, Lewis	Davidson,	Clemmons ville,
Harrington, James S.	Cum. & Har.	Harrington,
Harriss, William S.	Cabarrus,	Concord,
Hayes, George Wash.	Cherokee,	Murphy,
Henry, Peyton P.	Bertie,	Coleraine,
Hill, Samuel T.	Caswell,	Yanceyville,
Howard, Henry B.	Davie,	Fulton,
Hoke, John Franklin	Lincoln,	Lincolnton,
Horton, Phineas	Wilkes,	Elkville,
Jenkins, William H. P.	Granville,	Franklinton,
Jordan, Joseph P.	Henderson,	Hendersonville,
Kallan, Horatio Penn.	Stokes,	Little Yadkin,
Kelly, Alexander	Moore,	Carthage,
Kerr, John	Caswell,	Yanceyville,
Latham, Charles	Washington,	Plymouth,

HOUSE—(Continued.)

NAMES.	COUNTIES.	POST OFFICES.
Lemmonds, Cyrus Q.	Union,	Cobourn's Store,
Liles, Edward R.	Anson,	Wadesboro',
Logan, John R.	Cleveland,	Shelby,
Love, James R., Jr.,	Jackson.	Webster,
Love, Samuel L,	Haywood,	Waynesville,
McCleese, Charles	Tyrrel,	Green Neck,
McMillan Alexander	Robeson,	Dundarrach,
Marsh, William T.	Beaufort,	South Creek,
Martin, Augustus H.	Wilkes,	Brier Creek,
Meares, Thomas D.	Brunswick.	Smithville,
Mebane, Giles	Alamance,	Mebanesville,
Mendenhall, Cyrus P.	Guilford,	Greensboro',
Merrimon, Augustus	Summerfield,	Asheville,
Mitchener, James	Johnston,	Smithfield,
Mardecai, Henry	Wake,	Raleigh,
Newby, Nathan	Perquimons,	Durant's Neck,
Padgett, Berryman H.	Polk & Ruth- erford.	Hicksville,
Patterson, William N.	Orange,	Chapel Hill,
Pearson, John H.	Burke,	Morganton,
Peebles, William W.	Northampton,	Jackson,
Perkins, Churchill	Pitt,	Pactolus,
Person, Samuel J.	New Hanover,	Wilmington,
Poindexter, John F.	Forsythe,	Germanton,
Polk, Leonidas L.	Anson,	Wadesboro',
Pope, William B.	Halifax,	Halifax,
Potts, John McKnight	Mecklenburg,	Charlotte,
Ransom, Matt W.	North'mpton,	Garysburg,
Rogers, Sion H.	Wake,	Raleigh,
Russ, John P. H.	Wake,	Rogers' Store,
Shaw, Daniel	New Hanover,	Rocky Point,
Shober, Charles E.	Guilford,	Greensboro',
Siler, David Wiemer	Macon,	Franklin,
Simonton, Absalom K.	Iredell,	Statesville,
Slade, Thomas S.	Rockingham,	Rawlinsburg,
Small, Richard H.	Chowan,	Edenton,
Speight, Arthur Dobbs	Green,	Speight's Bridge,
Stanford, John D.	Duplin,	Kenansville,
Tapscott, John	Alamance,	Graham,
Taylor, William P,	Chatham,	Pittsboro',

HOUSE—(*Continued.*)

NAMES.	COUNTIES.	POST OFFICES.
Ward, William P.	Jones,	Pollocksville,
Waters, Abraham G.	Cleaveland,	Shelby,
Watson, William H.	Johnston,	Smithfield,
Waugh, Harrison M.	Surry,	Dobson,
White, James H.	Gaston,	Dallas,
Whitehurst, David W.	Carteret,	Straits,
Wilkerson, John D.	Person,	Roxboro',
Williams, Henry G.	Nash,	Hilliardston,
Williams, John T.	Pasquotank,	Hintonville,
Williams, John C.	Cumb. & Har.	Averysboro',
Williamson, Nathan L.	Columbus,	Cerogordo,
Winslow, Thomas L.	Randolph,	Trinity College,
Wishart, Eli	Robeson,	Lumberton,
Woodard, James S.	Edg. & Wil.,	Wilson,
Wooten, John C.	Lenoir,	Kinston,
Wright, Clement G.	Cumb. & Har.	
Yeates, Jesse J.	Hertford,	Murfreesboro'.

Doc. No. 6.]

[SES. 1860-'61.]

Ordered to be Printed.

W. W. Holden, Printer to the State.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
November 19th, 1860.

*To the Honorable, the General Assembly
of North-Carolina:*

In obedience to an Act of the General Assembly, entitled
“An Act concerning the Treasurer of the State,” the Public
Treasurer submits the following Report:

1ST OF THE PUBLIC OR UNAPPROPRIATED REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES.

The *Receipts* into the Treasury for the two last fiscal years—
that is, from the 30th September, 1858, to October 1st, 1860,
from all sources, are as follows:

Treasurer's Report for the two Fiscal

1858.				
Oct.	Coupon Bonds,	\$ 9,000		
	Insane Asylum Tax,	344		
	Public Taxes,	1,492 46		
	Premium on Northern funds,	86 40	\$ 10,922 86	
Nov.	Accrued Interest on Bonds,	439 72		
	Coupon Bonds,	35,000		
	Insane Asylum Tax,	1,190 09		
	Insane Asylum,	16,048 21		
	State Loans,	68,941 39		
	Tax on Bank Stock,	2,203	123,822 41	
Dec.	Coupon Bonds:			
	Principal,	50,000		
	Interest,	404 66		
	Insane Asylum Tax,	242 50		
	Interest on Bonds of Sea-			
	board & Roanoke R. R.			
	Company,	646 45		
	Public Taxes,	170 13		
	Revised Code,	1,912 76		
	Wrecked Property,	6	53,382 50	
1859.				
Jan.	Fayetteville and Warsaw P.			
	Road Dividend,	146 02		
	Insane Asylum Tax,	256		
	Insane Asylum,	13,873 51		
	Interest on Wilmington and			
	Weldon R. R. Bonds,	1,500		
	Insane Asylum Pay Patients,	2,316 60		
	Public Taxes,	921 62		
	Tax on Attorney Licenses,	535 80	19,549 55	
Feb.	Coupon Bonds and Interest,			
	Principal,	80,000		
	Interest,	516 66		
	General Assembly,	6		
	Public Taxes,	1,245 88		
	State Loans,	25,700 82	107,469 36	
Mar.	Money remaining in hands of			
	Clerks and others,	274 19		
	Public Taxes,	149 09		
	State Loans,	157,595 08	158,018 36	
April.	Coupon Bonds,	505,409 95		
	" "	33,341 20		

Years ending September 30th, 1860.

1859.				
April.	Accrued int. on Coupon b'ds,	\$	536 06	
	Discount on Loans,		276 16	
	General Assembly,		6	
	Premium on Northern funds,		425	
	State Loans,		8,000	
	Tax on Corporations,		25	\$ 548,019 37
May.	Coupon Bonds,	197,000		
	Accrued Interest,	15		
	Cape Fear and Deep River Nav. Co., "Prior lien,"	9 87		
	Premium on Northern funds,	162 50		
	Tax on Corporations,	50		
	Cherokee Bonds,	250		197,487 37
June.	Accrued Interest,	280		
	Coupon Bonds,	6,000		
	Cherokee Bonds,	330		
	Insane Asylum Tax,	624 93		
	Insane Asylum pay Patients,	1,543		
	Premium on Northern funds,	24 38		
	State loans,	105,176 98		
	Tax on Corporations,	25		114,004 29
July.	Accrued Interest,	1 83		
	Coupon Bonds,	1,000		
	" "	15,018		
	Insane Asylum Tax,	502 50		
	Interest on Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road Bonds,	1,500		
	Resolutions of General As- sembly,	8 72		
	State loans,	181,602 06		
	Tax on Attorney's License,	755 25		200,388 36
Aug.	Coupon Bonds,	140,000		
	Accrued Interest,	716 66		
	Insane Asylum Tax,	2,775 15		
	Public Taxes,	74,341 29		
	Tax on Bank Stock,	1,250		
	Tax on Attorney's License,	356 25		219,439 35
Sept.	Cherokee Bonds,	200		
	Insane Asylum Tax,	6,146 52		
	Interest on Bonds of Western Railroad Company,	6,000		
	Public Taxes,	521,905 29		

Treasurer's Report for the two Fiscal

1859.			
Sept.	Tax on Bank Stock,	8,915 95	
	Tax on Corporations,	50	543,217 76
			<u>\$ 2,295,721 54</u>

DISBURSEMENTS FROM PUBLIC FUND.

1858.			
Oct.	Agricultural Societies,	\$ 1,600	
	Capitol Square,	125	
	Fayetteville & Centre Plank- road,	9,000	
	Geological Survey,	217 8	
	Judiciary,	1,830	
	Insane Asylum,	5,000	
	Interest on State loans,	454 75	
	Public Printing,	61	
	Pensioners,	37 50	
	State Capitol,	200	
	State Library,	30 20	\$ 18,556 33
Nov.	Agricultural Societies,	100	
	Contingencies,	309 65	
	Geological Survey,	625	
	Judiciary,	2,390	
	Insane Asylum,	35,000	
	Interest on Coupon Bonds,	45,195	
	Pensioners,	50	
	Premium on Northern funds,	1,122 22	
	State Capitol,	1,000	85,791 87
Dec.	Agricultural Societies,	200	
	Adjutant General,	200	
	Board of Internal Improve- ments,	79 50	
	Contingencies,	1,477 41	
	Executive Department,	825	
	Fugitive from Justice,	45 85	
	Geological Survey,	498 56	
	Governor's House,	44 50	
	“ Election,	35	
	General Assembly,	112	

Years ending September 30th, 1860.

1858.				
Dec.	Judiciary,	\$	5,222	
	Interest on State loans,		885	
	Interest on Coupon Bonds,		13,500	
	Interest on State Registered Bonds,		90	
	Interest on Fayetteville & Western Plankroad bonds,		90	
	Public Printing,		115	25
	Public Arms,		155	
	State Capitol,		5	25
	State Library,		181	20
	Sheriffs for settling,		48	
	State Department,		200	
	Superintendent Public Buildings,		65	
	Treasury Department,		687	50
	Western N. C. Railroad,		50,368	16
	Expenses of Sinking Fund,		103	75
				75,233 93
1859.				
Jan.	Agricultural Societies,		150	
	Adjutant General,		100	
	Board of Internal Improvements,		3	
	Contingencies,		32	
	Council of State,		214	90
	Geological Survey,		1,007	12
	Governor's House,		66	91
	General Assembly,		372	
	Judiciary,		3,083	89
	Interest on State Loans,		1,800	
	“ “ Coupon Bonds,		94,605	
	“ “ State Bonds,		9,684	
	“ “ F. & W. P. Road Bonds,		2,985	
	Interest on R. & G. R. Road Bonds,		14,295	
	Interest on Cape Fear and Deep River Nav. Bonds,		8,415	
	Public Printing,		10	
	Pensioners,		40	
	Public Arms,		150	
	Post Office,		71	20
				137,085 02

Treasurer's Report for the two Fiscal

1859.				
Feb.	Agricultural Societies,	\$	50	
	Appropriation for Deaf and Dumb,		350	
	Binding Laws,		87 20	
	Contingencies,		852 17	
	Congressional Election,		7 50	
	Comptroller's Department,		250	
	Governor's Election,		25	
	" House,		146 38	
	General Assembly,		56,580 93	
	Judiciary,		300	
	Insane Asylum,		5,000	
	Interest on State Loans,		1,080	
	" " Coupon Bonds,		4,125	
	" " State Bonds,		555	
	" " F. & W. P. Road Bonds,		225	
	Interest on C. F. & D. Riv. Navigation Co. Bonds,		60	
	Public Printing,		3,257 99	
	Pensioners,		40	
	Post Office,		4 66	
	Public Tax,		67 23	
	Roaring Gap Road,		87 89	
	Resolutions of Gen. Assembly,		449 50	
	State Capitol,		250	
	Sheriffs for Settling,		47	
	Senatorial Election,		9 16	
	Western N. C. R. Road,		60,380	\$ 134,287 61
Mar.	Agricultural Societies,		150	
	Board of Internal Improvement,		32	
	Binding Laws,		130 53	
	Contingencies,		948 84	
	Council of State,		1 90	
	Congressional Election,		8 83	
	Executive Department,		825	
	Geological Survey,		1,250	
	Governor's Election,		35	
	" House,		1,372 73	
	General Assembly,		297	
	Judiciary,		1,824 50	

Years ending September 30th, 1860.

1859.			
Mar.	Insane Asylum,	\$ 3,000	
	Interest on State Loans,	806 07	
	“ “ Coupon Bonds,	7,065	
	“ “ State Registered Bonds,	371	
	Interest on F. & W. Plank Road bonds,	105	
	Interest on Cape Fear and Deep R. Nav. Bonds,	480	
	Public Printing,	177 50	
	Pensioners,	40	
	Premium on Northern funds,	299 05	
	Public Tax,	487 78	
	Resolutions of General Assembly,	51 94	
	State Capitol,	9 80	
	“ Library,	131 50	
	“ Loans,	70,000	
	Sheriffs for Settling,	40 32	
	State Department,	200	
	Superintendent of Capitol,	65	
	Senatorial Election,	8 83	
	State Registered Bonds,	5,000	
	Treasury Department,	687 50	
	Western N. C. Railroad,	20,000	\$ 115,902 62
April.	Adjutant General,	50	
	Board of Internal Improvements,	32	
	Contingencies,	301 79	
	Copying Laws,	619 50	
	Geological Survey,	1,600	
	Governor's House,	2,854 21	
	Judiciary,	2,055	
	Insane Asylum,	7,000	
	Interest on State Loans,	1,884 74	
	“ “ Coupon Bonds,	53,490	
	“ “ State Registered Bonds,	738 84	
	Interest on R. & G. Railroad Bonds,	390	
	Public Taxes,	232 66	
	State Capitol,	171 90	
	State Library,	94 05	

Treasurer's Report for the two Fiscal

1859.				
April.	State loans,	\$ 170,000		
	State Registered Bonds,	30,200		
	Western N. C. Railroad,	50,144		
	Fayetteville & Western Rail- Road,	100,000		
	Interest on Cape Fear and Deep River Nav. Bonds,	15	\$ 421,873	69
May.	Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal,	100,000		
	Contingencies,	3,169	34	
	Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company,	30,816	66	
	Governor's House,	972	91	
	Judiciary,	1,445		
	Interest on Coupon Bonds,	5,655		
	“ State Bonds,	720	21	
	“ Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Bonds,	360		
	Interest on Bonds of Cape Fear and Deep River Nav- igation Company,	60		
	Pensioners,	100		
	Post Office,	54	60	
	State Capitol,	260	20	
	State Registered Bonds,	33,000		
	Fayetteville & Western Rail- road,	100,000		
			276,613	92
June.	Board of Internal Improve- ment,	20		
	Contingencies,	105	65	
	Comptroller's Department,	500		
	Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company,	4,476	55	
	Executive Department,	75		
	Fugitive from Justice,	200		
	Judiciary,	7,595		
	Interest on State loans,	124	93	
	“ on State Registered Bonds,	357		
	Public Printing,	5,014	97	
	Premium on Northern funds,	716	29	
	Post Office,	73	16	
	Public Tax (refunded,)	43		

Years ending September 30th, 1860.

1859.				
June.	State Capitol,	\$	440	
	State Library,		289	13
	State loans,		30,000	
	State Department,		200	
	Superintendent of Capitol,		65	
	State Registered Bonds,		15,000	
	Governor's House,		74	62
	Treasury Department,		687	50
		\$		66,057
July.	Binding Laws,		1,599	24
	Capitol Square,		159	75
	Contingencies,		210	25
	Cape Fear and Deep River			
	Navigation Company,		4,903	13
	Distributing Laws,		125	
	Executive Department,		750	
	Governor's House,		132	90
	Judiciary,		2,988	60
	Insane Asylum,		5,000	00
	Interest on State Loans,		356	73
	" " Coupon Bonds,		94,380	
	" " State Registered			
	Bonds,		7,194	73
	Interest on Fayetteville and			
	Western P. Road Bonds,		3,015	
	Interest on Raleigh and Gas-			
	ton Railroad Bonds,		10,380	
	Interest on Cape Fear and			
	Deep River Nav. Bonds,		7,620	
	Public Printing,		100	
	" Arms,		75	
	Post Office,		15	08
	Public Tax,		18	80
	Road from Samuel Rives to			
	Jefferson,		1,000	
	State Capitol,		28	51
	State Library,		56	
	State Loans,		80,000	
	State Registered Bonds,		108,600	
				328,708
Aug.	Board of Internal Improve-			
	ment,		20	
	Contingencies,		543	31
	Congressional Election,		95	66
	Cape Fear and Deep River			

Treasurer's Report for the two Fiscal

LITERARY FUND RECEIPTS.

	PRINCIPAL.		INCOME.	
1858.				
Oct.	Entries of vacant Lands,	206 04	\$ 21,776	
Nov.	Bank Dividends,		500	
	Navigation Dividends,		12,000	\$ 34,276
	Rail Road Dividends,			
Dec.	Entries of vacant Lands,	1,891 43	350	
	Interest on College Bonds,		41 50	391 50
1859.	" " Swamp Land Bonds,			
Jan.	Entries of vacant Lands,	641 69	25,135	
	Bank Dividends,		4,200	29,335
	Interest on Ral. and Gast. Railroad Bonds,			
Feb.	Entries of vacant Lands,			
	Wil. and Wel. Railroad Bonds,	2,709 65	510	
	Interest on College Bonds,	\$ 459 65	67 50	577 50
	" " Wil. and Wel. R. R. Bonds,			
Mar.	Entries of vacant Lands,	15 75	180	
	Interest on College Bonds,		30	
	" " Individual Notes,		650	860
	Cape Fear Navigation Dividends,			
April.	Entries of vacant Lands,	791 88	720 05	
	Interest on College Bonds,		650	1,370 05
	Navigation Dividends,			

Years ending September 30th, 1860.

1859.				
June.	State Capitol,	\$	440	
	State Library,		289	13
	State loans,		30,000	
	State Department,		200	
	Superintendent of Capitol,		65	
	State Registered Bonds,		15,000	
	Governor's House,		74	62
	Treasury Department,		687	50
		\$	66,057	80
July.	Binding Laws,		1,599	24
	Capitol Square,		159	75
	Contingencies,		210	25
	Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company,		4,903	13
	Distributing Laws,		125	
	Executive Department,		750	
	Governor's House,		13	90
	Judiciary,		2,988	60
	Insane Asylum,		5,000	00
	Interest on State Loans,		356	73
	" " Coupon Bonds,		94,380	
	" " State Registered Bonds,		7,194	73
	Interest on Fayetteville and Western P. Road Bonds,		3,015	
	Interest on Raleigh and Gas- ton Railroad Bonds,		10,380	
	Interest on Cape Fear and Deep River Nav. Bonds,		7,620	
	Public Printing,		100	
	" Arms,		75	
	Post Office,		15	08
	Public Tax,		18	80
	Road from Samuel Rives to Jefferson,		1,000	
	State Capitol,		28	51
	State Library,		56	
	State Loans,		80,000	
	State Registered Bonds,		108,600	
				328
Aug.	Board of Internal Improve- ment,		20	
	Contingencies,		543	31
	Congressional Election,		95	66
	Cape Fear and Deep River			

Treasurer's Report for the two Fiscal

LITERARY FUND RECEIPTS.

	PRINCIPAL.		INCOME.	
1858.				
Oct.		206 04	\$ 21,776	
Nov.			500	
			12,000	\$ 34,276
Dec.		1,891 43	350	
1859.			41 50	391 50
Jan.		641 69	25,125	
			4,200	29,335
Feb.	\$ 459 65	2,709 65	510	
	2,250		67 50	577 50
Mar.		15 75	180	
			30	
			650	860
April.		791 88	720 05	
			650	1,370 05

Treasurer's Report for the two Fiscal

SINKING FUND RECEIPTS.

1858.			
Oct.	Interest on Coupon Bonds,		\$ 1,890
Dec.	Railroad Dividends,		29,250
1859.			
April.	Railroad Dividends,	\$ 30,000	
	Interest on Coupon Bonds,	1,890	31,890
Aug.	Railroad Dividends,		30,000
	Total Receipts for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1859,		\$ 93,030

SINKING FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1858.			
Oct.	Coupon Bonds,		\$ 1,920
Dec.	" "		29,205
April.	" "		31,540
Aug.	" "		30,000
	Total disbursements for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1859,		\$ 92,665

Years ending September 30th, 1860.

May.	Entries of vacant Lands, Individual Notes, Swamp Land Bonds, Bank Dividends, Navigation Dividends, Entries of vacant Lands, Railroad Dividends, Entries of vacant Lands, Bank Dividends, Interest on Coupon Bonds, Entries of vacant Lands, Auction Tax, Tax on Retailers, Deaf and Dumb Tax, Tax on Retailers, Entries of vacant Lands, Auction Tax, Deaf and Dumb Tax, Tax on Retailers,	350 01 2,000 960	3,310 01	27,220 650	27,870	
June.			363 32		16,000	
July.			100 27			
Aug.			105 92	23,878 25 570	24,448 25	
Sept.			257 06	5 53 510 225 270	1,010 53	
				671 57 828 62 10,410	11,910 19	
					148,049 62 10,393 92	
			10,393 02		148,049 02	
					158,442 04	
	Amount receipts Principal for fiscal year ending September 30, 1859, Amount receipts for fiscal year ending September 30, 1859,					

Treasurer's Report for the two Fiscal

SINKING FUND RECEIPTS.

1858.			
Oct.	Interest on Coupon Bonds,		\$ 1,890
Dec.	Railroad Dividends,		29,250
1859.			
April.	Railroad Dividends,	\$ 30,000	
	Interest on Coupon Bonds,	1,890	31,890
Aug.	Railroad Dividends,		30,000
Total Receipts for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1859,			\$ 93,030

SINKING FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1858.			
Oct.	Coupon Bonds,		\$ 1,920
Dec.	" "		29,205
April.	" "		31,540
Aug.	" "		30,000
Total disbursements for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1859,			\$ 92,665

Years ending September 30th, 1860.

RECEIPTS INTO PUBLIC FUND.

1859.				
Oct.	Coupon Bonds, (thirty years,)	\$ 103,000		
	Insane Asylum Tax,	1,583 60		
	Tax on Bank Stock,	3,403	\$ 107,986 60	
Nov.	Coupon Bonds, (thirty years,)	153,952		
	“ “ (ten years,)	1,400		
	Insane Asylum Tax,	201 30		
	Interest on Bonds of Seab'rd & Roanoke Railroad Co.,	646 45	156,199 75	
Dec.	Coupon Bonds (thirty years) and interest,	47,101 08		
	Coupon Bonds. (ten years,)	17,001 50		
	Fayetteville & Warsaw Plank Road Dividend,	100		
	Insane Asylum Tax,	144		
	Public Taxes,	584 58		
	Revised Code,	1		
	Tax on Corporations,	25	64,972 16	
1860.				
Jan.	Coupon Bonds and Interest,	410,570 82		
	Interest on Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Bonds,	1,520		
	Revised Code,	55		
	Tax on Bank Stock,	888 12	413,013 94	
Feb.	Coupon Bonds,	117,144		
	Insane Asylum Tax,	656 36		
	Public Taxes,	6,944 52		
	State Loans,	74,610 42		
	Tax on Corporations,	25	199,380 30	
Mar.	Coupon Bonds,	48,828		
	Cherokee B nds,	300		
	General Assembly,	70		
	Insane Asylum Tax,	136 20		
	Interest on Bonds of Fayette- ville & Western Railroad,	6,000		
	State Loans,	78,773 36		
	Tax on Attorney License,	641 25	134,748 81	
April.	Coupon Bonds,	44,955		
	Insane Asylum Tax,	794 29		
	Money remaining in hands of			

Treasurer's Report for the two Fiscal

1859.				
Nov.	State Library,	\$	12	
	Western N. Carolina Rail- road,	151,225		\$ 176,356 96
Dec.	Agricultural Societies,	100		
	Contingencies,	165 25		
	Congressional Elections,	10 83		
	Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company,	12,041 60		
	Distributing Laws,	250		
	Executive Department,	750		
	Fugitive from Justice,	300		
	Geological Survey,	775		
	Governor's House,	7 50		
	Judiciary,	4,278		
	Insane Asylum,	5,000		
	Interest on Coupon Bonds,	3,675		
	“ “ State Bonds,	480 50		
	“ “ F. and W. Plank Road Bonds,	390		
	Interest on Raleigh and Gas- ton Railroad Bonds,	720		
	Premium on Northern funds,	600		
	Post Office,	12		
	Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Bonds,	24,000		
	State Capitol,	21		
	“ Library,	112 50		
	Sheriffs for Settling,	29 06		
	State Department,	200		
	State Registered Bonds,	3,000		
	Treasury Department,	687 50		
	Council of State,	266		57,872 34
1860.				
Jan.	Appropriations for Deaf and Dumb,	1,600		
		200		
	Agricultural Societies,			
	Contingencies,	567 05		
	Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company,	5,533 60		
	Fugitive from Justice,	4 50		
	Geological Survey,	375		
	Governor's House,	28 75		
	Judiciary,	2,111 33		

Years ending September 30th, 1860.

RECEIPTS INTO PUBLIC FUND.

1859.				
Oct.	Coupon Bonds, (thirty years,)	\$ 103,000		
	Insane Asylum Tax,	1,583 60		
	Tax on Bank Stock,	3,403	\$ 107,986 60	
Nov.	Coupon Bonds, (thirty years,)	153,952		
	“ “ (ten years,)	1,400		
	Insane Asylum Tax,	201 30		
	Interest on Bonds of Seab'rd & Roanoke Railroad Co.,	646 45	156,199 75	
Dec.	Coupon Bonds (thirty years) and interest,	47,101 08		
	Coupon Bonds, (ten years,)	17,001 00		
	Fayetteville & Warsaw Plank Road Dividend,	100		
	Insane Asylum Tax,	144		
	Public Taxes,	584 58		
	Revised Code,	1		
	Tax on Corporations,	25	64,972 16	
1860.				
Jan.	Coupon Bonds and Interest,	410,570 82		
	Interest on Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Bonds,	1,520		
	Revised Code,	55		
	Tax on Bank Stock,	888 12	413,013 94	
Feb.	Coupon Bonds,	117,144		
	Insane Asylum Tax,	656 36		
	Public Taxes,	6,944 52		
	State Loans,	74,610 42		
	Tax on Corporations,	25	199,380 30	
Mar.	Coupon Bonds,	48,828		
	Cherokee Bonds,	300		
	General Assembly,	76		
	Insane Asylum Tax,	136 20		
	Interest on Bonds of Fayette- ville & Western Railroad,	6,000		
	State Loans,	78,773 36		
	Tax on Attorney License,	641 25	134,748 81	
April.	Coupon Bonds,	44,955		
	Insane Asylum Tax,	794 29		
	Money remaining in hands of			

Treasurer's Report for the two Fiscal

1859.				
Nov.	State Library,	\$	12	
	Western N. Carolina Rail- road,	151,225	\$ 176,356	96
Dec.	Agricultural Societies,	100		
	Contingencies,	165	25	
	Congressional Elections,	10	83	
	Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company,	12,041	60	
	Distributing Laws,	250		
	Executive Department,	750		
	Fugitive from Justice,	300		
	Geological Survey,	775		
	Governor's House,	7	50	
	Judiciary,	4,278		
	Insane Asylum,	5,000		
	Interest on Coupon Bonds,	3,675		
	“ “ State Bonds,	480	50	
	“ “ F. and W. Plank Road Bonds,	390		
	Interest on Raleigh and Gas- ton Railroad Bonds,	720		
	Premium on Northern funds,	600		
	Post Office,	12		
	Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Bonds,	24,000		
	State Capitol,	21		
	“ Library,	112	50	
	Sheriffs for Settling,	29	66	
	State Department,	200		
	State Registered Bonds,	3,000		
	Treasury Department,	687	50	
	Council of State,	266		
			57,872	34
1860.				
Jan.	Appropriations for Deaf and Dumb,	1,600		
	Agricultural Societies,	200		
	Contingencies,	567	05	
	Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company,	5,533	60	
	Fugitive from Justice,	450		
	Geological Survey,	375		
	Governor's House,	28	75	
	Judiciary,	2,111	33	

Years ending September 30th, 1860.

1860.			
Jan.	Capitol Square,	\$ 150	
	Executive Department,	75	
	Insane Asylum,	5,000	
	Interest on State Loans,	3,540	
	“ “ Coupon Bonds,	111,873	
	“ “ State Registered Bonds,	4,217 06	
	Interest on Fayetteville and Warsaw Plankroad Bonds,	2,475	
	Interest on Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Bonds,	9,555	
	Interest on Cape Fear and Deep River Nav. Bonds,	3,870	
	Public Printing,	82	
	“ Arms,	75	
	Post Office,	61 34	
	Public Tax,	5 80	
	Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Bonds,	302,500	
	Revised Code,	1	
	State Capitol,	99 85	
	State Library,	39 21	
	Superintendent Capitol,	65	
	State Registered Bonds,	2,500	
	Wilmington, Char. and Ruth- erford Railroad,	200,000	\$ 656,604 49
Feb.	Appropriation for Deaf and Dumb,	220	
	Contingencies,	2,010 16	
	Council of State,	240 20	
	Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company,	8,916 03	
	Governor's House,	8 50	
	Judiciary,	120	
	Interest on State loans,	180	
	Interest on State Registered Bonds,	321	
	Interest on Fayetteville and Warsaw Plankroad Bonds,	120	
	Interest on Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Bonds,	420	
	Public Arms,	40	

Treasurer's Report for the two Fiscal

1860.				
June.	Interest on Coupon Bonds,	\$ 2,715		
	Public Printing,	49		
	Capitol Square,	150		
	Premium on Northern funds,	840		
	Post office,	107 26		
	State Library,	112 50		
	“ Loans,	80,000		
	“ Department,	200		
	Treasury Department,	500	\$ 98,188	46
July.	Adjutant General,	266 66		
	Contingencies,	66 90		
	Comptroller's Department,	250		
	Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company,	3,497 30		
	Fugitive from Justice,	4		
	Judiciary,	3,698 90		
	Insane Asylum,	5,000		
	Interest on State Loans,	2,501 67		
	“ “ Coupon Bonds,	130,521		
	“ “ Fayetteville and Warsaw Plankroad Bonds,	2,955		
	Interest on State Registered Bonds,	4,222 66		
	Interest on Raleigh and Gas- ton Railroad Bonds,	75		
	Interest on Bonds of Cape Fear and Deep River Nav- igation Company,	1,665		
	Public Printing,	321 57		
	Pensioners,	140		
	Premium on North'n Funds,	24 63		
	State Loans.	41,000		
	Sheriffs for Settling,	26 32		
	Supt. of Public Buildings,	65		
	State Bonds,	500		
	Treasury Department,	187 50		
	Wilmington, Charlotte, and Rutherford Railroad,	200,000		
	Council of State,	180 10	397,169	21
Aug.	Agricultural Societies,	50		
	Appropriation for Deaf and Dumb,	1,000		

Years ending September 30th, 1860.

1860.			
Jan.	Capitol Square,	\$ 150	
	Executive Department,	75	
	Insane Asylum,	5,000	
	Interest on State Loans,	3,540	
	“ “ Coupon Bonds,	111,873	
	“ “ State Registered Bonds,	4,217 06	
	Interest on Fayetteville and Warsaw Plankroad Bonds,	2,475	
	Interest on Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Bonds,	9,555	
	Interest on Cape Fear and Deep River Nav. Bonds,	3,870	
	Public Printing,	82	
	“ Arms,	75	
	Post Office,	61 34	
	Public Tax,	5 80	
	Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Bonds,	302,500	
	Revised Code,	1	
	State Capitol,	99 85	
	State Library,	39 21	
	Superintendent Capitol,	65	
	State Registered Bonds,	2,500	
	Wilmington, Char. and Ruth- erford Railroad,	200,000	\$ 656,604 49
Feb.	Appropriation for Deaf and Dumb,	220	
	Contingencies,	2,010 16	
	Council of State,	240 20	
	Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company,	8,916 03	
	Governor's House,	8 50	
	Judiciary,	120	
	Interest on State loans,	180	
	Interest on State Registered Bonds,	321	
	Interest on Fayetteville and Warsaw Plankroad Bonds,	120	
	Interest on Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Bonds,	420	
	Public Arms,	40	

Treasurer's Report for the two Fiscal

1860.				
June.	Interest on Coupon Bonds,	\$ 2,715		
	Public Printing,	49		
	Capitol Square,	150		
	Premium on Northern funds,	840		
	Post office,	107 26		
	State Library,	112 50		
	“ Loans,	80,000		
	“ Department,	200		
	Treasury Department,	500	\$ 93,188 46	
July.	Adjutant General,	260 66		
	Contingencies,	66 90		
	Comptroller's Department,	250		
	Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company,	3,497 30		
	Fugitive from Justice,	4		
	Judiciary,	3,698 90		
	Insane Asylum,	5,000		
	Interest on State Loans,	2,501 67		
	“ “ Coupon Bonds,	130,221		
	“ “ Fayetteville and Warsaw Plankroad Bonds.	2,955		
	Interest on State Registered Bonds,	4,222 66		
	Interest on Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Bonds,	75		
	Interest on Bonds of Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company,	1,665		
	Public Printing,	321 57		
	Pensioners,	140		
	Premium on North'n Funds,	24 63		
	State Loans.	41,000		
	Sheriffs for Settling,	26 32		
	Supt. of Public Buildings,	65		
	State Bonds,	500		
	Treasury Department,	187 50		
	Wilmington, Charlotte, and Rutherford Railroad,	200,000		
	Council of State,	180 10	397,169 21	
Aug.	Agricultural Societies,	50		
	Appropriation for Deaf and Dumb,	1,000		

Years ending September 30th, 1860.

1860.				
Aug.	Board of Internal Improve-	\$	15	
	ment,		15	40
	Contingencies,			
	Cape Fear and Deep River			
	Navigation Company,	2,987	82	
	Geological Survey,	629	95	
	Governor's Election,	35		
	" House,	9	90	
	Judiciary,	622	60	
	Interest on State Loans,	780		
	" " Coupon Bonds,	10,365		
	" " State Bonds,	144	16	
	" " Bonds of Cape			
	Fear and Deep River Nav-			
	igation Company,	375		
	Interest on Fayetteville and			
	Western Plankroad Bonds,	345		
	Premium on North'n Funds,	22	50	
	Post Office,	30		
	Sheriffs for Settling,	71	52	
	Senatorial Election,	15		
	State Bonds,	1,000		
	Western N. C. Railroad,	50,333	33	\$ 68,847 18
Sept.	Agricultural Societies,	50		
	Appropriations for Deaf and			
	Dumb,	1,911	50	
	Contingencies,	1,080	25	
	Cape Fear and Deep River			
	Navigation Company,	2,249	67	
	Fugitive from Justice,	203	50	
	Geological Survey,	1,789		
	Governor's Election,	1,222	50	
	" House,	1	50	
	Executive Department,	825		
	Judiciary,	1,677		
	Interest on State Loans,	2,463	01	
	" " Coupon Bonds,	10,974		
	" " State Bonds,	10,620	60	
	" " Fayetteville and			
	Western Plankroad Bonds,	1,080		
	Interest on Cape Fear and			
	Deep River Nav. Comp'y			
	Bonds,	6,750		

Treasurer's Report for the two Fiscal

1860.	Premium on North'n Funds,	\$ 1,001	88	
Sept.	Public Arms,		60	45
	Raleigh and Gaston Railroad			
	Bonds,	140,000		
	State Capitol,		350	98
	" Library,		1,467	60
	" Loans,	251,000		
	Sheriffs for Settling,		1,841	62
	Senatorial Election,		289	34
	Treasury Department,		687	50
				439,596 90
				<u>\$ 2,676,923 66</u>

Years ending September 30th, 1860.

LITERARY FUND RECEIPTS.

	PRINCIPAL.		INCOME.	
1859.				
Oct.	Entries of vacant Lands,	\$ 417 34		\$ 27,220
Nov.	" "	263 83		
	Bank Dividends,	1,040 50		16,000
Dec.	Entries of vacant Lands,			
1860.	Wil. & Weldon Railroad Dividends,			20,108
Jan.	Dividend of Stock in Bank of State of N. C.	251,350		
	Bank Dividends,			
Feb.	Entries of vacant Lands,	498 36		
Mar.	" "	454 54		
April.	" "			
	Dividend of Stock in Bank of State of N. C.	\$ 267 80		
	Entries of vacant Lands,	125,675		
May.	Bank Dividends,	482 39	\$ 27,220	
	Navigation Dividends,		1,950	
	Entries of vacant Lands,	202		29,170
June.	" "			
July.	Dividend of Stock in Bank of State of N. C.	142 98		
	Auction Tax,	125,675		
	Deaf and Dumb Tax,		85	
	Railroad Dividends,		75	
	Tax on Retailers,		16,000	
	Entries of vacant Lands,		30	
Aug.		419 97		16,105 85

Treasurer's Report for the two Fiscal

LITERARY FUND RECEIPTS.—(CONTINUED.)

1860. Sept.		PRINCIPAL.		INCOME.	
	Auction Tax,			\$ 6 67	
	Tax on Retailers,			120	126 67
	Entries of vacant Lands,	67 77			
	Sales open Ground Prairie,	320			
	Individual Notes and College Bonds,	9,032 18			
	Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Bonds,	140,000	\$ 149,419 95		
	Auction Tax,				
	Interest on College Bonds,			1,014 69	
	" " Ral. & Gas. Railroad Bonds,			1,704 14	
	" " Wil. & Wel. Railroad Bonds,			4,200	
	" " Individual Notes,			3,000	
	" " Coupon Bonds,			212 70	
	" " State Bonds,			12,420	
	Premium on Coupons,			11,220 60	
	Tax on Retailers,			52 81	
				11,310	\$ 45,134 94
					153,865 46
					656,309 66
					153,865 46
					\$ 810,175 12
	Amount Receipts (Principal) for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1860,		\$ 656,309 66		
	Do., (Income) do. ending Sept. 30, 1860,				
	Tot. Rec'ts for fiscal y'r end. Sept. 30, 1860,				

Years ending September 30th, 1860.

LITERARY FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

	PRINCIPAL.		INCOME.	
1859.				
Oct.	Common Schools, Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Expense Account,		\$ 49,441 25	
	Common Schools, Expense Account,		500	
Nov.	Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Common Schools, Expense Account,		72 55	\$ 50,013 80
	Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Common Schools, Expense Account,		23,826 18	
Dec.	Common Schools, Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Expense Account,		999	
	Common Schools, Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Expense Account,		2,000	26,825 18
1860.	Loan to Literary Board, Interest on Loan to Literary Board, Premium on Northern Funds,		13,545 90	
Jan.	Common Schools, Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Expense Account,		2,000	
	Common Schools, Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Expense Account,		24	15,569 90
	Loan to Literary Board, Interest on Loan to Literary Board, Premium on Northern Funds,	\$ 125,675		
	Common Schools, Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Expense Account,	3,456 06	5,545 80	
	Common Schools, Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Expense Account,	645 66	2,000	
Feb.	Common Schools, Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Loan to Literary Board, Interest on Loan to Literary Board, Premium on Northern Funds,	\$ 129,776 72	765 70	8,311 50
	Common Schools, Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Loan to Literary Board, Interest on Loan to Literary Board, Premium on Northern Funds,		2,692 34	
Mar.	Common Schools,		2,000	4,692 34
		125,675		
		2,680 04		
		641 81		
		129,004 85		1,333 32

Treasurer's Report for the two Fiscal

LITERARY FUND DISBURSEMENTS.—(CONTINUED.)

	PRINCIPAL.		INCOME.	
1860.				
Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Expense Account,			\$ 1,000	
Stock in Bank of North-Carolina, Interest on Instalment,	\$ 125,675		561 15	\$ 2,894 47
Premium on Northern Funds,	1,012 30			
Deaf and Dumb Asylum,	950 15	\$ 127,637 45		
Common Schools,				1,000
Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Expense Account,			36,472 13	
Common Schools,			2,000	
Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Expense Account,			65 70	38,537 83
Common Schools,			27,092 42	
Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Expense Account,			2,000	
Stock in Bank of North-Carolina, Interest on Instalment,	125,675		24	29,116 42
Premium on Northern Funds,	377 03			
Common Schools,	1,256 75	127,308 78		
Expense Account,			6,860 21	
Common Schools,			411	7,271 21
Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Expense Account,			3,688 84	
Coupon Bonds,			1,000	
Common Schools,			12	4,700 84
		140,160		
			15,555 72	

Years ending September 30th, 1860.

16,942	72			
\$	205,876	21		
\$	653,887	80		
	205,876	21		
\$	859,764	01		

1,000
387

\$ 653,887 80

Deaf and Dumb Asylum,
Expense Account,

Amount Disbursements (Principal) for
fiscal year ending September 30, 1860,
Amount Disbursements (Income) for fiscal
year ending September 30th, 1860,
Total Disbursements for fiscal year ending
Sept. 30th, 1860,

Treasurer's Report for the two Fiscal

RECEIPTS INTO SINKING FUND.

1859.			
Oct.	Interest on Coupon Bonds,	\$ 2,850	
	Surplus Revenue,	100,000	\$ 102,850
Nov.	N. C. Railroad Dividends,		40,000
Dec.	R. & G. Railroad Dividend,		29,250
1860.			
Jan.	Interest on Coupon Bonds,		4,080
April.	N. C. Railroad Dividends,		30,000
May.	Interest on Coupon Bonds,		4,965
July.	" " " "	5,895	
	R. & G. Railroad Dividend,	19,500	25,395
Sept.	N. C. Railroad Dividend,		90,000
Total Receipts for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1860,			\$ 326,540

DISBURSEMENTS FROM SINKING FUND.

1859.			
Oct.	Coupon Bonds,		\$ 103,000
1860.			
Jan.	Coupon Bonds,		73,500
May.	" "		35,000
Sept.	" "		115,600
Total disbursements for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1860,			\$ 327,100

Years ending September 30th, 1860.

RECAPITULATION.

Public Fund.

Balance due this fund, October 1, 1858,	\$ 106,021 48		
Receipts for fiscal year ending September 30, 1859,	2,295,721 54		
Receipts for fiscal year ending September 30, 1860,	2,813,016 61	5,214,759 63	
Disbursements for fiscal year ending September 30, 1859,	1,900,083 24		
Disbursements for fiscal year ending September 30, 1860,	2,676,923 66	4,577,006 90	
Balance due this fund, October 1, 1860,		\$ 637,752 73	

Literary Fund.

Balance due this fund, October 1, 1858, as follows:			
Amount of Principal, \$ 31,451 61			
Amount of Income, 46,714 75	\$ 78,166 36		
Receipts for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1859, as follows:			
Amount of Principal, \$ 10,393 02			
Amount of Income, 148,049 02			
Receipts for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1860, as follows:			
Amount of Principal, \$ 656,309 66			
Amount of Income, 153,865 46	968,617 16	1,046,783 52	
Disbursements for fiscal year ending September 30, 1859, as follows:			
Amount of Principal, 18,745 58			
Amount of Income, 190,410 50			

Treasurer's Report for the two Fiscal

Disbursements for fiscal year ending September 30, 1860, as follows :			
Amount of Principal, 653,887 80			
Amount of Income, 205,876 21		\$ 1,068,920 09	
Disbursements for two years ending September 30, 1860 :		1,068,920 09	
Receipts (including balance on hand October 1, 1858,)		1,046,783 52	
Balance overdrawn by this fund Oc- tober 1, 1860,		\$ 22,136 57	

Sinking Fund.

Balance due this fund, October 1, 1858,	\$ 270		
Receipts for fiscal year ending Sep- tember 30, 1859,	93,030		
Receipts for fiscal year ending Sep- tember 30, 1860,	326,540	\$ 419,840	
Disbursements for fiscal year end- ing September 30, 1859,	92,665		
Disbursements for fiscal year end- ing September 30, 1860,	327,100	419,765	
Balance due this fund, Oct. 1, 1860,		\$ 75	

Years ending September 30th, 1860.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

Amount on hand October 1, 1858,	\$ 184,457	84	
Receipts of Public Fund for fiscal year, ending September 30, 1859,	2,295,721	54	
Receipts of Public Fund for fiscal year, ending September 30, 1860,	2,813,016	61	
Receipts of Literary Fund for fiscal year, ending September 30, 1859,	158,442	04	
Receipts of Literary Fund for fiscal year, ending September 30, 1860,	810,175	12	
Receipts of Sinking Fund for fiscal year, ending September 30, 1859,	93,030		
Receipts of Sinking Fund for fiscal year, ending September 30, 1860,	326,540		6,681,383 15
Disbursements of Public Fund for fiscal year, ending Sept. 30, 1859,	1,900,083	24	
Disbursements of Public Fund for fiscal year, ending Sept. 30, 1860,	2,676,923	66	
Disbursements of Literary Fund for fiscal year, ending Sept. 30, 1859,	209,156	08	
Disbursements of Literary Fund for fiscal year, ending Sept. 30, 1860,	859,764	01	
Disbursements of Sinking Fund for fiscal year, ending Sept. 30, 1859,	92,665		
Disbursements of Sinking Fund for fiscal year, ending Sept. 30, 1860,	327,100		6,065,691 99
Leaving in hand of State Treasurer, Oct. 1, 1860,			615,691 16
Which is disposed of as follows:			
Bank of Republic, <i>per acct.</i> ,	81,300	85	
“ “ North-Carolina,	432,100	26	
“ “ Cape Fear,	69,604	81	
Amount to credit of Sinking Fund in Bank of North-Carolina,	75		
Amount in vault as follows:			
Draft on Treasurer of North Carolina Railroad,	30,000		
Cash and vouchers,	2,610	24	615,691 16

Treasurer's Report for the two Fiscal

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS

Into Public Fund, for fiscal year, commencing October 1st, 1860, and ending September 30th, 1861, and also, for fiscal year commencing October 1st, 1861, and ending September 30th, 1862, as follows :

	1860-'61.	1861-'62.
Public Tax,	\$ 714,304 16	\$ 714,304 16
Amount due from defaulting Sheriffs, exclusive of fines,	14,279 72	
Interest on Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Bonds,	3,000	1,500
Wilmington and Weldon R. R. Bonds (Principal) due January 1, 1862,		50,000
Tax on Attorney Licenses,	1,396 50	1,396 50
Cherokee Bonds,	1,300	1,300
Interest on Seaboard and Roanoke R. R. Bonds,	646 44	646 44
Bonds to be sold on account of Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Co.,	20,000	
Tax on Bank Stock, viz :		
Bank of N. C.,	\$5,324 10	
Do. Cape Fear,	3,142 50	
Do. Wilmington,	1,891 20	
Do. Clarendon,	1,200	
Do. Wadesboro',	812 50	
Do. Fayetteville,	950	
Do. Yanceyville,	500	
Do. Charlotte,	750	
Do. Washington,	812 50	
Do. Lexington,	471	
Merchant's Bank of Newbern,	562 50	
Farmer's Bank of N. C.,	744 75	

Years ending September 30th, 1860.

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.—(CONTINUED.)

	1860-'61.	1861-'62.
Commercial B'k of Wilmingt'n, 888 12		
Bank of Com- merce, 626 40	\$ 18,675 57	\$ 18,675 57
Interest on Bonds of Fayette- ville and Western Railroad,	24,000	18,000
Do. to be issued dated Octo- ber 1, 1860,	3,000	6,000
Interest on Bonds of Wilming- ton, Charlotte and Ruther- ford Railroad,	24,000	24,000
Do. dated October 1, 1860,	12,000	24,000
Do. dated April 1, 1861,		24,000
Do. dated July 1, 1862,		6,000
	\$ 836,602 39	\$ 889,822 67

Treasurer's Report for the two Fiscal

ESTIMATED DISBURSEMENTS

From Public Fund for fiscal year commencing October 1, 1860, and ending September 30, 1861; and also for fiscal year commencing October 1, 1861, and ending September 30, 1862.

	1860-'61.	1861-'62.
Interest on \$40,000 of Bonds issued under act of 28th January, 1851,	1,200	
Interest on \$130,000 of Bonds issued under act of 28th January, 1851,	\$ 7,800	\$ 3,900
Interest on \$40,000 of above Bonds from January 1, 1861, to time of payment of principal,	794 75	
Interest on \$130,000 of above Bonds from January 1, 1862, to time of payment of principal,		2,163 58
Interest on Bonds issued on account of Fayetteville & Western Plank road,	7,200	7,200
Interest on \$152,000 Bonds issued for improvement of Neuse and Tar Rivers, and for Gaston and Weldon Railroad,	9,120	9,120
Interest on Bonds issued for North-Carolina Railroad, (\$3,000,000,)	180,000	180,000
Interest on Bonds issued for Fay. and Centre Plankroad, (\$50,000,)	3,000	3,000
Interest on Bonds issued for Fay. and Warsaw Plankroad, (\$10,000,)	600	600
Interest on Bonds issued for Tar river, (\$15,000,)	900	900
Interest on \$125,000 Bonds issued for Insane Asylum,	7,500	7,500
Interest on Bonds issued for Atlantic and N. C. Railroad	87,990	87,990
Interest on Bonds issued for Western N. C. Railroad,	67,800	67,800

Years ending September 30th, 1860.

ESTIMATED DISBURSEMENTS—(CONTINUED.)

	1860-'61.	1861-'62.
Interest on Bonds issued for Albe- marle and Chesapeake Canal, (\$350,000,) \$	21,000	\$ 21,000
Interest on Bonds issued for Western Railroad from Fayetteville to Coal Fields, (\$300,000,) 18,000	18,000	18,000
Interest on Bonds issued for Wil- mington, Charlotte and Ruth- erford Railroad, 24,000	24,000	24,000
Interest on Bonds issued under act authorizing Public Treasurer to sell Bonds of the State for certain purposes, 81,600	81,600	81,600
Interest on Bonds of Cape Fear and Deep River Nav. Co., (\$300,000,) 18,000	18,000	18,000
Interest on Bonds issued for Cape Fear and Deep River Nav. Co., under act of General Assembly, session 1858-'9, 6,000	6,000	6,000
Interest on Bonds to be issued for Western North-Carolina Railroad, dated Oct. 1, 1860, 2,055	2,055	4,110
Interest on Bonds to be issued for Western Railroad from Fayette- ville to Coalfields, dated October 1, 1860, 3,000	3,000	6,000
Interest on Bonds to be issued for Cape Fear and Deep River Nav- igation Company, on account of advancements made said Compa- ny, .		1,200
Interest on Bonds to be issued for Cape Fear and Deep River Nav- igation Company, being unexpen- ded balance due said Company, 2,700		2,700
Interest on Bonds to be issued for Wilmington, Charlotte and Ruth- erford Railroad, viz: \$400,000 da- ted October 1, 1860, 12,000	12,000	24,000

Treasurer's Report for the two Fiscal

ESTIMATED DISBURSEMENTS—(CONTINUED.)

	1860-'61.	1861-'62.
Interest on Bonds to be issued for Wilmington, Charlotte and Ruth- erford Railroad, viz: \$400,000, da- ted April 1, 1861,		\$ 24,000
Do., \$200,000, dated Jan. 1, 1862,		6,000
Interest on Bonds held by Literary Board,	\$ 4,860 30	4,860 30
Interest on Bonds to be issued for Western North-Carolina Railroad, \$250,000,	7,500	15,000
Do., \$250,000,		15,000
Survey of Western N. C. Railroad,	8,000	8,000
Expenses of State Government, viz:		
Executive Department,	3,300	3,300
Treasury Department,	2,750	2,750
Comptroller's Department,	1,000	1,000
State Department,	800	800
Superintendent Public Buildings,	260	260
Judiciary,	32,000	32,000
General Assembly,	60,000	
Geological Survey,	4,600	4,600
Public Printing,	8,800	1,500
Premium on Northern funds,	3,000	3,000
Distributing Laws,	800	
Sheriffs for settling,	1,900	1,900
Governor's Election,		1,300
Presidential Election,	2,300	
Senatorial Election,		300
Library,	500	500
Agricultural Societies,	2,300	2,300
Pensioners,	220	220
Public Arms,	235 45	235 45
Council of State,	451 55	451 55
Post Office expenses,	299 75	299 75
Contingencies, (including engrav- ing, stationary and other ex- penses,)	4,000	3,000

Years ending September 30th, 1860.

ESTIMATED DISBURSEMENTS—(CONTINUED.)

	1860-'61.	1861-'62.
Tax due Sundry Banks, viz :		
Bank of Clarendon,	3,600	
Do., Fayetteville,	3,800	
Do., Charlotte,	1,500	
Do., Wilmington,	4,985 10	
Merchant's Bank, Newbern,	2,250	
Bank of Yanceyville,	2,000	
Do., Washington,	3,250	
Do., Wadesborough,	3,250	
Commercial Bank of Wilmington,	3,500	
Bank of Cape Fear,	9,427 50	
Farmers Bank of North-Carolina,	1,489 50	
	\$ 748,488 90	\$ 709,360 63
Estimated Receipts for fiscal year 1860-'1,	836,602 39	
Estimated Receipts for fiscal year 1861-'2,	889,822 67	1,726,425 06
Estimated Disbursements for fiscal year 1860-'1,	748,488 90	
Estimated Disbursements for fiscal year 1861-'2,	\$ 709,360 63	1,457,849 53
Estimated Surplus,		\$ 268,575 53

Treasurer's Report for the two Fiscal

STATE DEBT OF NORTH-CAROLINA.—OCTOBER 1ST, 1860.

	AM'T PRINCIPAL.	DATE.	WHEN DUE.
REGISTERED BONDS.			
Bonds issued under act to provide for the payment of the Debt of the State, passed January 28th, 1851, and running ten years,	\$ 40,000		Sundry times in 1861.
do., do., do.,	130,000		Do., 1862.
Bonds issued for Fayetteville and Western Plankroad, running twenty years,	26,500		Do., 1869.
Ditto, do., do.,	33,500		Do., 1870.
Ditto, do., do.,	40,000		Do., 1871.
Ditto, do., do.,	20,000		Do., 1872.
COUPON BONDS.			
Bonds issued under act of 27th January, 1849, for construction of Gaston and Weldon Railroad, and for the improvement of the Neuse and Tar Rivers, running ten years,	41,000	July 1, 1854.	July 1, 1864.
Ditto, do., do.,	67,000	Jan. 1, 1855.	Jan. 1, 1865.
Ditto, do., do.,	44,000	July 1, 1855.	July 1, 1865.
Bonds issued on account of North-Carolina Railroad, running thirty years,	500,000	Jan. 1, 1853.	Jan. 1, 1883.
Ditto, do., do.,	500,000	July 1, 1853.	July 1, 1883.
Ditto, do., do.,	500,000	Jan. 1, 1854.	Jan. 1, 1884.

Years ending September 30th, 1860.

STATE DEBT OF NORTH-CAROLINA.—OCTOBER 1st, 1860.—(CONTINUED.)

	AM'T PRINCIPAL.	DATE.	WHEN DUE.
Bonds issued on account of North-Carolina Railroad, running thirty years,	130,000	July 1, 1854	July 1, 1884
Ditto, do., do.,	370,000	Jan'y 1, 1855	Jan'y 1, 1885
Ditto, do., do.,	1,000,000	April 1, 1855	April 1, 1885
Bonds issued on account of Fayetteville and Centre Plankroad, running twenty years,	20,000	April 1, 1855	April 1, 1875
Ditto, do., do.,	10,000	July 1, 1856	July 1, 1876
Ditto, do., do.,	2,000	April 1, 1857	April 1, 1877
Ditto, do., do.,	4,000	Jan'y 1, 1858	Jan'y 1, 1878
Ditto, do., do.,	9,000	Oct'r 1, 1858	Oct'r 1, 1878
Ditto, do., do.,	5,000	July 1, 1858	July 1, 1878
Bonds issued on account of Fayetteville and Warsaw Plankroad, running twenty years,	4,000	July 1, 1855	July 1, 1875
Ditto, do., do.,	6,000	Jan'y 1, 1857	Jan'y 1, 1877
Bonds issued on account of Tar River, running thirty years,	15,000	Jan'y 1, 1856	Jan'y 1, 1886
Bonds issued on account of Insane Asylum, running ten years,	59,000	Jan'y 1, 1856	Jan'y 1, 1866
Ditto, do., do.,	15,000	April 1, 1857	April 1, 1867
Ditto, do., do.,	6,000	Jan'y 1, 1858	Jan'y 1, 1868
Ditto, do., do.,	35,000	Jan'y 1, 1858	Jan'y 1, 1888
Ditto, do., do.,	10,000	July 1, 1859	July 1, 1889

Treasurer's Report for the two Fiscal

STATE DEBT OF NORTH-CAROLINA.—OCTOBER 1ST, 1860.—(CONTINUED.)

	AM'T PRINCIPAL.	DATE.	WHEN DUE.
Bonds issued on account Atlantic and N. C. Railroad, running thirty years,	533,000	Jan'y 1, 1856	Jan'y 1, 1886
Ditto, do.,	266,000	Jan'y 1, 1857	Jan'y 1, 1887
Ditto, do.,	267,500	July 1, 1857	July 1, 1887
Ditto, do.,	400,000	Oct'r 1, 1857	Oct'r 1, 1887
Bonds issued on account Western N. C. Railroad, running thirty years,	200,000	Oct'r 1, 1856	Oct'r 1, 1886
Ditto, do.,	100,000	July 1, 1857	July 1, 1887
Ditto, do.,	100,000	Jan'y 1, 1858	Jan'y 1, 1888
Ditto, do.,	50,000	April 1, 1858	April 1, 1888
Ditto, do.,	100,000	July 1, 1858	July 1, 1888
Ditto, do.,	50,000	Oct'r 1, 1858	Oct'r 1, 1888
Ditto, do.,	80,000	Jan'y 1, 1859	Jan'y 1, 1889
Ditto, do.,	50,000	April 1, 1859	April 1, 1889
Ditto, do.,	100,000	July 1, 1859	July 1, 1889
Ditto, do.,	150,000	Oct'r 1, 1859	Oct'r 1, 1889
Ditto, do.,	100,000	April 1, 1860	April 1, 1890
Ditto, do.,	50,000	July 1, 1860	July 1, 1890
Bonds issued on account Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal, running thirty years,	250,000	April 1, 1857	April 1, 1887
Ditto, do.,	100,000	April 1, 1859	April 1, 1889

Years ending September 30th, 1860.

STATE DEBT OF NORTH-CAROLINA.—OCTOBER 1ST, 1860.—(CONTINUED.)

	AM'T PRINCIPAL.	DATE.	WHEN DUE.
Bonds issued on account Fayetteville and Western Railroad, running thirty years,	200,000	April 1, 1859	April 1, 1889
Ditto, do., do.,	100,000	Jan'y 1, 1860	Jan'y 1, 1890
Bonds issued on account Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad, (thirty years to run,)	200,000	Jan'y 1, 1860	Jan'y 1, 1890
Ditto, do., do.,	200,000	July 1, 1860	July 1, 1890
Bonds issued under act authorizing the Public Treasurer to sell bonds of the State for certain purposes, (thirty years,)	366,000	April 1, 1859	April 1, 1889
	134,000	July 1, 1859	July 1, 1889
	112,500	Oct'r 1, 1859	Oct'r 1, 1889
	580,500	Jan'y 1, 1860	Jan'y 1, 1890
Bounds issued under act authorizing Public Treasurer to sell bonds of the State for certain purposes, running ten years,	34,000	April 1, 1859	April 1, 1869
Ditto, do., do.,	15,400	July 1, 1859	July 1, 1869
Ditto, do., do.,	22,700	Oct'r 1, 1859	Oct'r 1, 1869
Ditto, do., do.,	94,900	Jan'y 1, 1860	Jan'y 1, 1870
Bonds issued on account Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Co., running thirty years,	100,000	July 1, 1860	July 1, 1890

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STATE DEBT OF NORTH-CAROLINA.—OCTOBER 1ST, 1860.—(CONTINUED.)

	AM'T PRINCIPAL.	DATE.	WHEN DUE.
Bonds issued by Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, the payment of which was assumed by the State of North-Carolina, passed at session of 1858-'59, viz:			
	100,000	July 1, 1855	Jan'y 1, 1865
	100,000	July 1, 1856	Jan'y 1, 1875
	100,000	July 1, 1855	Jan'y 1, 1885
	81,005		
OBLIGATIONS (NO SPECIFIED TIME OF PAYMENT.)			
Bonds given Literary Board,			
Total Funded Debt of North-Carolina, October 1, 1860.	\$ 9,129,505		
ENDORSEMENTS.			
Bonds endorsed for Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company under act of 27th January, 1849, Amount taken up by Company,	250,000 100,000		
Amount of present endorsement,	150,000		

Years ending September 30th, 1860.

RECAITULATION—(PRINCIPAL.)

Amount of Principal due in 1861,	\$ 40,000
“ “ “ 1862,	130,000
“ “ “ 1864,	41,000
“ “ “ 1865,	211,000
“ “ “ 1866,	59,000
“ “ “ 1867,	15,000
“ “ “ 1868,	6,000
“ “ “ 1869,	98,600
“ “ “ 1870,	228,400
“ “ “ 1871,	40,000
“ “ “ 1872,	20,000
“ “ “ 1875,	124,000
“ “ “ 1876,	10,000
“ “ “ 1877,	8,000
“ “ “ 1878,	18,000
“ “ “ 1883,	1,000,000
“ “ “ 1884,	630,000
“ “ “ 1885,	1,470,000
“ “ “ 1886,	748,000
“ “ “ 1887,	1,283,500
“ “ “ 1888,	335,000
“ “ “ 1889,	1,302,500
“ “ “ 1890,	1,230,500
No time of payment specified,	81,005
	9,129,505
Annual interest on above debt,	547,770.30

Payable as follows :

PRINCIPAL.	INTEREST.
\$ 371,005 in Raleigh,	\$ 22,260.30 Jan. & July in each year.
5,627,300 in N. York,	337,638 Jan. & July in each year.
3,131,200 in N. York,	187,872 April & Oct. “ “
\$ 9,129,505	\$ 547,770.30

Treasurer's Report for the two Fiscal

STOCK ACCOUNT, (SINKING FUND,) Nov. 19TH, 1860.

ASSETS.		RESOURCES.	
Coupon Bonds, viz:		Profit and Loss,	\$ 3,255
Dated January 1, 1856,	500	Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Dividend,	107,250
" " October 1, 1856,	2,000	North-Carolina Railroad Dividend,	220,000
" " July 1, 1857,	500	Surplus Revenue,	100,000
" " April 1, 1857,	2,000	Interest on Coupon Bonds,	26,535
" " October 1, 1857,	31,000		
" " April 1, 1855,	19,000		
" " July 1, 1858,	2,000		
" " October 1, 1858,	29,000		
" " April 1, 1859,	9,000		
" " July 1, 1859,	133,000		
" " October 1, 1859,	73,500		
" " January 1, 1860,	35,000		
" " January 1, 1860,	5,500		
" " January 1, 1860,	20,000		
" " July 1, 1860,	90,000		
" " July 1, 1860,	5,000		
Cash,	40		
	<u>\$ 457,040</u>		<u>\$ 457,040</u>

Years ending September 30th, 1860.

It will be seen from the state of the accounts between the Literary Fund and the Public Fund that the former was indebted to the latter at the close of the last fiscal year in the sum of \$22,136 ⁵⁷/₁₀₀. This is unusual, and arises mainly from the temporary falling off of the dividends of some of the Bank Stock belonging to the Literary Fund. This diminution of these dividends has occurred as follows: The Bank of the State of North-Carolina had 5027 shares of stock held in the name of this Fund, and the last Legislature, in the act chartering the Bank of North-Carolina, authorized and directed the Public Treasurer to subscribe this stock to that Bank in the name of the Literary Fund; hence during the period while the old Bank, whose charter was about expiring, was winding up its business, and the new Bank was getting under way, unusually small profits were realized and paid into the Treasury upon this stock.

In the mean time it was not deemed advisable by the Literary Board to diminish the regular semi-annual distribution from the Literary Fund to the common schools of the State, and to make the usual distribution it became necessary to draw for a time upon the Public Fund. The act further provided that should it become necessary to pay up this subscription or any part of it before the old Bank was ready to divide out its stock, the Treasurer of the State should borrow such amount as might be found necessary to make the proper payment.

To carry out this last provision it became necessary, in June, 1859, to borrow \$251,350 in specie. For that purpose I went to the City of New York and borrowed that amount for six months at $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. interest from the Continental Bank of that City. The subsequent division of the capital stock of the Bank of the State enabled me to pay off this loan at the proper time. The large receipts and disbursements which are exhibited of this fund are owing to the fact that it was deemed best that this stock should be passed through the books of this office in its transfer from the old

Treasurer's Report for the two Fiscal

Bank to the new one. There are now 5027 shares of stock of \$100 each in the Bank of North-Carolina in the name of this Fund, the scrip for which, after being registered in the office of the Secretary of State, is on file in this office.

It may be necessary to explain some of the items in the list of estimated receipts and disbursements for the next two years as follows: The \$50,000 to come into the Treasury in 1862 from the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company, are the proceeds of bonds which the State holds against that Company for that amount falling due that year. The interest estimated to be paid in 1862 on \$20,000 of bonds on account of Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, is the amount that will fall due then on \$20,000 of State Bonds yet to be issued in order to reimburse the Treasury for a balance that has been expended by the State in taking up bonds, and paying expenses of said Company under an act of the last Assembly. (\$100,000 of bonds having been already issued under that act as will be seen in the list of bonds sold.)

According to these estimates the excess of receipts over the disbursements will be found larger than usual, but it should be borne in mind that while the Charters of the Western Railroad Company from Fayetteville to the Coal Fields, and of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company require that they should pay the interest on the bonds issued for their benefit, still they may fail to do so, and this would fall on the State.

Moreover it is desirable that the Treasury should be at all times in a condition to meet any contingency.

The estimates of receipts and disbursements for the next two years is of course made upon the laws as they now exist, as I cannot anticipate what changes may be made by this Assembly affecting the receipts and disbursements for that period.

The tabular statement will show what State Bonds have been sold since the last Legislature; the Comptroller's report

Years ending September 30th, 1860.

will of course present these sales more in detail. These bonds were all advertised inviting sealed proposals, and the bids were opened and awarded by the Governor, Secretary and Comptroller of State and the President of the Bank of North Carolina; to these bids and the awards upon them I invite the attention of the committee of Finance. It is proper that they should see that strict justice is done to all parties; the State and to individuals. This statement also shows that the following liabilities which formed part of the debt of the State as reported to the last Legislature have been since paid off, to-wit:

Bonds issued on account Raleigh and Gaston Railroad,	\$500,000
Bonds issued at sundry times in 1849, to provide for payment of debt of State, &c.,	200,000
Notes due Bank of Cape Fear,	150,000
	<hr/>
	\$850,000

I have not estimated for the payment out of the Public Fund of the \$170,000 of State bonds which the tabular statement shows will fall due in the next two years, but recommend that the Commissioners of the sinking fund be directed to take them up with the dividends they shall receive from our Internal Improvements.

Should their payment be thrown upon the Public Fund, then I recommend that the revenue be increased to that extent. It is true the dividends from our Internal Improvements may not reach the sinking fund in time to meet these debts, but the Public Treasurer might be directed to take them up and then replenish the Public Fund with these dividends as they come in.

Supposing it would be interesting to the members of the Assembly and the public to see at a glance the valuation of the land in each county of the State under the assessment of

Treasurer's Report for the two Fiscal

1855, and also that of 1859, I addressed letters to the several County Court Clerks of the State to give me the assessment of 1859. A few of the clerks did not respond, and the information given by some was imperfect. The report from Alleghany came a day or two after the table was prepared giving the valuation at \$284,787. I sought also to obtain the number of acres assessed in 1859, but finding difficulty in procuring the number from a good many of the counties, the quantity of land assessed in 1859 is not here presented.

I have heretofore called the attention of the Legislature to a want of uniformity in the laws authorizing the issuing of State Bonds which I think should be corrected. The act of December 22, 1852, requires that all State Bonds thereafter issued should be signed by the Governor and countersigned by the Public Treasurer; but the act of 15th February, 1855, chartering the Western North-Carolina Railroad Company, requires the State Bonds issued for the benefit of that Company to be signed by the Public Treasurer and countersigned by the Comptroller. Finding this conflict of authority upon this subject when I came to issue the bonds for said company I took the advice of the Attorney General, who advised me to conform to the special act of 15th February, 1855.

I recommend, therefore, that in order to insure uniformity in the issuing of the bonds that the Governor be authorized to sign all of them, and that he be required not only to keep a record of the amount of bonds thus signed by him, for what purpose, &c., but that he report the same to each General Assembly.

By an act passed February 2d, 1857, the tax on Bank Stock in this State held by individuals was raised from one-fourth to three-fourths of one per cent., provided the same did not reduce the annual profits of the owners below six per cent. Under this act I proceeded to collect this increased tax from all the banks embraced in it, the Bank of the State of North-Carolina having been expressly exempted from the operation of the act on account of the peculiar phraseology of its charter. The banks, however, paid this increased

Years ending September 30th, 1860.

tax under a protest alleging that the act was unconstitutional, and brought the question before the Supreme Court of the State, which question was decided in their favor at December term, 1858, and they therefore asked me to refund the excess which they had paid, with interest. My reply was that I would refer the question of refunding to this Legislature, and it is now before you.

There was no tax collected from liquor dealers in 1859. The parties only listed in that year under the law of the last session and paid in 1860, and this accounts for much of the increase of the revenue in 1860 over that of 1859.

In conformity with an act passed February 3d, 1857, I present below what I regard as the proper subjects of taxation, and the amount that each should pay. This will of course undergo the revision of the committee of finance before any revenue bill is framed :

Real Estate, 15 cents on \$100 valuation.

Polls, 80 cents.

Interest received or due, 4 per cent.

Dividends and profits in stocks, 4 per cent.

Lawyers, Physicians, Dentists, State and County officers,
Agents and employees of all vocations, 1 per cent on salary and income of \$1,000 and upwards.

Stud Horses and Jacks, tax \$6, or the price of season, if more.

Negro Trade, $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent. on total amount of purchases.

Daguerreotypists, Painters, &c., 1 per cent. on receipts.

Toll Bridges and Turnpike Gates, 5 per cent. on gross receipts.

Gates Across Highways, erected by permission of County Court, \$15 each.

Ferries, 2 per cent on total receipts of tolls.

Pistols and Bowie Knives, \$1 50 each.

Dirks and Canes \$1 25 each.

Gold Watches, 1 per cent. on value.

Silver Watches, 1 per cent. on value.

Harps, \$2 50 each.

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Piano Fortes, \$1 50 each.

Plate and Jewelry, 1 per cent. on value.

Packs Playing Cards, 35 cents each.

Pleasure Vehicles, (value \$50 and upwards,) 1 per cent. on value.

Foreign Liquors, 10 per cent. on total amount of purchases.

Domestic Liquors, 5 per cent. on total amount of purchases.

Note Shavers, 20 per cent. on the aggregate amount.

Commission Merchants, Produce Brokers, &c., 1 per cent on receipts.

Auctioneers, 1 per cent. on receipts.

Professors and Teachers of all kinds, 1 per cent. on receipts of \$1,000 and upwards.

Capital in Merchandise, at $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent.

Ready Made Clothing, at $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Peddler's License, at \$40.

Retailer's License, at \$30.

Taverns, &c., at $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1 per cent.

Circus Exhibition, &c., at \$75 and \$15.

Stage or Theatrical Players or performers, at \$20.

Bowling Alleys, at \$50.

Billiard Tables, at \$125.

Insurance Companies, at \$100.

Express Companies, at \$10.

Horse and Mule Drovers, at 1 per cent. on sales.

Livery Stables, at \$25.

Foreign Made Riding Vehicles, at 1 per cent. on sales.

Brokers, at \$350.

Auctioneers for Non-Residents, at 5 per cent. on sales.

Auctioneers for Residents, at 1 per cent. on sales.

Commission Merchants, &c., at $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on purchases.

Patent Medicines, &c., at 10 per cent. on sales.

Itinerant Dentists, at \$10 in each county.

Natural or Artificial Curiosities, at \$20.

Itinerant Daguerreotypists, &c., at \$10 in each county.

Lightning Rod Men, at \$40 in each county.

Years ending September 30th, 1860.

Itinerant Liquor Dealers, at \$40 in each county.

Itinerant Musicians and Performers, at \$10 in each county.

Buying and Selling Slaves, at $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent. on amount.

Non-Resident Owners of Studs and Jacks, at \$10, or more.

Marriage Licenses, at \$1.

Mortgages and Deeds in Trust, at \$1.

Deeds for Conveyance of Real Estate, at 50 cents.

Playing Cards, at 35 cents per pack.

The land tax will be collected for the first time in 1861 on the increased valuation under the assessment of 1859, the Attorney General having given it as his opinion that it could not be collected sooner under the revenue act of last Legislature.

Several of the counties are in arrears for county patients in the Insane Asylum, though they have been duly notified of the fact. These will be exhibited to the Committee of Finance. You will receive from the Head of that Institution a report giving its operations in detail.

The Sheriff of Martin and the Sheriff of Greene, failed to account for the tax due from their respective counties this Fall, and judgment has been taken against each one of them and his sureties, together with the penalty of \$1,000 in each case. I think if the Legislature were to depart occasionally from what seems to have been heretofore the universal rule of remitting the penalty which the law imposes upon defaulting Sheriffs, it might have a good effect. In point of fact, the law is a dead letter, so far as the penalty is concerned.

It should be gratifying to the State-pride of every North Carolinian, that our State bonds continue to hold a relatively high rank in the markets of the country, and I hope I shall be pardoned for closing this report, with the expression of the hope that the action of this Legislature in relation to the finances and credit of the State, will be such as to

Treasurer's Report for the two Fiscal

strengthen, rather than weaken the confidence of the public in her securities.

Very Respectfully,

D. W. COURTS,
Public Treasurer.

Doc. No. 7.]

[SES. 1860-'61.

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REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF PUBLIC
ACCOUNTS, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING
SEPTEMBER 30, 1859.

COMPTROLLER'S DEPARTMENT,

Raleigh, N. C., Dec. 30th, 1859.

To His Excellency, JOHN W. ELLIS,
Governor of North-Carolina :

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my Annual Report from this Department of the Receipts and Disbursements at the Public Treasury of the State of North-Carolina, during the fiscal year ending on the 30th day of September, 1859.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

C. H. BROGDEN,
Comptroller.

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

GENERAL STATEMENT.

Amount in hands of Public Treasurer, Oct. 1st, 1858,	\$	184,457	84		
Receipts of Literary Fund for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1859,		158,442	04		
Receipts of Public Fund for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1859,		2,295,721	54		
Receipts of Sinking Fund for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1859,		93,030	00	\$	2,731,651 42
Disbursements of Literary Fund for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1859,		209,156	08		
Disbursements of Public Fund for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1859,		1,900,083	24		
Disbursements of Sinking Fund for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1859,		92,665	00		2,201,904 32
Leaving in hands of Public Treasurer, Oct. 1st, 1859,				\$	529,747 10

LITERARY FUND.

Balance due this Fund, Oct. 1st, 1858,	\$	78,166	36		
Receipts of Literary Fund for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1859,		158,442	04	\$	236,608 40
Disbursements of Literary Fund for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1859,		209,156	08		
Balance due this Fund, Oct. 1st, 1859,		27,452	32		

Year ending September 30th, 1859.

PUBLIC FUND.

Balance due this Fund, Oct. 1st, 1858,	\$	106,021	48	
Receipts of Public Fund for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1859,		2,295,721	54	\$ 2,401,743 02
Disbursements of Public Fund for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1859,				1,900,083 24
Balance due this Fund, Oct. 1st, 1859,				\$ 501,659 78

SINKING FUND.

Balance due this Fund, Oct. 1st, 1858,	\$	270	00	
Receipts of Sinking Fund, for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1859,		93,030	00	
				93,300 00
Disbursements of Sinking Fund for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1859,				92,665 00
Balance due this Fund, Oct. 1st, 1859,				\$ 635 00

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

Of Literary Fund for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1859.

		RECEIPTS.	DISBURSEMENTS.
1858.	Oct.	\$ 206 04	\$ 3,724 48
	Nov.	35,103 85	28,717 16
	Dec.	1,554 86	48,769 38
1859.	Jan.	29,937 67	14,052 57
	Feb.	3,226 39	5,291 16
	Mar'h,	875 75	3,510 45
	April,	2,161 93	3,967 12
	May,	31,180 01	46,844 72
	June,	16,363 32	20,593 14
	July,	24,548 52	6,148 26
	Aug.	1,116 45	18,179 33
	Sept.	12,167 25	9,358 31
		<hr/> \$ 158,442 04	<hr/> \$ 209,156 08

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

Of Public Fund for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1859,

		RECEIPTS.	DISBURSEMENTS.
1858.	Oct.	\$ 10,922 86	\$ 18,556 33
	Nov.	123,822 41	85,791 87
	Dec.	53,382 50	75,233 93
1859.	Jan.	19,549 55	137,085 02
	Feb.	107,469 36	134,287 61
	Mar'h,	158,018 36	115,902 62
	April,	548,019 37	421,873 69
	May,	197,487 37	276,613 92
	June,	114,004 29	66,057 80
	July,	200,388 36	328,708 72
	Aug.	219,439 35	150,001 39
	Sept.	543,217 76	89,970 34
		<hr/> \$ 2,295,721 54	<hr/> \$ 1,900,083 24

Year ending September 30th, 1859.

LITERARY FUND.—(*Receipts.*)

STATEMENT A.

Exhibiting the several sources from which the Receipts of the Literary Fund have been derived :

✓ Entries of Vacant Lands,	\$ 5,183 02
✓ Bank Dividends,	98,009 25
✓ Navigation Dividends,	2,450
Individual Notes,	2,000
✓ Interest on Individual Notes,	30
✓ Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Dividends,	28,000
Interest on College Bonds,	1,760 05
✓ Interest on Swamp Land Bonds,	41 50
✓ Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Bonds,	2,250
Interest on Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Bonds,	4,200
Interest on State Coupon Bonds,	570
Interest on Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Bonds,	67 50
Swamp Land Bonds,	960
✓ Auction Tax,	677 10
Deaf and Dumb Asylum Tax,	1,053 62 ✓
✓ Tax on retailers of Spirituous Liquors,	11,190
	<hr/>
	\$ 158,442 04

1858.		
Oct.	Received of sundry persons for Entries of Vacant Lands,	\$ 206 04
Nov.	Sundry persons for Entries of Vacant Lands,	827 85
	Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Company, Dividend on Stock held by Literary Board in said Company,	12,000
	Roanoke Navigation Company, Dividend on Stock held by Literary Board in said Company,	500

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1858.		
Nov.	Bank of Cape Fear, Dividend on Stock held by Literary Board in said Bank,	\$ 21,776
Dec.	Sundry persons, for Entries of Vacant Lands,	1,163 36
✓	Interest on the following Bonds held by Literary Board:	
	Normal College,	200
	Mount Pleasant Academy,	60
	Clinton Female Institute,	90
	Swamp Land Bond,	41 50
1859.		
Jan.	Sundry persons, for Entries of Vacant Lands,	602 67
	Bank of the State of North-Carolina, Dividend on Stock held by Literary Board in said Bank,	25,135
	Interest on Bonds of Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company,	4,200
Feb.	Sundry persons, for Entries of Vacant Lands,	398 89
	Interest on Normal College Bonds,	300
	Interest on Greensboro' Female College Bonds,	210
	Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company, Bond held by Literary Board,	2,317 50
Mar'h.	Sundry persons for Entries of Vacant Lands,	15 75
✓	Interest on Floral College Bonds,	180
	Cape Fear Navigation Company, Dividend on Stock held by Literary Board in said Company,	650
	Interest on Individual Note,	30
April.	Sundry persons, for Entries of Vacant Lands,	792 38
✓	Interest on Wake Forest College Bonds,	720 05
	Cape Fear Navigation Company, Dividend on Stock held by Literary Board in said Company,	650
May.	Sundry persons, for Entries for Vacant Lands,	350 01
	Bank of Cape Fear, Dividend on Stock held by Literary Board in said Bank,	27,220
	Bonds for Swamp Lands,	960

Year ending September 30th, 1859.

1859.		
May.	Individual Notes, George McNeill, Agent for Cape Fear Navigation Company, Dividend on Stock in said Company,	\$ 2,000 650
June.	Sundry persons, for Entries, of Vacant Lands, Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Compa- ny, Dividend on Stock in said Com- pany,	363 32 16,000
July.	Sundry persons, for Entries of Vacant Lands, Interest on State Coupon Bonds, held by Literary Board, Bank of the State of North-Carolina, Di- vidend on Stock in said Bank,	100 27 570 23,878 25
Aug.	Sundry persons, for Entries of Vacant Lands, Sundry Sheriffs, tax on Retailers, Auction tax, Jonas Cline, Sheriff of Catawba County, tax for indigent pupils at Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, J. L. Bundy, acting Sheriff of Cabarrus County, tax for indigent pupils at Asy- lum for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind,	105 92 780 553 75 150
Sept.	Sundry persons, for Entries of Vacant Lands, Sundry Sheriffs, tax on Retailers, Sundry Sheriffs, Auction tax, Wm. H. High, Sheriff of Wake County, tax for indigent pupils at the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, E. D. Hall, Sheriff of New Hanover Coun- ty, tax for indigent pupil at the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, G. W. Crumpler, Sheriff of Sampson County, tax for indigent pupils at the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind,	257 06 10,410 671 57 453 62 75 300
		\$ 158,442 04

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

LITERARY FUND.—(Disbursements.)

STATEMENT B.

Exhibiting the several objects for which the Disbursements of the Literary Fund have been made:

Common Schools,	\$ 172,051 69
Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind,	14,500
Bonds of Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company,	9,555
State Coupon Bonds,	2,000
Loans by Literary Board,	250
Indian Grave Gap Turnpike Company,	1,800
General Superintendent of Common Schools,	1,500
Expense Account,	7,499 39
	<hr/>
	\$ 209,156 08

Detailed as follows:

1858.			
Oct.	Paid the Counties of Halifax and Cleveland the State's quota for support of Common Schools, Spring distribution, 1858:		
	Halifax County, J. L. Ousby, Chairman,	\$	1,560 84
	Cleveland " J. R. Logan, "		1,163 64
	S. H. Young, Treasurer of the N. C. Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind,		1,000
Nov.	Paid sundry Counties the State's quota for support of Common Schools, Fall distribution, 1858, as follows:		
	Alamance County, J. Trollinger, Ch'man,		1,144 92
	Cabarrus " A. J. Yorke, "		1,040 88
	Caswell " Alvis Lea, "		1,459 32
	Chatham " J. S. Lasater, "		1,851 60
	Cumberland " A. M. Campbell, "		976 06

Year ending September 30th, 1859.

1858.			
Nov.	Davidson County, John Haines, Ch'man,	\$	1,694 76
	Forsyth " J. W. Alsbaugh, "		1,275 74
	Franklin " W. T. Johnson, "		1,141 20
	Gates " S. W. Worrell, "		825 36
	Guilford " Nathan Hiatt, "		2,142 60
	Hertford " John B. Sharp, "		798 72
	Iredell " M. Campbell, "		1,492 44
	Johnson " J. H. Kennedy, "		1,262 92
	Perquimans " E. N. Riddick, "		723 60
	Robeson " D. C. McIntyre, "		1,329 60
	Rowan " D. A. Davis, "		1,404 48
	Wake " W. W. Whitaker, "		2,534 76
	Warren " Samuel Bobbitt, "		1,168 92
	Wayne " W. K. Lane, "		1,238 09
	Yadkin " James Sheek, "		1,141 32
	S. H. Young, Treasurer of the N. C. In-		
	stitution for the Deaf and Dumb and		
	the Blind,		2,000
	Postage in Raleigh on printed matter for		
	Literary Board,		7 50
	George T. Cooke, Postmaster in Raleigh,		
	postage on Blanks for Common Schools,		38 31
	J. L. Pennington for publishing in <i>Daily</i>		
	<i>Progress</i> , Newbern, Fall distribution,		
	1858, for Common Schools,		24
Dec.	Paid sundry Counties the State's quota for		
	support of Common Schools, Fall distri-		
	bution, 1858, as follows:		
	Alexander County, R. L. Steele, Ch'man,		525 36
	Anson " H. B. Hammond, "		1,215 72
	Ashe " John Reeves, "		1,024 68
	Beaufort " Joseph Potts, "		1,405 92
	Bertie " Jos. B. Cherry, "		1,196 76
	Brunswick " Jno. H. Brooks, "		714 12
	Buncombe " M. Patton, "		1,480 56
	Burke " James Avery, "		830 28
	Camden " Noah W. Forbes, "		545 86
	Carteret " J. P. C. Davis, "		744 96
	Caldwell " W. A. Ballew, "		700 32
	Cherokee " Geo. W. Hayes, "		804 36
	Chowan " Jas. D. Wynne, "		630 24
	Cleveland " J. R. Logan, "		1,163 64
	Columbus " Haynes Lennon, "		636 96

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1858.			
Dec.	Craven County, John T. Lane, Ch'man,	\$	1,479 48
	Currituck " B. T. Simmons, "		750 84
	Davie " Lemuel Bingham, "		839 76
	Haywood " J. Cathey, "		828 84
	Edgecombe " David Barlow, "		1,202 12
	Granville " L. A. Paschall, "		2,076 36
	Green " Edward Patrick, "		638 52
	Harnett " D. McCormick, "		850 70
	Henderson " Joseph Maxwell, "		825 96
	Jones " John H. Cox, "		472 20
	Lenoir " Jas. W. Cox, "		666 84
	Lincoln " H. C. Hamilton, "		830 88
	Martin " A. H. Coffield, "		835 32
	Mecklenburg " John P. Ross, "		1,406 88
	Moore " W. D. Dowd, "		976 26
	Nash " J. J. Q. Taylor, "		948 58
	N. Hanover " S. D. Wallace, "		1,558 32
	Onslow " D. W. Sanders, "		844 80
	Orange " W. H. Brown, "		1,794 84
	Pasquotank " W. W. Kennedy, "		849 96
	Perquimans " E. N. Riddick, "		723 60
	Person " G. D. Satterfield, "		1,059
	Randolph " Jonathan Worth, "		1,671 12
	Richmond " B. B. McKenzie, "		952 32
	Stanly " R. G. Snuggs, "		761 76
	Stokes " W. A. Mitchell, "		1,018 80
	Surry " J. C. Norman, "		975 84
	Union " M. W. Cuthbertson, "		1,110 96
	Washington " Jos. Ramsay, act., "		573 60
	Wilkes " A. A. Scroggs, "		1,397 04
	Wilson " L. D. Farmer, "		735 45
	S. H. Young, Treasurer of the N. C. In-		
	stitution for the Deaf and Dumb and		
	the Blind,		2,000
	Sundry persons for publishing Fall distri-		
	bution, 1858, Common School Fund, as		
	follows :		
	W. J. Yates, Western Democrat,		24
	T. W. Atkin, Asheville News,		24
	John W. Syme, Raleigh Register,		24
	J. W. Alsbaugh, Western Sentinel,		24
	J. M. Newson, Salisbury Banner,		24
	Holden & Wilson, printing sundry blanks		

Year ending September 30th, 1859.

1858.			
Dec.	for Common Schools, and publishing in N. C. Standard Fall distribution, 1858,	\$	340 80
	Pulaski Cowper, for defraying expenses of Literary Board, from 15th Oct. to 15th Dec., 1858,		71 20
	C. H. Wiley, General Superintendent of Common Schools, for expenses in part incurred in distributing Common School Register,		75 91
	C. H. Wiley, postage for the years 1855-'56 and '57, on account of Common Schools,		45
1859.			
Jan.	Paid sundry counties the State's quota for support of Common Schools, Fall distribution, 1858, as follows:		
	Bladen County, Neill Graham, Ch'n.		962 88
	Catawba " G. P. Shuford, "		988 08
	Cherokee " G. W. Hayes, "		804 36
	Duplin " H. Bourden, "		1,258 32
	Hyde, " N. Beckwith, "		790 20
	Macon, " J. R. Siler, "		740 28
	Northampt'n " Herod Faison, "		1,287 72
	Pitt " Alfred Moye, "		1,289 40
	Sampson " Archibald Monk, "		1,177 32
	Watauga " R. Mast, (Spring) "		401 76
	Watauga " Reuben Mast, "		401 76
	Yancey " M. P. Penland, "		968 16
	S. H. Young, Treasurer of the N. C. Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind,		2,000
	C. H. Wiley, General Superintendent of Common Schools, his 4th quarter's salary for 1858,		375
	G. J. Cherry, agent for superintending swamp lands held by Literary Board, his salary to Jan. 1st, 1859,		583 33
	J. B. Godwin, for publishing in Democratic Pioneer, Fall distribution, 1858, for Common Schools,		24
Feb.	Paid the following counties the State's quota for support of Common Schools, Fall distribution, 1858:		

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1859.			
Feb.	Gaston County, Richard Rankin, Ch'n.	\$	867 36
	Montgomery " Joseph Ewing, "		739 56
	Tyrrell " John Dunbar, "		534 24
	Paid Jonathan Worth, Chairman of Common Schools in Randolph county, being money erroneously charged for pupils at the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, and refunded by Resolution of the Legislature of 1858-'9,		150
	Paid for two State coupon bonds of \$1000 each, for use and benefit of Literary Fund,		2,000
	S. H. Young, Treasurer N. C. Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind,		1,000
Mar'h,	Paid W. A. McCall, Chairman of Common Schools in McDowell county, the State's quota to said county, Fall distribution, 1858,		688 92
	Paid S. H. Young, Treasurer N. C. Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind,		2,000
	Loaned to C. H. Wiley and others,		250
	Graham Daves, Secretary to Literary Board, expenses of members and Secretary to Board, March 11th, 1859,		42
	Holden & Wilson, printing, &c., for Literary Board, per order of C. H. Wiley,		126 13
	R. H. Page, Secretary of State, for copy of "an act concerning Common Schools," for C. H. Wiley,		2
	Martin & Pearce, for publishing in Fayetteville Carolinian Spring and Fall distribution, 1858, for Common Schools,		26 40
	C. H. Wiley, General Superintendent of Common Schools, his 1st quarter's salary for 1859,		375
April.	Paid Jones W. Burton, Chairman of Common Schools in Rockingham county, the State's quota to said county for the year 1858,		2,967 12
	S. H. Young, Treasurer N. C. Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind,		1,000
May.	Paid sundry counties the State's quota for		

Year ending September 30th, 1859.

1859.				
May.	support of Common Schools, Spring distribution, 1859, as follows :			
Wayne	County, W. K. Lane,	Ch'n,	\$	1,238 09
Chatham	" James L. Lasater,	"		1,926 60
Wake	" W. W. Whitaker,	"		2,534 76
Warren	" Samuel Bobbitt,	"		1,243 92
Forsyth	" J. W. Akspaugh,	"		1,275 74
Beaufort	" Joseph Potts,	"		1,405 92
Johnston	" D. H. Holland,	"		1,337 92
Cabarrus	" A. J. Yorke,	"		1,040 88
Person	" G. D. Satterfield,	"		1,059
Rowan	" D. A. Davis,	"		1,479 48
Edgecombe	" David Barlow,	"		1,202 12
Bertie	" Jos. B. Cherry,	"		1,196 76
Pasquotank	" W. W. Kennedy,	"		924 96
N. Hanover	" S. D. Wallace,	"		1,708 32
Craven	" John T. Lane,	"		1,479 48
Mecklenb'rg	" John P. Ross,	"		1,406 88
Cumberland	" A. M. Campbell,	"		1,276 06
Orange	" W. H. Brown,	"		1,794 84
Camden	" Thomas Palmer,	"		620 88
Alamance	" John Trollinger,	"		1,219 92
Harnett	" D. McCormick,	"		850 70
Anson	" H. B. Hammond,	"		1,290 72
Gates	" S. W. Worrell,	"		825 36
Wilkes	" A. A. Scroggs,	"		1,397 04
Granville	" L. A. Paschall,	"		2,076 36
Martin	" A. H. Coffield,	"		835 32
Iredell	" M. Campbell,	"		1,567 44
Burke	" James Avery,	"		830 28
Carteret	" J. P. C. Davis,	"		744 96
Yadkin	" James Sheek,	"		1,141 32
Jones	" John H. Cox,	"		472 20
Stanly	" R. G. Snuggs,	"		761 76
Lincoln	" H. C. Hamilton,	"		830 88
Greene	" Edward Patrick,	"		638 52
W. P. Ward and Archibald Henderson,				
members of Literary Board, and Gra-				
ham Daves, Secretary, expenses of				
meeting in Raleigh, May 3rd, 1859,				29 50
Publishing in Newbern Delta, Spring Dis-				
tribution, '59, for Common Schools,				12

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1859.			
June.	Adams' Express, freight on books sent by C. H. Wiley,	\$	3 25
	J. M. Newson, for publishing in Salisbury Banner, Spring Distribution, 1859, for Common Schools,		12
	T. Loring, for publishing in Goldsboro' Tribune, Spring Distribution, 1859, for Common Schools,		12
	Bank of the State of N. Carolina, \$5,140.58 checks on New York, in payment for 11 Bonds of \$500 each of Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Co., guaranteed by the State, and purchased by Literary Board,		5,140 58
	Paid sundry counties the State's quota for support of Common Schools, Spring distribution, 1859, as follows:		
	Ashe County, John Reeves, Ch'n,		1,024 68
	Guilford " Nathan Hiatt, "		2,217 60
	Randolph " Jonathan Worth, "		1,821 12
	Caswell " Alvis Lea, "		1,459 32
	Surry " L. J. Norman, "		975 84
	Lenoir " Jas. W. Cox, "		741 84
	Chowan " Jas. D. Wynne, "		630 24
	Currituck " E. Morton, "		750 84
	Franklin " Wood T. Johnson, "		1,141 20
	Onslow " D. W. Sanders, "		844 80
	Hyde " Nath'l Beckwith, "		790 20
	Alexander " R. L. Steele, "		600 36
	Cleaveland " J. R. Logan, "		1,163 64
	Pitt " Alfred Moye, "		1,289 40
	Halifax " J. L. Ousby (fall '58) "		1,410 84
	Moore " W. D. Dowd, "		1,026 26
	Columbus " Haynes Lennon, "		636 96
	S. H. Young, Treasurer N. C. Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind,		2,000
	J. B. Godwin & Co., for publishing in Democratic Pioneer Spring distribution, 1859, for Common Schools,		12
	John W. Syme, for publishing in Raleigh Register, Spring distribution, 1859, for Common Schools,		12
	J. W. Alsbaugh, for publishing in Wes-		

Year ending September 30th, 1859.

1859.		
July.	tern Sentinel, Spring distribution, 1859, for Common Schools,	\$ 12
	Holden & Wilson, for publishing in N. C. Standard, Spring distribution, 1859, for Common Schools, and printing for C. H. Wiley, Superintendent,	32
	Paid sundry counties the State's quota for support of Common Schools, Spring distribution, 1859, as follows:	
July.	Stokes County, W. A. Mitchell, Ch'n,	1,018 80
	Union " M. W. Cuthbertson, "	1,110 96
	Wilson " L. D. Farmer, "	810 45
	McDowell " W. A. McCall, "	688 92
	Henderson " Joseph Maxwell, "	825 96
	S. H. Young, Treasurer N. C. Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind,	1,000
	C. H. Wiley, General Superintendent Common Schools, his 2nd quarter's salary for 1859,	375
	Adams' Express Co., freight on \$75,000 in specie from New York to Raleigh,	187 50
	Adams' Express Co., freight on \$50,675 in specie from New York to Raleigh,	126 67
	R. H. Page, Secretary of State, for copy of "an act to establish the Bank of North Carolina,"	4
Aug.	Paid sundry counties the State's quota for support of Common Schools, Spring distribution, for 1859, as follows:	
	Cherokee County, G. W. Hayes, Ch'n,	804 36
	Richmond " B. B. McKenzie, "	952 32
	Montgomery " Joseph Ewing, "	739 56
	Davidson " John Haines, "	1,694 76
	Catawba " G. P. Shuford, "	988 08
	Robeson " D. C. McIntyre, "	1,329 60
	Paid for Bonds of Cape Fear and Deep river Navigation Co., guaranteed by the State and purchased by Literary Board,	9,555
	Paid Treasurer of Indian Grave Gap Turnpike Co., on account of said Board,	1,800
	W. J. Yates, for publishing in Western Democrat, Spring distribution, 1859, Common Schools,	12

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1859.			
Sept.	W. A. Walsh, for publishing in Warren- ton News, Spring distribution, 1859, for Common Schools,	\$	12
	G. J. Cherry, his salary from Jan. 1st to April 14th, 1859, as agent of Swamp Lands,		291 65
	Paid sundry counties the State's quota for support of Common Schools, Spring dis- tribution, 1859, as follows :		
Sept.	Brunswick County, J. H. Brooks, Ch'n,		714 12
	Sampson " Arch. Monk, "		1,477 32
	Rutherford " Housen Harrill, "		1,486 56
	Rutherford " Housen Harrill, "		1,486 56
	Gaston " Richard Rankin, "		867 36
	Watauga " John C. Blair, "		401 75
	Caldwell " W. A. Ballew, "		700 32
	Northampton " Herod Faison, "		1,287 72
	S. H. Young, Treasurer N. C. Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind,		500
	J. B. Gordon and Archibald Henderson, members of Literary Board, expenses of meeting in Raleigh, Sept. 27, 1859,		49 60
	Graham Daves, Secretary to Literary Board, for services Sept. 27, 1859,		12
	C. H. Wiley, General Superintendent of Common Schools, his 3rd quarter's sal- ary for 1859,		375
		\$	209,156 08

Year ending September 30th, 1859.

PUBLIC FUND.—(*Receipts.*)

STATEMENT C.

Exhibiting the several sources from which the Receipts of the Public Fund have been derived :

State Coupon Bonds,	\$ 1,071,769	15
Indigent Insane Tax,	12,081	69 -
Public Taxes,	600,225	76
Accrued interest on State coupon bonds,	2,910	59
Revised Code,	1,912	76
Premium on Northern Funds,	698	28
State Loans,	547,016	33
Interest on Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad Bonds,	646	45
Interest on Fayetteville & Coalfields Railroad Bonds,	6,000	
Insane Asylum,	29,921	72 -
Tax on Bank Stock,	12,368	95
Wrecked Property,	6	
Fayetteville & Warsaw Plankroad Dividends,	146	02
Interest on Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Bonds,	3,000	
Insane Asylum—Pay Patients,	3,859	60 -
Tax on Attorneys' Licenses,	1,647	30
General Assembly,	20	72
Money paid by Clerks,	274	19
Discount on State Loan,	276	16
Tax on Corporations,	150	
Cherokee Bonds,	780	
Cape Fear & Deep River,	987	
	\$ 2,295,721	54

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1858.			
Oct.	W. H. Michael, Trustee of Lincoln county, on account of J. Long in Insane Asylum of North-Carolina,	\$	144
	C. L. Summers, Sheriff of Iredell county, additional return of tax on collateral descents in said county for 1857,		57 16
	H. H. Davidson, Sheriff of Cherokee county, part of tax due the State from said county for 1857,		1,435 30
	Jas. G. Cook, President of Fayetteville & Albemarle Plankroad Company, 9 State Coupon Bonds of \$1000 each, dated Oct. 1st, 1858, and running 20 years, issued on account of said Road,		9,000
	Bank of the Republic, New York, premium charged on gold advanced by said Bank for the State of N. C., and returned,		86 40
	William Haymore, Sheriff of Surry county, tax due from said county for Barbary Harris, in Insane Asylum of North-Carolina,		200
Nov.	C. E. Johnson, President Board Directors Insane Asylum N. C., amount advanced to said Asylum previous to sale of \$35,000 State coupon Bonds, by authority of the Legislature of 1856-'57,		16,048 21
	Issued to Chas. E. Johnson, President of Board of Directors of Insane Asylum N. C., 35 State coupon Bonds of \$1000 each, dated Jan. 1st, 1858, and running 30 years, issued under "an act for the benefit of the Insane Asylum,"		35,000
	William Haymore, Sheriff Surry county, tax due from said county for indigent patient in Insane Asylum,		90
	J. A. Leak, tax due from Anson county to July 1st, 1858, for indigent patients in Insane Asylum,		452 09
	John A. Rosebro, Trustee of Iredell county, tax due from said county for		

Year ending September 30th, 1859.

1858.	indigent patients in Insane Asylum to July 1st, 1858,	\$	412 99
Nov.	Trustee of Union county, tax due from said county for indigent patients in Insane Asylum,		101 66
	W. K. Lane, tax due from Wayne county for indigent patient in Insane Asylum,		133 35
	Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Company, accrued interest on 8 State coupon Bonds sold to said Company,		439 72
	Bank of the State of North-Carolina, temporary loan to meet liabilities of the State,		68,941 39
	Bank of the State of North-Carolina, tax on stock in said Bank,		2,203
Dec.	G. W. Hampton, Sheriff of Buncombe county, tax due from said Sheriff for 1857,		170 13
	Issued to R. C. Pearson, President of Western North-Carolina Railroad Company, 10 State coupon Bonds of \$1000 each, dated Oct. 1st, 1858, and running 30 years, issued on account of said Road,		10,000
	Accrued interest to Nov. 17th, 1858,		78 33
	Christian Strader, Sheriff of Caswell county, tax due from said county for indigent patients in Insane Asylum, to July 1st, 1858,		242 50
	J. J. Coward, for 3 State coupon Bonds of \$1000 each, dated Oct. 1st, 1858, and running 30 years, issued on account of Western N. C. Railroad,		3,000
	Accrued interest to Dec. 13th, 1858,		36 50
	Issued to R. C. Pearson, President of Western N. C. Railroad Company, 37 State coupon Bonds of \$1000 each, dated Oct. 1st, 1858, and running 30 years, issued on account of said Road,		37,000
	Accrued interest to Nov. 17th, 1858,		289 83
	James Rumley, Clerk County Court		

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1858.	Carteret county, money paid into his office by Commissioner of Wrecks,	\$	6
Dec.	Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad Company, interest on Bonds of said Company, held by the State of North Carolina,		646 45
	Thomas Bragg, Governor of N. C., for sales of Revised Code and Emmons' Report,		1,912 76
1859.	Fayetteville & Warsaw Plankro'd Company, tolls from said Company,		105 20
Jan.	Interest on Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Bonds, owned by the State of North-Carolina,		1,500
	W. E. Anderson, Treasurer of Insane Asylum of North-Carolina, on account of board for sundry pay patients in said Asylum,		2,316 60
	Solomon M. Ray, Sheriff of Yancey county, part payment of taxes due the State from said Sheriff for 1857,		921 62
	W. E. Anderson, Treasurer Insane Asylum North-Carolina, tax from Lincoln county for support of Catharine Maunley in said Asylum,		256
	Executive Committee of Insane Asyl'm. money overdrawn on account of said Asylum,		13,873 51
	P. Murphy, Treasurer of Fayetteville & Warsaw Plankroad Company, tolls from said Company,		40 82
	E. B. Freeman, Clerk of the Supreme Court at Raleigh, tax on Attorneys license, granted by said Court, Dec. Term, 1858,		535 80
Feb.	R. C. Pearson, President of Western N. C. Railroad Company, 60 State coupon Bonds of \$1000 each, dated Jan. 1st, 1859, and running 30 years, issued on account of said road,		60,000
	Accrued interest to Feb. 8th, 1859,		380
	Jno. W. Cunningham, for Mrs. P. M.		

Year ending September 30th, 1859.

1859.		
Feb.	Cunningham, 20 State coupon Bonds of \$1000 each, dated Jan. 1st, 1859, and running 30 years, issued on account of Western N. C. Railroad,	\$ 20,000
	Accrued interest to Feb. 11th, 1859,	136 66
	Bank of Clarendon, temporary loan,	19,700 82
	Bank of Cape Fear at Raleigh, temporary loan,	6,000
	Samuel L. Love, for William Green, Sheriff of Haywood county, on account of taxes due the State from said Sheriff for 1857,	1,245 88
	J. T. Leach, Senator from Johnston county, money returned as over pay for his services in the Legislature of 1858-'59,	6
Mar.	R. P. Finch, former Clerk Superior Court Wake county, costs paid to him by stockholders in Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company, against whom the State instituted suits several years since, and paid the costs in advance,	250 75
	E. B. Freeman, Clerk Supreme Court at Raleigh, money in his hands three years uncalled for, and by authority of law paid to State,	23 44
	Ollin Coor, former Sheriff of Wayne county, additional tavern tax for 1857,	64
	S. M. Ray, Sheriff of Yancy county, balance of taxes due the State from said Sheriff for 1857,	85 09
	Bank of the State of North-Carolina, temporary loan,	68,952 87
	Bank of the State of N. C., temporary loan,	19,697 54
	Bank of the State of N. C., temporary loan,	49,243 85
	Bank of Wilmington, temporary loan,	9,852 05
	Bank of the State of N. C., temporary loan,	9,848 77

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1859.		
April.	Sundry persons, for State Coupon Bonds sold to meet liabilities of the State, dated April 1st, 1859,	\$ 245,687 21
	Bank of Cape Fear at Raleigh, temporary loan,	8,000
	Bank of the State of N. C., premium on \$70,000 check on New-York,	175
	Bank of Cape Fear at Raleigh, premium on \$100,000 checks on New-York,	250
	C. W. Smythe, tax for the charter of Catawba College,	25
	Edward Cantwell, money returned as over pay for his services as Principal Clerk of the House of Commons, Legislature of 1858-'59,	6
	W. H. Marston, New-York, for State Coupon Bonds sold to meet liabilities of the State, dated April 1st, 1859, and running 30 years,	293,600
	Bank of the State of North-Carolina, discount returned on \$70,000 paid said bank before due,	276 16
May.	Bank of the State of N. C., premium for \$65,000 check on New-York,	162 50
	Jarvis Buxton, for 2 State Coupon Bonds of \$1,000 each, dated April 1st, 1859, and running 30 years, issued on account of Fayetteville and Coal-fields Railroad,	2,000
	Accrued interest to May 16th, 1859,	15
	Sundry persons, for 95 State Coupon Bonds of \$1,000 each, dated April 1st, 1859, and running 30 years, issued on account of Fayetteville & Coal-fields Railroad, as follows:	
	C. B. Mallett,	15,000
	James Kyle,	20,000
	A. A. McKethan,	20,000
	Stedman & Horne,	20,000
	H. L. Myrover,	20,000
	Issued to Marshall Parks, President of the Albemarle & Chesapeake Canal	

Year ending September 30th, 1859.

1859.		
May.	Company, 100 State Coupon Bonds of \$1,000 each, dated April 1st, 1859, and running 30 years, issued on account of said improvement,	\$ 100,000
	B. Higgins, tax for the charter of Lizarddale Copper Company,	25
	B. Higgins, tax for the charter of Cambridge Copper Company,	25
	H. A. London, money overpaid to him on Execution, Archibald McGregor vs. Cape Fear & Deep River Navigation Company, and returned,	987
	Jacob Siler, Agent for collection of Cherokee Bonds, on account of said Bonds,	250
June.	Geo. Bower, for 3 State coupon Bonds of \$1000 each, dated April 1st, 1859, and running 30 years,	3,000
	Marshall Parks, President of Albemarle & Chesapeake Canal Company, accrued interest on \$100,000 State coupon Bonds, issued to said Company,	250
	M. S. Galloway, for 3 State coupon Bonds of \$1000 each, dated April 1st, 1859, and running 30 years, issued on account of Fayetteville and Coalfields Railroad,	3,000
	Accrued interest,	30
	Jacob Siler, Agent for collection of Cherokee Bonds, on account of said Bonds,	330
	W. G. Matthews, Trustee of Cumberland County, on account of indigent insane patients from said County, in Insane Asylum of N. C.,	614 93
	For board of John Wakefield in Insane Asylum,	10
	W. E. Anderson, Treasurer Insane Asylum N. C., on account of board for sundry pay patients in said Asylum to 16th Feb., 1859,	1,543
	C. F. Fisher, Pres't N. C. R. R. Co., premium on Northern Funds,	2438

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1859.			
June.	Bank of the State of N. C., temporary loan,	\$	9,848 77
	Bank of the State of N. C., temporary loan,		19,697 54
	Bank of Clarendon, temporary loan,		19,697 54
	Bank of Clarendon, temporary loan,		16,187 92
	Bank of Cape Fear at Raleigh, temporary loan,		10,000
	Bank of Fayetteville,		9,848 77
	Bank of Cape Fear at Raleigh, temporary loan,		10,000
	Bank of Wilmington,		9,896 44
	Tax for the charter of Kenansville Female Seminary,		25
July.	Sundry persons, for State coupon Bonds, sold to meet liabilities of the State,		16,019 83
	Joseph H. Gooch, Sheriff of Granville County, on account of indigent insane patients from said County, in Insane Asylum of N. C.,		502 50
	J. S. Green, Treasurer of Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Company, interest on \$50,000 Bonds of said Company,		1,500
	J. I. Scales, money overpaid him under Resolution of Legislature 1858-'59, in favor of G. M. Albright, and returned,		8 72
	Bank of Cape Fear at Raleigh, temporary loan,		58,000
	Bank of the State of N. C., temporary loan		88,638 93
	Bank of the State of N. C., temporary loan,		17,727 78
	Bank of the State of N. C., temporary loan,		9,848 77
	Bank of the State of N. C., temporary loan,		7,386 58
	E. B. Freeman, Clerk of Supreme Court at Raleigh, tax on Attorneys' License,		755 25
Aug.	Sundry Sheriffs, State taxes for 1858, payable in 1859, as follows:		
	C. Austin, Sheriff Union County,		5,076 62

Year ending September 30th, 1859.

1859.		
Aug.	J. Cline, Sheriff, Catawba county, \$	4,958 37
	William Flynt, " Forsyth "	8,311 75
	James Roberts, " Rockingham "	10,601 95
	Jos. W. Steed, " Randolph "	7,121 29
	Joseph Lusk, " Gaston "	4,438 16
	E. D. Hampton, " Davidson "	8,343 63
	J. L. Bundy, act. " Cabarrus "	8,357 40
	Jas. L. Bostick, " Richmond "	7,354 30
	R. B. Paschall, " Chatham "	9,777 82
	Sundry Sheriffs, tax on account of indi- gent insane patients from their re- spective counties, in Insane Asylum of North-Carolina, as follows:	
	E. D. Hampton, Sh'ff Davidson county,	169 20
	J. L. Bundy, act. " Cabarrus "	22 60
	R. B. Paschall, " Chatham "	1,061 76
	William Flynt, " Forsyth "	521 99
	Joseph W. Steed, " Randolph "	436 50
	Joseph Lusk, " Gaston "	150 10
	Jonas Cline, " Catawba "	413
	Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of North-Carolina, for State coupon Bonds, dated July 1st, 1859, and run- ning 30 years,	30,000
	Issued to R. F. Simonton, Treasurer of Western N. C. Railroad Company, 100 State coupon Bonds of \$1000 each, dated July 1st, 1859, and run- ning 30 years, issued on account of said Road,	100,000
	Accrued interest to 13th Aug., 1859,	716 66
	Issued to M. A. Bledsoe, Chairman Ex- ecutive Committee Insane Asylum N. C., 10 State coupon Bonds of \$1000 each, dated July 1st, 1859, and run- ning 30 years, issued on account of said Asylum,	10,000
	Bank of Charlotte, tax on stock in said Bank,	750
	Bank of Yanceyville, tax on stock in said Bank,	500
	J. R. Dodge, Clerk of Supreme Court at Morganton, tax on Attorneys' Li-	

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1859.	censes, August Term, 1859, of said Court,	\$	356	25
Sept.	Sundry Sheriffs, State taxes for 1858, payable in 1859, as follows:			
	John T. Barnes, Sheriff Wilson county,		6,810	33
	L. H. Lowrance, " Lincoln "		5,015	22
	E. C. Grier, " Mecklenburg "		15,138	75
	William Haymore, " Surry "		3,468	78
	C. A. Boon, " Guilford "		12,938	43
	P. F. White, " Chowan "		5,984	39
	William Patterson, " Alamance "		6,845	27
	A. H. Sanders, " Montgomery "		3,000	14
	Tully Davenport, " Tyrrell "		2,108	56
	J. C. Smith, " Alexander "		2,157	23
	A. B. Long, " Rutherford "		5,045	88
	J. L. Ward, " Polk "		1,331	38
	W. H. Cullom, " Johnston "		7,430	84
	J. H. Nethercutt, " Jones "		3,714	28
	R. M. Jones, " Orange "		12,308	79
	W. A. Thompson, " Wayne "		10,687	81
	John A. Vann, " Hertford "		7,113	83
	G. Durden, " Washington "		4,062	59
	M. H. Eure, " Gates "		5,151	36
	A. C. Latham, " Craven "		15,487	67
	W. E. Mann, " Pasquotank "		7,209	45
	G. M. Green, " Cleaveland "		4,519	73
	Wm. Green, " Haywood "		1,614	72
	E. D. Davis, " Jackson "		1,489	88
	H. Hunter, " Madison "		1,332	41
	C. Strader, " Caswell "		12,978	54
	Hector McNeill, " Cumberland "		16,652	41
	W. F. Wasson, " Iredell "		8,626	68
	Sidney Deal, " Watauga "		1,402	36
	T. J. Carr, " Duplin "		7,468	22
	W. W. Long, " Yadkin "		3,734	90
	G. B. Threadgill, " Anson "		9,021	95
	Isaac Arledge, " Henderson "		4,391	15
	W. D. Humphrey, " Onslow "		4,452	17
	J. H. Allen, " Brunswick "		4,125	22
	Esly Staly, " Wilkes "		3,758	45
	R. G. Tuttle, " Caldwell "		2,841	85
	Reuben King, " Robeson "		6,596	21
	Hilliard Gibbs, " Hyde "		4,137	10
	J. B. Lee, " Currituck "		3,172	80

Year ending September 30th, 1859.

1859.				
Sept.	Josiah Hodges, Sheriff,	Pitt	county,	\$ 9,902 12
	Joseph Brittain,	Burke	"	4,198 52
	W. H. Smith,	Person	"	6,966 37
	Abram Cox, former	Pitt	"	35 62
	K. H. Worthy,	Moore	"	4,752 58
	Samuel A. Warren	Northampton	"	10,158 41
	William Fields,	Lenoir	"	7,231 07
	Solomon M. Ray,	Yancy	"	1,465 75
	James M. Hilliard,	Davie	"	4,891 97
	Joseph Marshall,	Stanly	"	2,849 13
	J. A. Reeves,	Ashe	"	2,655 91
	N. W. Cooper,	Nash	"	7,030 30
	W. H. High,	Wake	"	24,414 43
	Lewis Williamson,	Columbus	"	4,184
	Jesse Bledsoe,	Alleghany	"	700
	John Martin,	Stokes	"	4,140 74
	J. R. Grady,	Harnett	"	2,861 81
	R. R. Tayloe,	Bertie	"	10,770 45
	J. F. Jenkins,	Edgecombe	"	17,071 14
	E. D. Hall,	N. Hanover	"	29,389 30
	N. R. Jones,	Warren	"	13,864 32
	W. R. Young,	Buncombe	"	5,835 24
	H. H. Davidson,	Cherokee	"	2,090 97
	J. G. Crawford,	Macon	"	1,642 68
	Washington Harris	Franklin	"	9,784 83
	George Dill,	Carteret	"	3,304 49
	James S. Snow,	Halifax	"	15,721 01
	J. R. White,	Perquimans	"	5,679 84
	W. B. Campbell,	Beaufort	"	10,851 10
	G. W. Crumpler,	Sampson	"	8,312
	W. A. Walton,	Rowan	"	13,929 21
	Joseph H. Gooch,	Granville	"	15,232 87
	J. E. Exum,	Greene	"	4,524 22
	A. W. Bell,	Camden	"	3,418 89
	W. W. Ward,	Martin	"	6,716 27
	Sundry Sheriffs, tax on account of indi- gent insane patients from their respec- tive counties, in Insane Asylum of N. C., as follows:			
	L. H. Lowrance, Sh'ff	Lincoln	county,	166 16
	E. C. Grier,	Mecklenburg	"	208 10
	C. A. Boon,	Guilford	"	566 32
	A. B. Long,	Rutherford	"	186

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1859.			
Sept.	J. H. Nethercutt, Sh'ff, Jones, county,	\$	51 33
	R. M. Jones, " Orange "		1,130 92
	W. A. Thompson, " Wayne "		230 35
	A. C. Latham, " Craven "		507 59
	G. M. Greene, " Cleaveland "		497
	Sidney Deal, " Watauga "		181 20
	James H. Allen, " Brunswick "		109
	Hilliard Gibbs, " Hyde "		513 12
	Josiah Hodges, " Pitt "		219 33
	N. W. Cooper, " Nash "		93
	Lewis Williamson, " Columbus "		144
	James F. Jenkins, " Edgecombe "		288
	E. D. Hall, " N. Hanover "		576
	Washington Harris " Franklin "		125 44
	J. R. White, " Perquimans "		65 66
	W. B. Campbell, " Beaufort "		288
	Jacob Siler, agent for collection of Cherokee Bonds, on account of said Bonds,		200
	C. B. Mallett, President of Fayetteville & Coalfields Railroad Company, six months interest on State Coupon Bonds issued on account of said Road,		6,000
	Sundry Banks, tax on stock in said Banks, as follows :		
	Merchants Bank,		562 50
	Bank of Fayetteville,		950
	Bank of Wadesboro',		812 50
	Bank of Washington,		812 50
	Bank of Cape Fear,		3,142 50
	Farmers Bank,		744 75
	Bank of Wilmington,		1,891 20
	Hugh Downing, tax for the charter of Stewart Gold Mining Company,		25
	D P. Weir, tax for the charter of Greene Monument Association,		25

Year ending September 30th, 1859.

PUBLIC FUND.—(*Disbursements.*)

STATEMENT D.

Showing the several objects for which the Disbursements of the Public Fund have been made.

Agricultural Societies,	\$ 2,300
Adjutant General,	350
Albemarle & Chesapeake Canal,	100,000
Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind,	350
Binding Documents,	130 53
Binding Laws,	1,686 44
Board of Internal Improvements,	186 50
Bonds of Cape Fear & Deep River Navigation Company,	48,957 33
Capitol Square,	284 75
Comptroller's Department,	1,000
Congressional Election,	847 60
Copying Laws,	619 50
Contingencies,	8,281 80
Council of State,	216 80
Distributing Laws,	1,305 50
Executive Department,	3,300
Executive Mansion,	5,682 16
Expense Account of Sinking Fund,	103 75
Equal Suffrage Election,	53
Fayetteville & Albemarle Plankroad,	9,000
Fayetteville & Western Railroad,	200,000
Fugitives from Justice,	248 85
General Assembly,	57,373 93
Geological Survey,	5,198 56
Governor's Election,	120 00
Interest on coupon Bonds of Cape Fear & Deep River Navigation Company,	17,370
Interest on Fayetteville & Western Plankroad Bonds,	6,720

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

Interest on Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Bonds,	\$ 29,925
Interest on State coupon Bonds,	335,130
Interest on State Registered Bonds,	20,355 78
Interest on State Loans,	9,308 84
Insane Asylum,	70,000
Judiciary,	29,332 79
Pensions,	457 50
Post Office,	218 70
Premium on Northern Funds,	2,811 42
Public Arms,	380
Public Printing,	8,800 71
Public Tax Refunded,	974 43
Resolutions of General Assembly, 1858-'9,	522 23
Road from Wilkesboro' to Jefferson,	1,000
Roaring Gap Road,	87 89
Senatorial Election,	21 15
Sheriffs for settling Public Taxes,	2,147 04
State Department,	800
State Librarian,	412 50
State Library,	492 08
Superintendent of Capitol,	260
State Capitol,	2,365 66
State Registered Bonds,	191,800
State Loans,	436,433 70
Treasury Department,	2,750
Western N. C. Railroad,	281,608 82
	<hr/>
	\$ 1,900,083 24
Detailed as follows:	

1858.

Oct.

J. F. Hutchins, Treasurer of the State Agricultural Society, State's quota to said Society for year ending 1st Monday in Oct., 1858,	\$ 1,500
Davie County Agricultur'l Society, State's quota for 1858,	50
W. H. Hamilton for keeping Capitol Square in order for 6 months ending Oct. 1st, 1858,	125
J. G. Cook, President of Fayetteville &	

Year ending September 30th, 1859.

1858.		
Oct.	Albemarle Plankroad Company, 9 State coupon Bonds of \$1000 each, dated Oct 1st, 1858, and running 20 years, issued on account of said Road,	\$ 9,000
	J. J. Chaplin in part payment of his contract to bind Emmons' Agricultural Report,	217 88
	W. E. Anderson, Treasurer Insane Asylum N. C., on account of said Asylum,	5,000
	Frederick Nash, Judge Supreme Court, his 3rd quarter's salary for 1858,	625
	W. H. Battle, Judge Supreme Court, his 3rd quarter's salary for 1858,	625
	R. M. Saunders, Judge Superior Court, for holding Courts in Anson and Bladen counties, Fall Circuit, 1858,	180
	Robert Strange, Solicitor 5th Circuit, for 8 certificates,	160
	Will. A. Jenkins, Attorney General, for 7 certificates 3rd Circuit,	140
	Geo. S. Stevenson, Solicitor 2nd Circuit, for 3 certificates,	60
	Marcus Erwin, Solicitor 7th Circuit, for 2 certificates,	40
	Bank of Cape Fear at Raleigh, interest on temporary loan,	405
	Bank of Washington, interest on temporary loans,	49 75
	Holden & Wilson, printing for Treasury Department,	24
	Holden & Wilson, printing for Comptroller's Department,	24
	Holden & Wilson, printing for State Department,	13
	Martha Spears, her half year's pension for 1858,	37 50
	William Percival, in part payment for making water closets in State Capitol,	200
	J. J. Chaplin, lettering Books for State Library and Supreme Court,	30 20
	Mecklenburg County Agricultural Society, State's quota for 1858,	50

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1858.			
Nov.	Cumberland County Agricultural Society, State's quota for 1858,	\$	50
	Moore County Agricultural Society, State's quota for 1858,		50
	Ebenezer Emmons, State Geologist, his 2nd quarter's salary for 1858,		625
	D. F. Caldwell, Judge Superior Courts, for 10 certificates from 3rd Circuit,		975
	William Lander, Solicitor, for 7 certificates from 6th Circuit,		140
	E. C. Hines, Solicitor, for 9 certificates from 1st Circuit,		180
	Geo. S. Stevenson, Solicitor, for 3 certifi- cates from 2nd Circuit,		60
	Will. A. Jenkins, Attorney General, for 3 certificates from 3rd Circuit,		60
	R. M. Saunders, Judge Superior Courts, for 11 certificates from 2nd Circuit,		975
	Charles E. Johnson, President Board Di- rectors Insane Asylum N. C., 35 State coupon Bonds of \$1000 each, dated Jan. 1st, 1858, and running 30 years, issued on account of said Asylum,		35,000
	Bank of the Republic, New-York, inter- est on State Coupon Bonds, advanced by said bank,		45,195
	Alexander Taylor, his pension for 1858,		50
	Bank of Cape Fear, premium for \$12,- 377 50 check on New-York,		62 22
	Bank of the State of N. C., premium for \$106,000 check on New-York,		1,060
	William Percival, in part payment for making water closets in State Capitol,		1,000
	Quent. Busbee, Assistant Clerk of the Senate, for collecting Laws, Journals, Documents, &c., under a resolution of the Legislature of 1856-'57,		217 70
	Adams' Express in Raleigh, freight on 2 packages from New-York to Raleigh,		2
	Magnetic Telegraph in Raleigh, for mes- sage to New-York,		95
	Danforth, Perkins & Co., Agents of Amer- ican Bank Note Company, New-York,		

Year ending September 30th, 1859.

1858.	for printing Coupon Bonds of the State of North-Carolina,	\$ 89
Dec.	John M. Dick, Judge Superior Courts, for 12 certificates from 4th Circuit,	975
	M. E. Manly, Judge Superior Courts, for 14 certificates from 6th Circuit,	1,155
	J. G. Shepherd, Judge Superior Courts, for 10 certificates from 1st Circuit,	975
	R. R. Heath, Judge Superior Courts, for 11 certificates from 2d Circuit,	975
	Robert Strange, Solicitor, for 6 certificates from 5th Circuit,	120
	William Lander, Solicitor, for 2 certificates from 6th Circuit,	40
	Geo. S. Stevenson, Solicitor, for 5 certificates from 2d Circuit,	100
	J. J. Bruner, for printing, folding, pressing, stitching and covering part of No. 2, Vol. 5, Jones' Law, and No. 1, Vol. 4, Jones's Equity, with indexes to 5th vol. Law, and 3d vol. Jones' Equity,	582
	Marcus Erwin, Solicitor, for 2 certificates from 7th Circuit,	40
	E. C. Hines, Solicitor, for 1 certificate from 1st Circuit,	20
	Thomas Ruffin, Jr., Solicitor, for 12 certificates from 4th Circuit,	240
	Holden & Wilson, printing for State Department,	77 75
	John W. Syme, advertising State Bonds in Raleigh Register for Treasury Department,	29 50
	Holden & Wilson, advertising Governor's proclamation for arrest of G. A. Gilchrist, and day of Thanksgiving,	6 50
	John W. Syme, advertising the Governor's proclamation in Raleigh Register for day of Thanksgiving,	1 50
	Solomon B. Dondge, for services and expenses as messenger to Governor of Virginia, to demand Alfred Vann and Robert Brinkley, fugitives from justice in Gates county, N. C.,	45 85

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1858.			
Dec.	G. W. Hampton, Sheriff of Buncombe county, for settling public taxes for 1857, and making returns of Senatorial and Congressional elections,	\$	48
	Martin Co. Agricultural Society, State's quota for 1858,		50
	Robeson Co. Agricultural Society, State's quota for 1858,		50
	Gates Co. Agricultural Society, State's quota for 1858,		50
	Henderson Co. Agricul. Society, State's quota for 1858,		50
	R. F. Simonton, Treasurer of Western North-Carolina Railroad Company, 47 State coupon Bonds of \$1000 each, dated Oct. 1st, 1858, and running 30 years, issued on account of said Road,	47,000	
	Accrued interest,	368	16
	Additional payment on account of said Road,	3,000	
	Elizabeth Kissam, Administratrix of Samuel Kissam, for storage of Arms belonging to North-Carolina, under Resolution of Legislature 1856-'57,		155
	Pulaski Cowper, Secretary to Board of Internal Improvements, for defraying expenses of Board 28th Oct. and 10th Dec., 1858,		67 25
	Bank of Cape Fear at Raleigh, six months interest on \$29,500 loaned the State,	885	
	Joseph B. Cherry, Senator from Bertie county, Legislature 1858-'59,		112
	W. J. Lougee, articles for State Library and Geological Rooms in Capitol,		20 70
	W. L. Pomeroy, sundry Books for State Library,		50
	W. L. Pomeroy, Wharton's Criminal Law for Supreme Court Library,		7 50
	H. D. Turner, Wharton's Medical Jurisprudence for Supreme Court Library,		6 50
	J. J. Chaplin, binding Books for State Library,		9

Year ending September 30th, 1859.

1858.		
Dec.	Holden & Wilson, printing for Geological Cabinet in Capitol,	\$ 10
	Ebenezer Emmons, for expenditures on account of Geological Survey in addition to his salary,	488 56
	Henry T. Clark, interest on State Bonds,	90
	Henry T. Clark, interest on Fayetteville & Western Plankroad Bonds,	90
	D. King, Superintendent of Capitol, money expended by him for services about Capitol,	5 25
	G. W. Hampton, Sheriff of Buncombe county, making return of election for Governor in 1858,	35
	Thomas Bragg, Governor of North-Carolina, his 4th quarter's salary for 1858,	750
	Pulaski Cowper, Private Secretary to Gov. Bragg, his 4th quarter's salary for 1858,	75
	D. W. Courts, Public Treasurer, his 4th quarter's salary for 1858,	500
	W. R. Richardson, Clerk of Treasury Department, his 4th quarter's salary for 1858,	187 50
	R. H. Page, Secretary of State, his 4th quarter's salary for 1858,	200
	O. H. Perry, State Librarian, his 4th quarter's salary for 1858,	87 50
	D. King, Superintendent of Capitol, his 4th quarter's salary for 1858,	65
	Thomas Bragg, Governor North-Carolina, sundry articles for Executive Mansion,	44 50
	Sundry persons, interest on State Coupon Bonds,	75
	R. C. Cotten, Adjutant General of N. C., his salary to 30th June, 1858,	200
	Pulaski Cowper, Secretary to Board of Internal Improvements, for defraying expenses of a meeting of the Board,	12 25
	Bank of the Republic, New York, interest on State Coupon Bonds, advanced by said bank,	13,425
	W. L. Pomeroy, Stationary for the State,	807 96

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1858.			
Dec.	W. L. Pomeroy, Seal for Comptroller's office,	\$	11
	R. H. Page, Secretary of State, 24 boxes adamantine candles for the State, including freight from Petersburg,		221 73
	H. D. Turner, stationery for Secretary of State,		128 90
	H. D. Turner, stationery for Executive Department,		17 05
	H. D. Turner, stationery for Treasury Department,		73 70
	H. D. Turner, stationery for Comptroller's Department,		16 57
	H. D. Turner, stationery for Supreme Court Office,		3 95
	H. D. Turner, bottle Ink for Adjutant General's Office,		50
	Pulaski Cowper, Private Secretary to Gov. Bragg, for sealing 55 State Bonds,		5 50
	C. Dewey, Cashier Bank State N. C., Check Book for Treasury Department,		23 75
	N. J. Myatt, 50 cords firewood for State,		166 80
	D. L. Swain, Commissioner of Sinking Fund, expenses of meeting in Raleigh,		36
	W. N. Edwards, Commissioner of Sinking Fund, expenses of meeting in Raleigh.		27
	Quent. Busbee, Secretary of Sinking Fund, for his services,		12
	W. L. Pomeroy, Books for use of Sinking Fund,		28 75
1859.			
Jan.	Sundry persons, interest on Bonds of the State of North-Carolina, due 1st Monday in January, 1859,		9,684
	Sundry persons, interest on Bonds of Fayetteville & Western Plankroad Company, due 1st Monday in January, 1859,		2,985
	R. H. Lowry, Cashier of Bank of the Republic, New York, interest on coupon Bonds of the State of North-Carolina, advanced by said Bank,		94,605
	R. H. Lowry, Cashier of Bank of the Republic, New York, interest on coupon Bonds of Cape Fear & Deep River Nav-		

Year ending September 30th, 1859.

1859. Jan.	igation Company, advanced by said Bank,	\$ 8,415
	W. H. Battle, Judge Supreme Court, his 4th quarter's salary for 1858,	625
	R. M. Pearson, Judge Supreme Court, his 4th quarter's salary for 1858,	625
	Thomas Ruffin, Chief Justice Supreme Court, his salary from 11th to 31st Dec., 1858,	138 89
	J. R. Dodge, Clerk Supreme Court at Morganton, his salary for 1858,	150
	J. L. Bailey, Judge Superior Courts, for 15 certificates from 7th Circuit,	1,245
	Marcus Erwin, Solicitor, for 10 certificates from 7th Circuit,	200
	Will. A. Jenkins, Attorney General N. C., for attending Supreme Court in Raleigh, December Term, 1858,	100
	W. H. & R. S. Tucker, articles for Executive Mansion,	34 05
	John Craven, for work &c., at Executive Mansion,	32 86
	Ebenezer Emmons, Jr., Assistant Geologist, his last half year's salary for 1858,	750
	J. J. Chaplin, balance for binding 2000 copies Emmons' Geological Survey, for the State,	257 12
	Pulaski Cowper, Secretary to Board of Internal Improvements, for attending meeting of Board one day,	3
	Randolph County Agricultural Society, State's quota for 1858,	50
	Duplin Co. Agricultural Society, State's quota for 1858,	50
	Quent. Busbee, Assistant Clerk to the Senate, for 62 days services Legislature 1858-'59,	372
	Bank of Cape Fear at Raleigh, six months interest on \$60,000 loaned the State,	1,800
	Geo. T. Cooke, Postmaster in Raleigh, postage stamps for offices of Governor and Secretary of State,	56
	Moses A. Smith, Postmaster at Salisbury,	

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1859.			
Jan.	postage stamps for paying postage on Supreme Court Reports, sent from Salisbury,	\$	15 20
	James E. Morris, his salary for 1858, as keeper of Public Arms in New-Berne,		150
	Holden & Wilson, printing for Executive Department,		10
	Bramly Sasser, a pension for 1858,		40
	R. C. Cotten, Adjutant General, his last half year's salary for 1858,		100
	Graham Daves, Secretary, expenses of Council of State for meeting in Raleigh, Jan. 15th, 1859,		214 90
	Bank of the State of North-Carolina, interest on Bonds of Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company, endorsed by the State,		14,295
	Richmond County Agricultural Society, State's quota for 1858,		50
	Briggs & Dodd, 1 case for Geological Room, and 2 cases for State Library in Capitol,		29
	Adams' Express, freight on package from New-York,		1
	John Cross, for services in removing safe from dray into Comptroller's Office,		2
Feb.	Paid Members of the General Assembly of North-Carolina, Session 1858-'59, as follows:		
	Henry T. Clark,		
	Speaker Senate, Edgecombe co.,		402
	W. S. Ashe, " N. Hanover "		311 40
	B. S. Basnight, " Tyrrell "		329 20
	L. N. B. Battle, " Nash "		297 60
	M. A. Bledsoe, " Wake "		285
	E. J. Blount, " Pitt "		280 60
	Geo. D. Boyd, " Rockingham "		305
	Bedford Brown, " Caswell "		268 26
	L. B. Carmichael, " Wilkes "		323
	Joseph B. Cherry, " Bertie "		174
	R. G. Cowper, " Hertford "		291
	J. W. Cunningham, " Person "		262
	W. F. Davidson, " Mecklenb'g "		305

Year ending September 30th, 1859.

1859.				
Feb.	E. W. Davis,	Senate, Stanly county,	\$	319 80
	Richard Dillard,	" Chowan "		283
	Joseph Dobson,	" Yadkin "		304 80
	R. S. Donnell,	" Beaufort "		300 60
	B. C. Douthitt,	" Davidson "		312
	B. M. Edney,	" Henderson "		345
	J. D. Flanner,	" Craven "		252
	Ralph Gorrell,	" Guilford "		280
	D. C. Guyther,	" Martin "		334 40
	W. J. Houston,	" Duplin "		304
	L. W. Humphrey,	" Onslow "		309 40
	W. K. Lane,	" Wayne "		250
	M. Lankford,	" Franklin "		290 40
	J. T. Leach,	" Johnston "		255
	J. J. Martin,	" Stokes "		305 20
	A. R. McDonald,	" Moore "		297
	T. D. McDowell,	" Bladen "		273 80
	A. A. McKoy,	" Sampson "		304 15
	E. P. Miller,	" Caldwell "		326 50
	L. A. Mills,	" Rutherford "		337 60
	T. J. Person,	" Northampt'n "		305
	T. J. Pitchford,	" Warren "		276 40
	John Pool,	" Pasquotank "		284 40
	J. G. Ramsay,	" Rowan "		299 60
	F. D. Reinhardt,	" Catawba "		320 37
	J. P. Speight,	" Greene "		301 40
	Walter L. Steele,	" Richmond "		275
	E. H. Straughan,	" Chatham "		294
	C. H. K. Taylor,	" Granville "		288
	W. H. Thomas,	" Jackson "		352 40
	Josiah Turner,	" Orange "		289 20
	Samuel H. Walkup,	" Union "		298
	W. P. Ward,	" Jones "		305
	Mat. C. Whitaker,	" Halifax "		271 20
	C. C. Williams,	" Camden "		329 90
	Jonathan Worth,	" Randolph "		285
	Thomas Settle,			
	Speaker, Commons,	Rockingham Co.,		401 60
	J. C. Badham,	" Chowan "		329
	J. S. T. Baird,	" Buncombe "		345
	C. C. Barbee,	" Harnett "		286 60
	B. M. Baxter,	" Currituck "		311
	J. A. Benbury,	" Tyrrell "		294

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1859.			
Feb.	Jas. Blount, Commons, Robeson county,	\$	303 75
	R. R. Bridgers, " Edgecombe "		277
	H. W. Brummell, " Davidson "		306
	J. H. Bryan, " Craven "		307
	R. K. Bryan, " N. Hanover "		284
	T. D. Bryson, " Jackson "		351
	J. M. Bullock, " Granville "		269
	E. B. Burns, " Cabarrus "		317 20
	W. P. Burke, " Alexander "		321
	Samuel Byrd, " Yancey "		334 40
	Tod R. Caldwell, " Burke "		327
	D. F. Caldwell, " Guilford "		292 80
	E. C. Chambers, " Montgomery "		306
	Abraham Clapp, " Guilford "		299 20
	Ambrose Costner, " Lincoln "		317 40
	W. A. Cox, " Jones "		305
	Thomas Cox, " Pitt "		279
	John A. Craven, " Randolph "		309
	John S. Dancy, " Edgecombe "		283
	A. J. Dargan, " Anson "		319
	Gilbreth Dixon, " Cleaveland "		334
	O. H. Dockery, " Richmond "		335
	W. T. Dortch, " Wayne "		235
	Edwin D. Drake, " Warren "		297
	T. J. Dula, " Caldwell "		323
	Peter Eller, " Wilkes "		327
	John A. Fagg, " Madison "		378 10
	F. J. Faison, " Sampson "		302 40
	G. H. Faribault, " Wake "		270
	Tilman Farrow, " Hyde "		328 80
	D. D. Ferebee, " Camden "		311 41
	N. N. Fleming, " Rowan "		245
	James H. Foy, " Onslow "		309 40
	F. Fries, " Forsyth "		302 20
	Ephraim Gaither, " Davie "		291 80
	A. B. F. Gaither, " Iredell "		296 40
	O. P. Gardner, " Rutherford "		321 50
	Riddick Gatling, jr., " Gates "		321
	Allen Gentry, " Ashe "		330 20
	R. N. Green, " Chatham "		293
	W. F. Green, " Franklin "		283 40
	N. F. Hall, " Rowan "		315 40
	D. C. Hall, " Warren "		297

Year ending September 30th, 1859.

1859.				
Feb.	T. L. Hargrove, Com'ns, Granville county,	\$	276	
	J. S. Harrington, " Harnett "		293	60
	P. T. Henry, " Bertie "		327	80
	R. H. Hester, " Person "		280	80
	William Hill, " Halifax "		234	20
	Joel F. Hill, " Stokes "		312	
	A. Higgins, " McDowell "		330	
	Mark Holdsclaw, " Watauga "		335	60
	John F. Hutchins, " Wake "		285	
	Henry C. Jones, " Craven "		307	
	Pride Jones, " Orange "		293	
	John Kerr, " Caswell "		301	
	William Kirby, " Sampson "		303	
	J. A. Leak, " Anson "		279	20
	Samuel Leffers, " Carteret "		316	70
	Geo. N. Lewis, " Nash "		305	
	W. Long, " Halifax "		259	40
	Samuel L. Love, " Haywood "		351	
	E. B. Lyon, " Granville "		292	60
	Jacob McCotter, " Pitt "		304	60
	W. McL. McKay, " Cumberland "		297	
	A. H. Martin, " Wilkes "		324	60
	John Masten, " Forsyth "		302	60
	Thomas D. Meares, " Brunswick "		270	80
	John A. Moore, " Chatham "		274	
	Angus Moore, " Martin "		325	
	G. J. Moore, " N. Hanover "		310	
	J. M. Morehead, " Guilford "		271	
	Timothy Morgan, " Pasquotank "		331	
	Henry Mordecai, " Wake "		144	
	Nathan Newby, " Perquimans "		314	
	Joseph S. Norman, " Washington "		336	
	J. W. Norwood, " Orange "		293	
	David Outlaw, " Bertie "		321	40
	H. M. Pritchard, " Mecklenb'rg "		305	
	J. W. Purdie, " Bladen "		272	40
	M. W. Ransom, " Northampt'n "		261	20
	D. F. Ragan, " Gaston "		315	
	R. E. Reeves, " Surry "		313	80
	V. Ripley, " Henderson "		345	
	B. F. Roney, " Alamance "		297	20
	Willis H. Sanders, " Johnston "		265	20
	Junius I. Scales, " Alamance "		290	60

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1859.			
Feb.	John Shaw, Commons, Moore county,	\$	297
	Henderson Sherrill, " Catawba "		320
	A. K. Simonton, " Iredell "		287
	F. L. Simpson, " Rockingham "		300
	M. W. Smallwood, " Northampt'n "		310
	W. N. H. Smith, " Hertford "		231 20
	Thomas Sparrow, " Beaufort "		313
	W. H. A. Speer, " Yadkin "		322 50
	A. D. Speight, " Greene "		279 60
	J. D. Stanford, " Duplin "		301
	J. H. Stephens, " Columbus "		323 20
	W. P. Taylor, " Chatham "		289
	B. H. Tomlinson, " Johnston "		265 20
	E. A. Thompson, " Wayne "		280
	Jesse Thornburg, " Randolph "		298
	M. T. Waddill, " Stanly "		348
	W. C. Walker, " Cherokee "		370 80
	W. Wallace, " Mecklenb'rg "		321
	Henry Walser, " Davidsen "		310 10
	W. R. Ward, " Duplin "		307
	B. Washburn, " Rutherford "		290
	A. G. Waters, " Cleaveland "		333 80
	Alexander Watson, " Robeson "		305 70
	Nath. B. Whitfield, " Lenoir "		301
	T. C. Wilson, " Union "		323 60
	S. E. Williams, " Caswell "		300
	Samuel Windley, " Beaufort "		316 80
	H. G. Woodfin, " Macon "		386
	Thomas Cox, " Pitt additional,		12
	T. J. Dula, " Caldwell "		3
	N. N. Fleming, " Rowan "		18
	William Hill, " Halifax "		15
	D. F. Ragan, " Gaston "		9
	John Hill, Principal Clerk of the Senate,		818
	J. W. Alsbaugh, Assistant Clerk of the Senate,		283
	Edward Cantwell, Principal Clerk House of Commons,		798
	Geo. Howard, jr., Assistant Clerk House of Commons,		696
	L. W. Joyner, Engrossing Clerk,		378 20
	Caleb Hill, " "		375
	James E. Ward, " "		365

Year ending September 30th, 1859.

1859.			
Feb.	James Page, Principal Doorkeeper of the Senate,	\$	370
	C. C. Tally, Assistant Doorkeeper of the Senate,		352
	W. S. Webster, Principal Doorkeeper House of Commons,		354
	John Lawrence, Assistant Doorkeeper House of Commons,		365
	Sundry temporary Engrossing Clerks, as follows :		80
	Edward Vail,		90
	Willie J. Palmer,		8
	Thomas D. Sledge,		12
	T. B. Macon,		8
	Theo. H. Hill,		8
	Lawrence Badger,		72
	John C. Blake,		28
	William H. Dodd,		12
	Thomas S. Lemay,		8
	James A. Moore,		8
	Drury King, for 4 days services as Assistant Doorkeeper to House of Commons,		12
	Paid sundry persons, under Resolutions passed by the General Assembly of 1858-'59, as follows :		
	W. R. Baird,		744
	James F. Jenkins,		24
	W. J. W. Crowder,		100
	Elias Barnes,		20
	Tod R. Caldwell, Ex'r of John Caldwell, dec'd,		5173
	Tod R. Caldwell, for Donald Fraser,		15
	W. H. & R. S. Tucker,		5388
	John Wilson,		2831
	D. Cosby,		1655
	William Thompson,		1750
	John Word,		2632
	E. D. Nichols,		25
	Henry J. Brown,		18
	Theodore Schrader,		2323
	G. M. Albright,		872

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1859.			
Feb.	H. D. Turner,	\$	86 55
	Sundry persons, interest on Bonds of the State of North-Carolina,		555
	Sundry persons, interest on Bonds of Fayetteville & Western Plankroad Co.,		225
	Bank of Cape Fear at Raleigh, interest for 6 months on \$20,000,		600
	Bank of Cape Fear at Raleigh, interest for 6 months on \$16,000,		480
	Pescud & Gatling, articles for Executive Mansion,		5 20
	McPheeters & Ghiselin, articles for Executive Mansion,		96 18
	Boy Patrick, for putting 9 Grates in Executive Mansion,		45
	H. C. Jones, Reporter to Supreme Court, his last half year's salary for 1858,		300
	Paid R. C. Pearson, President of Western North-Carolina Railroad Company, 60 State coupon Bonds of \$1000 each, dated Jan. 1st, 1859, and running 30 years, issued on account of said Road,		60,000
	Accrued interest to Feb. 8th, 1859,		380
	William White, postage for Executive Department,		4 66
	Rutherford County Agricultural Society, State's quota for 1858,		50
	Allen Gentry, for Roaring Gap Road,		87 89
	W. E. Anderson, Treasurer Insane Asyl'm N. C., on account of said Asylum,		5,000
	Letitia M. Bray, a pension allowed by Legislature 1858-'59,		40
	John H. DeCarteret, for binding 112 vols. Reports of Supreme Court, &c.,		87 20
	William Green, Sheriff of Haywood County, for making returns of election in said county for Governor, Senatorial and Congressional Elections in 1858,		88 66
	Briggs & Dodd, for work on water closets in Capitol,		250
	W. H. McKee, President Board Directors of Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind,		350

Year ending September 30th, 1859.

1859.		
Feb.	Holden & Wilson, printing for the General Assembly of 1858-'59,	3,257 99
	C. H. Brogden, Comptroller, his 3d quarter's salary for 1858,	250
	Adams' Express, freight on package from New York,	1
	Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company, freight on Safe for Comptroller's Department,	26 91
	Donnans & Johnston, 12 boxes Candles for the State, including freight, &c.,	111 48
	William Thompson, for repairing chairs and desks in Capitol, and putting case for papers and cloth on desk and table in Private Secretary's Office,	18 50
	S. H. Herring & Co., one patent Iron Safe for Comptroller's Department, &c.,	326 75
	W. L. Pomeroy, Equity Seal and Press for Watauga county, and Seals and Presses for County and Superior Courts of Rutherford county,	42
	W. L. Pomeroy, stationery for Legislature of 1858-'59,	207 95
	W. L. Pomeroy, 2 Colton's Maps of United States, for use of the Legislature,	25
	Drury King, money paid by him to Jerry for cutting wood for Capitol in November, 1858,	7
	Willard, Felt & Co., one Ledger for Treasury Department,	33 25
	G. W. Alley, Operator of Magnetic Telegraph in Raleigh, sending 3 messages to New York for Public Treasurer,	3 83
	E. Newlin, for New York Journal of Commerce, from Feb. 27th, 1859, to Feb. 27th, 1860,	9
	Thomas J. Lemay, for 4 days services in examining the account of Holden & Wilson, State printers,	12
	Henry James, one copy Johnson's new Map of the Republics of North America, for State Library,	10
	Bank of the Republic, New York, interest	

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1859.		
Feb.	on State coupon Bonds, advanced by said Bank,	\$ 4,125
	Bank of the Republic, New York, interest on Bonds of Cape Fear & Deep River Navigation Company, advanced by said Bank,	60
Mar.	Thos. H. Holmes, Secretary of Sampson County Agricultural Society, the State's quota for 3 years,	150
	J. J. Chaplin, binding documents for the Legislature of 1858-'59,	130 53
	Graham Daves, Secretary to Board of Internal Improvements, for one day's services of members and secretary of Board,	32
	Graham Daves, for one day's services as Secretary to Council of State, and sealing one Bond of Fayetteville & Western Plankroad Company,	1 90
	S. M. Ray, Sheriff of Yancey County, for making return of Congressional election in said County, in August, 1858,	8 83
	John W. Ellis, Governor of North-Carolina, his 1st quarter's salary for 1859,	7 50
	Graham Daves, Private Secretary to Gov. Ellis, his 1st quarter's salary for 1859,	75
	Ebenezer Emmons, State Geologist, his last half-year's salary for 1858,	1,250
	W. F. Ramsay, for work done on Executive Mansion,	4
	Adams' Express, freight on linen from New York for Executive Mansion,	1 88
	Waterhouse & Bowes, Gas pipe and fixtures for Executive Mansion,	1,026 85
	James M. Towles, Straw cutter for Executive Mansion,	30 25
	Clark & Henderson, for painting done on Executive Mansion,	100
	C. A. Hart, Bro. & Co., sundry articles for Executive Mansion,	134 25
	Heartt & Iredell, articles for Executive Mansion,	20 50

Year ending September 30th, 1859.

1859.		
Mar.	William Thompson, book cases, &c., for Executive Mansion,	\$ 55
	John T. Gilmore, Senator from Cumberland County, for his services in the General Assembly of 1858-'59,	297
	S. M. Ray, Sheriff of Yancey County, making return of Election for Governor in 1858,	35
	William E. Anderson, under Resolution of Legislature 1858-'59, authorizing Public Treasurer to pay amount of one quarter's salary, on account of late Chief Justice, Frederick Nash, to Jan. 1st, 1859,	625
	Robert Strange, Solicitor, for 4 certificates from 5th Circuit,	80
	E. B. Freeman, Clerk of Supreme Court at Raleigh, his half year's salary ending Dec. 31st, 1858,	150
	Recording 2,385 pages at 30 cents,	715 50
	J. Litchford, Marshal to Supreme Court at Raleigh, for attending said Court 82 days, December Term, 1858,	164
	R. M. Saunders, Judge Superior Courts, for 1 certificate from 1st Circuit,	90
	W. E. Anderson, Treasurer Insane Asylum of North-Carolina, on account of said Asylum,	3,000
	Bank of Cape Fear at Raleigh, interest for 6 months on \$10,000,	300
	Bank of Cape Fear at Raleigh, interest for 6 months on \$2,000,	60
	Bank of Cape Fear at Raleigh, interest for 6 months on \$9,500,	285
	Bank of the State of North-Carolina, interest on temporary loan of \$70,000,	161 07
	Bank of the Republic, New York, interest on State Coupon Bonds, advanced by said Bank,	7,065
	Bank of the Republic, New York, interest on Coupon Bonds of Cape Fear & Deep River Navigation Company, advanced by said Bank,	480

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1859.		
Mar.	Sundry persons, interest on bonds of N. Carolina,	\$ 371
	Alfred Jones, interest on bonds of Fayetteville & Western Plankroad Company,	105
	Holden & Wilson, printing for the several Departments in State Capitol,	177 50
	Peggy Gardner, a pension as widow of Theophilus Gardner,	40
	Bank of Wilmington, premium for \$9,803 check on New York,	49 05
	Bank of the State of North-Carolina, premium for \$50,000 check on New York,	250
	Sundry persons, public taxes refunded by Resolutions of General Assembly 1858-'59,	539 72
	Drury King, Superintendent, expenses of cleaning Capitol,	9 80
	O. H. Perry, subscription for newspapers and periodicals for State Library,	44
	O. H. Perry, State Librarian, 1st quarter's salary,	87 50
	C. Dewey, Cashier of the Bank of the State of North-Carolina, temporary State loan,	70,000
	R. H. Page, Secretary of State, his 1st quarter's salary for 1859,	200
	D. W. Courts, Public Treasurer, his 1st quarter's salary for 1859,	500
	W. R. Richardson, Clerk of Treasury Department, his 1st quarter's salary for 1859,	187 50
	Drury King, Superintendent of Capitol, his 1st quarter's salary for 1859,	65
	B. F. Moore, for 4 State Bonds of \$1000 each, issued in March, 1849, and running 10 years,	4,000
	Drury Lacy, for 1 State Bond of \$1000, issued in March, 1849, and running 10 years,	1,000
	R. C. Pearson, President of Western N. C. Railroad Company, on account of said Road,	20,000

Year ending September 30th, 1859.

1859.			
Mar.	New York Journal of Commerce, advertising proposals for North-Carolina Bonds,	\$	15 41
	Telegraphic dispatch to New York for Public Treasurer,		95
	Graham Daves, Private Secretary to Governor Ellis, postage stamps for State Offices in Capitol,		42
	Adams' Express, freight on package from New-York,		1 25
	George W. Mordecai, Treasurer of Forest Manufacturing Company, 100 ream paper for the State,	798	
	E. B. Freeman, coal for Supreme Court Room, December Term, 1858,	65	89
	G. W. Alley, Operator Magnetic Telegraph in Raleigh, 2 dispatches to New-York for Public Treasurer,	2	39
	William Thompson, chairs for Executive Office,	12	
	Graham Daves, Private Secretary to Governor Ellis, for sealing 100 State Bonds at 10 cents,	10	
	Telegraphic dispatch to New-York for Public Treasurer,		95
	S. M. Ray, Sheriff of Yancy county, settling public taxes due from said Sheriff and making return of Senatorial Election in said county, in August, 1858,	49	15
April.	Clark & Henderson, in part payment for painting done at Executive Mansion,	100	
	A. T. Stewart & Co., sundry articles for Executive Mansion,	937	78
	E. V. Haughwout & Co., glass and china for Executive Mansion,	108	12
	Graham Daves, his expenses to New York to purchase furniture for Executive Mansion,	18	
	Graham Daves, payment of freight on sundry articles for Executive Mansion.	50	99
	J. & C. Berrian, sundry articles for Executive Mansion,	31	50
	John G. Williams & Co., for \$827 check		

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1859.			
April	on New York to pay Bruner & Moore, for sundry articles for Executive Man- sion,	\$	831 14
	Graham Daves, expenses for hauling fur- niture, &c., from Railroad to Executive Mansion,		3 75
	William M. Kennedy, for plastering and whitewashing at Executive Mansion,		58
	P. F. Pescud, paints, &c., for Executive Mansion,		274 48
	James M. Towles, articles for Executive Mansion,		15 50
	Clark & Henderson, balance for painting Executive Mansion,		424 95
	R. M. Pearson, Chief Justice Supreme Court, his 1st quarter's salary for 1859.		625
	W. H. Battle, Judge Supreme Court, his 1st quarter's salary for 1859,		625
	Thomas Ruffin, Judge Supreme Court, his 1st quarter's salary for 1859,		625
	Will. A. Jenkins, Attorney General, for 6 certificates from 3d Circuit,		120
	Robert Strange, Solicitor, for 3 certificates from 5th Circuit,		60
	W. E. Anderson, Treasurer Insane Asy- lum N. C., on account of said Asylum.		7,000
	R. H. Page, Secretary of State, for fur- nishing Holden & Wilson, State prin- ters, with copies of 287 Laws of the Leg- islature of 1858-'59, at \$2 per copy; 87 Resolutions at 50 cents per copy, and copy of "an act to provide for running and marking the dividing line between the States of North-Carolina and Vir- ginia," furnished to Gov. Ellis,		619 50
	Geo. R. Sledge, money refunded to him by Resolution of the Legislature of 1858-'59,		75 20
	Joseph N. Long, money refunded to him by Resolution of the Legislature of 1858-'59,		40
	William A. Walton, money refunded to		

Year ending September 30th, 1859.

1859.		
April.	him by Resolution of the Legislature of 1858-'59,	\$ 117 46
	Paid sundry persons, for State Bonds, issued in 1849, and running 10 years, as follows:	
	Will. A. Graham, Ex'r, for 1 State Bond of \$1000, due April, 1859,	1,000
	E. B. Freeman, for 3 State Bonds of \$1000 each, due April, 1859,	3,000
	Willis Whitaker, for 1 State Bond of \$1000 due April, 1859,	1,000
	A. Jones, for 5 State Bonds of \$1000 each, and 1 Bond of \$500, due April, 1859	5,500
	Catharine Boylan, for 2 State Bonds of \$1000 each, due April, 1859,	2,000
	Thomas Ruffin, Ex'r, for 1 State Bond of \$500, due April, 1859,	500
	William Boylan, for 3 State Bonds of \$1000 each, and 1 Bond of \$500, due April, 1859,	3,500
	Jos. A. Engelhard, for 2 State Bonds of \$1000 each, due March, 1859,	2,000
	J. W. Norwood, Guardian of Jo. Blount, for 3 State Bonds of \$1000 each, 1 do. of \$2000, and 1 do of \$500, due March and May, 1859,	5,500
	Ralph P. Buxton, Adm'r, for 1 State Bond of \$1000, due April, 1859,	1,000
	Matthias Barrier, Treasurer of Western Carolina Male Academy, for 2 State Bonds, due June, 1859,	2,000
	C. L. Hinton, for Grizzly and Sarah B. Hinton, for 1 State Bond of \$1,000, due March, 1859,	1,000
	William Peace, Treasurer of the Rex Hospital, for 1 State Bond of \$1,000, due April, 1859,	1,000
	Theo. F. Keehl, Adm'r, for 2 State Bonds of \$600 each, due April, 1859,	1,200
	John M. Rose, Treasurer of Fayetteville & Western Railroad Company, on account of appropriation to said Road by the General Assembly of 1858-'59,	100,000

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1859.		
April.	W. H. Jones, Cashier of the Branch Bank of Cape Fear at Raleigh, 1 Note dated 16th March, 1855, for \$10,000; 1 Note dated 16th April, 1855, for \$1,000; 1 Note dated March 30th, 1857, for \$9,500; 1 Note dated 5th May, 1857, for \$29,500; 1 Note dated January 6th, 1855, for \$40,000; and 1 Note dated February 13th, 1855, for \$10,000.	\$ 100,000
	C. Dewey, Cashier of the Bank of the State of North-Carolina, 1 Note dated March 9th, 1859, for \$70,000,	70,000
	W. H. Jones, Cashier of the Branch Bank of Cape Fear at Raleigh, interest on State loans,	1,884 74
	O. H. Perry, his 1st quarter's salary for 1859, as Librarian of the Senate and House of Commons,	12 50
	Seaton Gales, 8 volumes Raleigh Register, at \$5 33 per volume, for State Library,	42 80
	John H. DeCarteret, binding 12 volumes Newspapers, &c., for State Library,	20 25
	B. F. Moore, 6 Books, English Railway and Canals, for State Library,	18 50
	R. F. Simonton, Treasurer of Western N. C. Railroad Company, 48 State Coupon Bonds of \$1,000 each, dated April 1st, 1859, and running 30 years, issued on account of said Road,	48,000
	Accrued interest to 18th April, 1859,	144
	Cash paid R. F. Simonton, on account of said Road,	2,000
	Bank of the State of North-Carolina, interest on Bonds of Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company, advanced by said Bank,	390
	Ebenezer Emmons, State Geologist, for one quarter's salary from Jan. 1st to April 1st, 1859,	62 5
	Ebenezer Emmons, jr., Assistant Geologist, for one quarter's salary from Jan. 1st to April 1st, 1859,	37 5
	Mat. Conklin, Assistant Geologist, for one	

Year ending September 30th, 1859.

1859.		
April.	year's salary from March 20, 1858, to March 20, 1859,	\$ 600
	James Fulton and N. M. Long, Members of the Board of Internal Improvements, and Graham Daves, Secretary, for one day's meeting of said Board in Raleigh,	32
	William Percival, rock furnished, and 730 lbs. railroad iron, for putting under rock over two cisterns connected with water closets in Capitol,	171 90
	Bank of the Republic, New-York, interest on State Coupon Bonds, advanced by said Bank,	51,510
	Bank of the Republic, New York, interest on one C. F. & D. R. coupon Bond, advanced by said Bank,	15
	Sundry persons, interest on State coupon Bonds,	1,980
	Sundry persons, interest on Bonds of the State of North-Carolina,	738 84
	Edward Cantwell, one quarter's salary in 1859, for Gen. R. C. Cotten, as Adjutant General of North-Carolina,	50
	Adams' Express, freight on package coupons from New York to Raleigh,	2
	Graham Daves, Private Secretary to Gov. Ellis, for sealing 101 State Bonds,	10 10
	2 Telegraphic dispatches to New York for Public Treasurer,	4 07
	Adams' Express, freight on 50 State Bonds from Raleigh to New York,	16 67
	Bank of the Republic, New York, for Telegraphic Dispatch to Public Treasurer,	95
	Adams' Express, freight on package from New York to Raleigh,	1
	R. J. Mitchell, under Resolution of the Legislature 1858-'59,	15 81
	Graham Daves, Private Secretary to Gov. Ellis, for sealing 50 State Bonds,	5
	W. B. Reid, Agent in Raleigh for Adams' Express, freight on 100 N. C. Bonds,	33 33
	Adams' Express, freight on package from New York to Raleigh,	1 25

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1859.			
April.	G. W. Alley, Operator of the Magnetic Telegraph in Raleigh, for sundry dispatches to and from New York, for Public Treasurer,	\$	16 39
	Graham Daves, Private Secretary to Gov. Ellis, for sealing 112 State Bonds,		11 20
	Adams' Express, freight on \$50,000 N. C. Bonds from Raleigh to New York,		16 67
	F. W. Moore, S. J. Latham, and L. S. Webb, as Trustees of Gilbert L. Moore, under Resolution of the Legislature of 1858-'59,		120
	Adams' Express, freight on package from New York to Raleigh,		1
	Graham Daves, Private Secretary to Gov. Ellis, for sealing 60 State Bonds,		6
	Adams' Express, freight on 50 N. C. bonds,		16 66
	Adams' Express, freight on 50 N. C. Bonds, and Telegraphic Dispatch,		18 25
	G. W. Alley, Operator of the Magnetic Telegraph in Raleigh, for Dispatches to New York for Public Treasurer,		5 44
May.	Marshall Parks, President of Albemarle & Chesapeake Canal Company, 100 State coupon Bonds of \$1000 each, dated April 1st, 1859, and running 30 years, issued on account of said improvement,		100,000
	Bank of the State of North-Carolina, for Bonds of the Cape Fear & Deep River Navigation Company, of prior lien to the State's mortgage, inclusive of interest,		2,822 29
	Elias Bryan, for Bonds of the Cape Fear & Deep River Navigation Company, of prior lien to the State's mortgage, inclusive of interest,		2,822 29
	Henry A. London, Trustee, on account of the Cape Fear & Deep River Navigation Company, of prior lien to the State's mortgage, inclusive of interest,		709 41
	Graham Daves, Private Secretary to Gov. Ellis, for expenses to Pittsboro' to at-		

Year ending September 30th, 1859.

1859.		
May.	tend the sale of the Cape Fear & Deep River Navigation Works for the State,	\$ 12 52
	R. W. Lawson, for 9 Bonds of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, of prior lien to the State's mortgage, inclusive of interest,	10,181 25
	M. M. Henry, Executrix, for Bonds of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, of prior lien to the State's mortgage, inclusive of interest and costs,	2,848 70
	Henry A. London, for traveling expenses,	84 72
	W. D. Bethell, for 10 Bonds of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, of prior lien to the State's mortgage, inclusive of interest,	11,335 48
	William Watson, for upholstering, papering, &c., at the Executive Mansion,	612 50
	G. D. Hardie, freight on North-Carolina Railroad on articles for the Executive Mansion,	72 09
	Briggs & Dodd, for repairs, &c., on the Executive Mansion,	288 32
	Bank of the Republic, New-York, interest on State Coupon Bonds, advanced by said Bank,	5,655
	Bank of the Republic, New-York, interest on Bonds of Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, advanced by said Bank,	60
	Sundry persons, interest on Bonds of the State of North-Carolina,	720 21
	R. M. Saunders, Judge Superior Courts, for 9 certificates from 1st Circuit,	885
	William Lander, Solicitor, for 12 certificates from 6th Circuit,	240
	E. C. Hines, Solicitor, for 10 certificates from 1st Circuit,	200
	Marcus Erwin, Solicitor, for 2 certificates from 7th Circuit,	40
	Will. A. Jenkins, Attorney General, for 4 certificates from 3d Circuit,	80
	Bank of the State of North-Carolina, interest on Bonds of Raleigh & Gaston	

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1859.			
May.	Railroad Company, advanced by said Bank,	\$	360
	Martha Spears, a pension for 1858,		100
	Geo. T. Cooke, Postmaster in Raleigh, boxes in Postoffice for the different departments in the Capitol,		4 60
	Geo. T. Cooke, Postoffice stamps for use of the several departments in the Capitol,		50
	William Percival, for work about the Capitol,		260 20
	Sundry persons, for Bonds of the State of North-Carolina, issued in 1849, and running 10 years, as follows:		
	B. F. Moore, 1 Bond of \$1,000,		1,000
	F. R. Cotten, 1 " \$500,		500
	Jarvis Buxton, 3 Bonds of \$1,000 each,		3,000
	Seth Jones, 3 Bonds of \$1,000 each and 1 of \$500,		3,500
	Jas. H. Carson, 10 Bonds of \$1,000 each,		10,000
	H. W. Montague, 5 Bonds of \$1,000 each,		5,000
	W. H. Jones, Cashier, 6 Bonds of \$1,000 each,		6,000
	Geo W. Mordecai, 1 Bond of \$1,000, and 1 of \$500,		1,500
	C Dewey, Agent, 2 Bonds of \$1,000 each and 1 of \$500,		2,500
	John M. Rose, Treasurer of Fayetteville & Western Railroad Company, on account of the State's appropriation to said Road,		100,000
	Graham Daves, Private Secretary to Gov. Ellis, for sealing 59 State Bonds,		5 90
	William Watson, under Resolution of the Legislature of 1858-'59,		7
	W. B. Reid, Agent in Raleigh for the Adams Express, freight on 3 packages from New-York to Raleigh,		3
	Graham Daves, Private Secretary to Gov. Ellis, for sealing 361 State Bonds,		39 60
	Adams' Express, freight on package from New York to Raleigh,		1

Year ending September 30th, 1859.

1859.		
May.	W. L. Pomeroy, Seals for the County Courts of Franklin, Duplin and Onslow counties.	\$ 26
	G. W. Alley, Operator of the Magnetic Telegraph in Raleigh, Dispatches to New York for the Public Treasurer, Danforth, Perkins & Co., New York, for printing sundry coupon Bonds of the State of North-Carolina,	534
		3,071 50
June.	James Fulton, member of the Board of Internal Improvements, and Graham Daves, Secretary to said Board, for meeting in Raleigh, June 22d, 1859,	20
	C. H. Brogden, Comptroller, his salary for 4th quarter, 1858, and 1st quarter, 1859,	500
	Williams Cross, for 2 Bonds of \$500 each, of Cape Fear & Deep River Navigation Company, of prior lien to the State's mortgage, inclusive of interest,	1,135 70
	R. P. Dick, for 1 Bond of \$1000 and 1 \$500 of Cape Fear & Deep River Navigation Company, of prior lien to the State's mortgage, inclusive of interest,	1,704 15
	J. W. Scott, for Bond of Cape Fear & Deep River Navigation Company, of prior lien to the State's mortgage, inclusive of interest,	1,136 70
	Henry A. London, Treasurer of Cape Fear & Deep River Navigation Company, sundry bills paid by James Cassidey, for repairing Boats, and provisions,	500
	Graham Daves, Private Secretary to Gov. Ellis, his 2nd quarter's salary for 1859,	75
	W. J. Lougee, articles for the Executive Mansion,	74 62
	John A. Avirett, jr., for arresting Owen, a slave, and bringing him from Selma, Ala., to Kenansville, N. C., as a fugitive from justice,	200
	John W. Sandford, Cashier of the Bank	

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1859.		
June.	of Clarendon, interest on Note for \$20,000, dated Feb. 7, 1859,	\$ 121 64
	S. Jewett, Cashier of the Bank of Wilmington, interest on Note for \$10,000, dated March 14, 1859,	3 29
	Sundry persons, interest on Bonds of the State of North-Carolina, issued in 1849, and running 10 years,	357
	Robert Strange, Solicitor, for 7 certificates from 5th Circuit,	140
	D. F. Caldwell, Judge Superior Courts, for 12 certificates from 4th Circuit,	975
	R. R. Heath, Judge Superior Courts, for 14 certificates from 5th Circuit,	1,155
	H. C. Jones, Reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court, his 1st half year's salary for 1859,	300
	John M. Dick, Judge Superior Courts, for 10 certificates from 3d Circuit,	975
	Thomas Ruffin, jr., Solicitor, for 12 certificates from 4th Circuit,	240
	William Lander, Solicitor, for 3 certificates from 6th Circuit,	60
	J. J. Bruner, for printing and covering No. 1, Vol. 6, of Jones' Law, and No. 2, Vol. 4, Jones' Equity Reports,	590
	W. J. Houston, Solicitor, for 11 certificates from 2nd Circuit,	220
	Jesse G. Shepherd, Judge Superior Courts, for 11 certificates from 2nd Circuit,	975
	John L. Bailey, Judge Superior Courts, for 8 certificates from 6th Circuit,	720
	M. E. Manly, Judge Superior Courts, for 15 certificates from 7th Circuit,	1,245
	Forest Manufacturing Company, paper for Public Printing,	1,037 40
	Holden & Wilson, printing 16 quires Warrants for Chairman of Common Schools, and 240 quires Tax Lists, &c.,	434 50
	Holden & Wilson, for printing the Laws and Journals of the Legislature of 1858-'59,	3,514 57

Year ending September 30th, 1859.

1859.		
June.	Holden & Wilson, for advertising sales of State Bonds,	\$ 22 50
	Thomas J. Lemay, examining the account of Holden & Wilson for printing the Laws and Journals of the General Assembly of 1858-'59,	6
	Bank of the State of North-Carolina, premium for \$50,000 check on New York,	250
	Bank of the State of North Carolina, premium on \$20,000 check on New York,	150
	Bank of Clarendon, premium for \$19,502 51 check on New York,	195 03
	John G. Williams & Co., premium for 2 checks on New York,	23 75
	Bank of Fayetteville, premium for \$9,751.26 check on New York,	97 51
	George T. Cooke, Postmaster in Raleigh, postage stamps for State Offices in Capitol,	73 16
	Norwood, Parker & Co., tax refunded,	23
	John L. Barnes, tax refunded,	5
	W. F. Sanderson, tax refunded,	15
	William Percival, for planning improvements, &c., in State Capitol,	440
	Briggs & Dodd, for work done on the Legislative Library in the Capitol,	165
	O. H. Perry, for expenses incurred by him on account of the State Library,	11 63
	O. H. Perry, State Librarian, his 2d quarter's salary for 1859,	112 50
	Bank of Clarendon, temporary State loan,	20,000
	Bank of Wilmington, temporary State loan,	10,000
	R. H. Page, Secretary of State, his 2d quarter's salary for 1859,	200
	Drury King, Superintendent of the Capitol, his 2d quarter's salary for 1859,	65
	Jesse H. Lindsay, for 10 State Bonds of \$1000 each,	10,000
	George Bower, for 3 State Bonds of \$1000 each,	3,000
	William Peace, Treasurer of the Rex Hospital fund, for 1 State Bond of \$1000,	1,000

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1859.		
June.	R. N. & D. C. Herndon, for 1 State Bond of \$1000,	\$ 1,000
	D. W. Courts, Public Treasurer, his 2nd quarter's salary for 1859,	500
	W. R. Richardson, Clerk of the Treasury Department, his 2nd quarter's salary for 1859,	187 50
	John W. Syme, for advertising sales of N. C. Bonds in Raleigh Register,	21 50
	W. Drake Parsons, for advertising sales of N. C. Bonds in New York Daily News,	35 15
	Adams' Express, freight on package from New York to Raleigh,	1
	Danforth, Perkins & Co., N. Y., for printing coupon Bonds of the State of North-Carolina,	48
July.	J. J. Chaplin, for binding Laws, Journals and Documents of the General Assembly of 1858-'59,	1,599 24
	Hamilton & Carter, for keeping the Capitol grounds in order 6 months, and 8 evergreens for said grounds,	159 75
	Williams Cross, interest on Bond of Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company,	35
	James Cassidey, for accounts at Wilmington evidenced by vouchers from 1 to 28 inclusive, on account of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Co.,	4,868 13
	Samuel L. Adams, part payment in advance for delivering Laws, &c., in the eastern counties of the State,	25
	C. C. Tally, part payment for delivering Laws, &c., in 10 counties of the State,	100
	John W. Ellis, Governor of North-Carolina, his 2d quarter's salary for 1859,	750
	Charles Knester, for work done at the Executive Mansion,	58 55
	Waterhouse & Bowes, 1 glass globe for the Executive Mansion,	1
	Henry J. Brown, articles for the Executive Mansion,	4

Year ending September 30th, 1859.

1859.		
July.	E. C. Belvin, articles for the Executive Mansion,	8
	C. B. Mench & Co., articles for the Executive Mansion,	8 65
	Hamilton & Carter, articles for the Executive Mansion,	45
	Will. H. Battle, Judge of Supreme Court, his 2d quarter's salary for 1859,	15 70
	Will. A. Jenkins, Attorney General, for attending Supreme Court in Raleigh, June Term, 1859, in discharge of his official duties,	625
	Thomas Ruffin, Judge Supreme Court, his 2d quarter's salary for 1859,	100
	R. M. Pearson, Chief Justice Supreme Court, his 2d quarter's salary for 1859,	625
	James Litchford, Marshal of Supreme Court, for attending said Court 46 days, at \$2 per day, June Term, 1859,	625
	E. B. Freeman, Clerk of Supreme Court at Raleigh, as follows:	92
	For his half year's salary ending June 30, 1859,	150
	For recording 2,372 pages at 30 cents per page,	711 60
	For 6 Record Books, bought of E. J. Hale & Son,	60
	W. E. Anderson, Treasurer Insane Asylum of North-Carolina, on account of said Asylum,	5,000
	Bank of the State of North Carolina, interest on sundry temporary State loans,	356 73
	R. H. Lowry, Cashier of the Bank of the Republic, New-York, interest on State Coupon Bonds, advanced by said Bank,	94,335
	At the Public Treasury, interest on State Coupon Bonds,	45
	R. H. Lowry, Cashier of the Bank of the Republic, New-York, interest on Coupon Bonds of Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, advanced by said Bank,	7,620
	Sundry persons, interest on Bonds of the	

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1859. July.	State of North-Carolina, due 1st Monday in July, 1859.	\$ 7,194 73
	Sundry persons, interest on Bonds of Fayetteville & Western Plankroad Company, due 1st Monday in July, 1859,	3,015
	C. Dewey, Cashier of the Bank of the State of North-Carolina, interest on sundry Bonds of Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company, endorsed by the State,	10,380
	R. H. Page, Secretary of State, his allowance as to public printing,	100
	James E. Morris, keeper of Public Arms at New Berne, his half year's salary for 1859,	75
	Moses A. Smith, Postmaster in Salisbury, postage for 82 copies of No. 1, Vol. 6, Jones' Law, and No. 2, Vol. 4, Jones' Equity Reports, sent to the Clerks and Judges,	15 08
	Calvin Evans, Adm'r, tax refunded by Resolution of the Legislature 1858-'59,	18 80
	G. F. McNeill, M. S. Stokes, and Caleb R. Phillips, Commissioners to improve the public road leading from Wilkesboro' to Jefferson,	1,000
	Drury King, Superintendent, for defraying expenses incurred by him about the Capitol,	8 25
	P. F. Pescud, glass and putty for the Capitol,	10 31
	E. C. Belvin, articles for the Capitol,	9 95
	W. L. Pomeroy, Books for the State Library,	21
	Seaton Gales, 7 volumes of old English Newspapers, for the State Library,	35
	Bank of the State of North-Carolina, 3 temporary State loans in March, 1859,	80,000
	Sundry persons, for State Bonds issued in 1849, and running 10 years, as follows:	
	W. H. Jones, Cashier of the Branch Bank of Cape Fear at Raleigh, for 3 Bonds of \$1,000 each, and 1 of \$500,	3,500

Year ending September 30th, 1859.

1859.		
July.	C. Dewey, Cashier of the Bank of the State of North-Carolina, for 3 Bonds of \$1,000 each, and 1 of \$500,	\$ 3,500
	J. H. Bryan, jr., agent for J. C. Winder, for 1 Bond of \$1,000,	1,000
	Parker Rand, for 7 Bonds of \$1,000 each,	7,000
	Harrison Rand, for 1 Bond of \$1,000,	1,000
	W. A. Graham, for 1 Bond of \$500,	500
	Geo. W. Mordecai, for 3 Bonds of \$1,000 each, and 1 of \$500,	3,500
	Geo. W. Haywood, for 2 Bonds of \$500 each, and 1 of \$1,000,	2,000
	Thomas Ruffin, for 3 Bonds of \$1,000 each,	3,000
	Wesley Jones, for 1 Bond of \$1,000,	1,000
	W. H. Jones, Cashier of the Branch Bank of Cape Fear at Raleigh, for 56 Bonds of \$1,000 each, 1 of \$500 and 1 of \$600.	57,100
	J. Willcox Brown, agent for John V. Willcox, for 10 Bonds of \$1,000 each,	10,000
	E. B. Freeman, for 1 Bond of \$1,000,	1,000
	W. S. Whitaker, for 1 Bond of \$1,000,	1,000
	C. L. Hinton, for 1 Bond of \$500,	500
	John W. Rogers, attorney for Mary Ann Rogers, for 2 Bonds of \$500 each,	1,000
	B. B. Guion, for Mary R. Wheaton, for 1 Bond of \$1,000,	1,000
	William Boylan, for 6 Bonds of \$1,000	6,000
	B. S. Harrison, for 2 Bonds of \$1,000 each,	2,000
	Cadwallader Jones, for 1 Bond of \$1,000,	1,000
	A. J. Yorke, for P. N. Heilig, adm'r of John H. Miller, for 2 Bonds of \$1,000 each,	2,000
	G. W. Alley, operator of Magnetic Telegraph in Raleigh, 3 dispatches to New-York, for Public Treasurer,	439
	1 Telegraphic Dispatch from Raleigh to Wilmington, for Comptroller,	146
	W. E. Anderson, Agent for the Forest Manufacturing Company, paper furnished for use of the State,	159 60
	Adams' Express, freight on package from Harrisburg to Raleigh,	173

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1859.			
July.	James McKimmon, remnant of cloth for the Executive Mansion,	3	3
	Adams' Express, freight on package from New York to Raleigh,		1 50
	Holden & Wilson, boxes, nails, &c., for use of the State,	23	45
	Graham Daves, cost of Seal for Richmond County Court,	11	75
	Adams' Express, freight on package from New York to Raleigh,		1
	New York Journal of Commerce, for advertising North-Carolina Bonds,	2	35
Aug.	N. M. Long, member of the Board of Internal Improvements, for attending meeting of the Board in Raleigh, 9th Aug., 1859,		17
	Graham Daves, Secretary to Board of Internal Improvements, for attending meeting of Board 9th Aug., 1859,		3
	Sundry Sheriffs, for making returns of the Congressional Election in August, 1859,	95	66
	Henry A. London, Treasurer of Cape Fear & Deep River Navigation Company, for sundry bills allowed by the Board of Managers of said Works,	2,772	20
	William Cheek, for delivering the Laws, Journals &c., of the Legislature 1858-'59, in 20 counties,	220	
	Samuel L. Adams, a balance due him for delivering the Laws, Journals, &c., of the Legislature 1858-'59, in 19 counties,	190	
	C. C. Tally, a balance due him for delivering the Laws, Journals, &c., of the Legislature 1858-'59, in 10 counties,	50	
	W. S. Webster, for delivering the Laws, Journals, &c., of the Legislature 1858-'59, in 17 counties,	225	
	W. J. Yates, for publishing in Western Democrat, Proclamation of Gov. Ellis, for arrest of Owen Norment, a fugitive from justice,		3

Year ending September 30th, 1859.

1859.		
Aug.	Will. A. Jenkins, Attorney General, for attending the Supreme Court at Morganton, August term, 1859, in discharge of his official duties,	\$ 100
	M. A. Bledsoe, on account of the Insane Asylum of North-Carolina, 10 State coupon Bonds of \$1000 each, dated July 1st, 1859, and running 30 years,	10,000
	Walter L. Steele, interest on Bonds of Fayetteville & Western Railroad Company,	150
	Bank of the State of North-Carolina, interest on Bonds of Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company, endorsed by the State,	90
	Sundry persons, interest on Bonds of the State of North-Carolina, due 1st Monday in July, 1859,	645
	Bank of Cape Fear at Raleigh, 6 months interest on \$20,000,	1,200
	Alexander Watson, tax refunded to him by Resolution of the Legislature of 1858-'59,	10
	Bank of the State of North-Carolina, temporary loans,	20,000
	Sundry Sheriffs, for settling State Taxes in August, 1859, as follows:	
	C. Austin, Sheriff, Union County,	29 80
	J. Cline, " Catawba "	26 32
	William Flynt, " Forsyth "	19
	James Roberts, " Rockingham "	17
	J. W. Steed, " Randolph "	16 33
	Joseph Lusk, " Gaston "	29 80
	E. D. Hampton, " Davidson "	17 66
	J. L. Bundy, " Cabarrus "	23
	R. B. Paschal, " Chatham "	10 33
	Jas. T. Bostick, " Richmond "	16 32
	R. F. Simonton, Treasurer of Western North-Carolina Railroad Company, 100 State Coupon Bonds of \$1,000 each, dated July 1st, 1859, and running 30 years, issued on account of said Road,	100,000
	Accrued interest to August 13th, 1859,	716 66

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1859.			
Aug.	G. W. Alley, operator of the Magnetic Telegraph in Raleigh, 5 dispatches for the Public Treasurer,	\$	5 21
	Graham Daves, Private Secretary to Gov. Ellis, for sealing 76 State Bonds,		7 60
	John W. Syme, for advertising sale of N. C. Bonds in Raleigh Register,		9
	W. B. Reid, agent in Raleigh for Adams' Express, freight on 3 packages from New-York,		3
	American Bank Note Company, New-York, for engraving sundry Bonds of the State of North-Carolina,		518 50
	Bank of the Republic, New-York, interest on State Coupon Bonds, advanced by said Bank,		12,645
	Bank of the Republic, New-York, interest on Coupon Bonds of Cape Fear & Deep River Navigation Company, advanced by said Bank,		120
Sept.	Sundry Sheriffs, for settling State Taxes in September, 1859, as follows:		
	John T. Barnes, Sh'ff, Wilson county,		12 86
	L. H. Lowrance, " Lincoln "		27 80
	E. C. Grier, " Mecklenburg "		25 66
	Wm. Haymore " Surry "		23
	C. A. Boon, " Guilford "		14 32
	P. F. White, " Chowan "		33 92
	Wm. Patterson, " Alamance "		11
	W. H. Sanders, " Montgomery "		18 32
	Tully Davenport, " Tyrrell "		39 64
	J. C. Smith, " Alexander "		26 74
	A. B. Long, " Rutherford "		37
	J. L. Ward, " Polk "		39
	W. H. Cullom, " Johnston "		6 33
	J. H. Nethercutt, " Jones "		17 55
	R. M. Jones, " Orange "		7 66
	W. A. Thompson, " Wayne "		9 92
	John A. Vann, " Hertford "		23 66
	A. W. Bell, " Camden "		33 92
	G. Durden, " Washington "		36 32
	Mills H. Eure, " Gates "		27 40
	A. C. Latham, " Craven "		17 73

Year ending September 30th, 1859.

1859.	W. E. Mann, Sheriff, Pasquotank county,	\$	32	60
Sept.	G. M. Green, " Cleaveland "		18	46
	William Green, " Haywood "		47	
	E. D. Davis, " Jackson "		49	66
	Hiram Hunter, " Madison "		45	80
	Christian Strader, " Caswell "		14	32
	Hector McNeill, " Cumberland "		11	
	Thomas J. Carr, " Duplin "		13	66
	W. F. Wasson, " Iredell "		24	32
	Sidney Deal, " Watauga "		34	32
	R. G. Tuttle, " Caldwell "		29	66
	W. W. Long, " Yadkin "		21	66
	G. B. Threadgill, " Anson "		26	06
	Isaac Arledge, " Henderson "		43	
	W. D. Humphrey, " Onslow "		17	66
	James H. Allen, " Brunswick "		24	32
	Esly Staly, " Wilkes "		28	46
	Reuben King, " Robeson "		14	52
	Hilliard Gibbs, " Hyde "		34	34
	J. B. Lee, " Currituck "		32	32
	Josiah Hodges, " Pitt "		17	92
	Joseph Britain, " Burke "		31	
	W. H. Smith, " Person "		11	53
	K. H. Worthy, " Moore "		11	
	S. A. Warren, " Northampton "		19	
	William Fields, " Lenoir "		13	12
	S. M. Ray, " Yancey "		38	32
	J. M. Hilliard, " Davie "		21	66
	Joseph Marshall, " Stanly "		23	
	J. A. Reeves, " Ashe "		29	66
	W. H. High, " Wake "		3	
	N. W. Cooper, " Nash "		17	
	L. Williamson, " Columbus "		28	46
	John Martin, " Stokes "		22	06
	J. R. Grady, " Harnett "		7	
	Robt. R. Tayloe, " Bertie "		32	32
	J. F. Jenkins, " Edgecombe "		17	92
	E. D. Hall, " New Hanover "		20	32
	Nath'l R. Jones, " Warren "		11	52
	W. R. Young, " Buncombe "		43	
	H. H. Davidson, " Cherokee "		65	59
	J. G. Crawford, " Macon "		53	94
	Wash. Harris, " Franklin "		7	13

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1859.			
Sept.	J. S. Snow, Sheriff, Halifax county,	\$	16 32
	Geo. Dill, " Carteret "		42
	J. R. White, " Perquimans "		35
	W. A. Walton, " Rowan "		19
	W. B. Campbell, " Beaufort "		22 16
	G. W. Crumpler, " Sampson "		11 66
	Joseph H. Gooch, " Granville "		9
	J. E. Exum, " Greene "		13
	W. W. Ward, " Martin "		23
	Sundry Sheriffs, for making returns of the Congressional Election, held in August, 1859,		743 11
	Isaac R. Hunter, Treasurer of Gates County Agricultur'l Society, the State's quota to said county for 1859,		50
	C. H. Brogden, Comptroller, his 3d quarter's salary for 1859,		250
	H. A. London, Treasurer of Cape Fear & Deep River Navigation Company, per order of Commissioners of said Improvement,		5,988 79
	James Page, for delivering the Laws, Journals, &c., of the Legislature 1858-'59, in 19 western counties,		333
	William Cheek, for delivering the Revised Code of N. C. in sundry counties,		162 50
	John W. Ellis, Governor of North-Carolina, his 3d quarter's salary for 1859,		750
	Graham Daves, Private Secretary to Gov. Ellis, his 3d quarter's salary for 1859,		75
	Isaac Arledge, Sheriff of Henderson county, for making return of Equal Suffrage Election, held in August, 1857,		53
	Geo. H. Blackwell, former Sheriff of Polk county, for making return of election in said county for Governor in Aug., 1858,		25
	William Watson, articles for the Executive Mansion,		10
	Caleb Taylor, for work done at the Executive Mansion,		7
	James R. Dodge, Clerk of Supreme Court at Morganton, his half year's salary to August, 1859,		150

Year ending September 30th, 1859.

1859.			
Sept.	For recording 676 pages, at 30 cents,	\$	202 80
	Robert Strange, Solicitor, for 5 certificates from 5th Circuit,		100
	Joseph Brittain, Sheriff of Burke County, for 23 days service at \$2, as Marshal to Supreme Court at Morganton, August Term, 1859,		46
	Bank of Cape Fear at Raleigh, interest on temporary loans,		660
	Bank of Clarendon, interest on temporary loans,		56 62
	Bank of the Republic, New York, interest on State coupon Bonds, advanced by said Bank,		4,470
	Bank of the Republic, New York, interest on coupon Bonds of Cape Fear & Deep River Navigation Company, advanced by said Bank,		600
	David S. Reid, Ex'r of Thomas Settle, dec'd, interest on Fayetteville & Wes- tern Plankroad Bonds,		150
	Bank of the State of North-Carolina, in- terest on Bonds of Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Co., advanced by said Bank,		4,410
	Holden & Wilson, printing 32 volumes Journals of Senate and House of Com- mons, Legislature of 1858-'59, for Legis- lative Libraries,		64
	Martha Spears, a Pension for year com- mencing Sept. 1859,		100
	Alexander Taylor, a Pension for 1859,		50
	John G. Williams, premium for 3 checks on New York,		300
	Bank of the State of North-Carolina, pre- mium for check on New York,		75
	Jas. H. Allen, premium for \$5,000 check on New York,		50
	Christian Strader, premium for \$13,000 check on New York,		130
	Bank of Washington, premium for \$804.46 check on New York,		8 04
	A. H. Sanders, premium for check on New York,		14 95

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1859.			
Sept.	W. H. Smith, premium for \$1,530.67 check on New York,	\$	11 46
	E. D. Hall, premium for \$10,000 check on New York,		75
	Bank of Wilmington, premium for check on New York,		9 41
	A. B. Long, tax refunded to him,		5 90
	Esly Staley, " " "		50 82
	J. C. Griffith, " " "		16 44
	James Conoly, " " "		10
	Jos. Marshall, " " "		35 67
	W. J. Brown, " " "		4 16
	Mary Pinner, " " "		7 26
	O. H. Perry, State Librarian, his 3d quar- ter's salary for 1859,		112 50
	Bank of the State of North-Carolina, tem- porary loan,	20,000	
	Bank of Clarendon, temporary loan,	16,433	70
	Bank of Fayetteville, temporary loan,	10,000	
	Bank of Clarendon, temporary loan,	20,000	
	R. H. Page, Secretary of State, his 3rd quarter's salary for 1859,	200	
	Drury King, Superintendent of Capitol, his 3rd quarter's salary for 1859,	65	
	D. W. Courts, Public Treasurer, his 3rd quarter's salary for 1859,	500	
	W. R. Richardson, Clerk of Treasury De- partment, his 3rd quarter's salary for 1859,	187	50
	Isaac Arledge, Sheriff of Henderson coun- ty, for making returns of Senatorial elections in said county, in August, 1856 and 1858,	12	32
	G. H. Wilder, Ex'r of N. J. Myatt, for 84½ cords firewood, furnished for Cap- itol in winter of 1858-'59, and cutting 33 cords at 35 cents,	282	39
	Adams' Express, freight on package from New-York to Raleigh,	1	
	Robert Young, for whitewashing Treas- urer's Office in Capitol,	4	50
	John W. Syme, for advertising sale of N. C. Bonds in Raleigh Register,	11	

Year ending September 30th, 1859.

1859. Sept.	John W. Syme, for advertising firewood for Capitol in Raleigh Register,	\$	3 50
	Graham Daves, Private Secretary to Gov. Ellis, cost of seals for Superior Court of Law and Court of Equity for New Hanover county, including \$1 50 to Adams' Express, freight on said seals from Philadelphia to Wilmington,		31 50
	John Spelman, for packing and marking sundry copies of the Revised Code of North-Carolina, and Emmons' Report,		25
		\$	1,900,083 24

SINKING FUND.—(*Receipts.*)

STATEMENT E.

Exhibiting the sources from which the Receipts of the Sinking Fund have been derived:

Interest on State Coupon Bonds owned by Sinking Fund,	\$	3,780
Railroad Dividends appropriated to Sinking Fund,		89,250
	\$	93,030

Detailed as follows:

1858. Oct.	Received of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, as interest on State Coupon Bonds,	\$	3,780
Dec.	Received of Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company, as dividend on stock in said Road,		29,250
1859. April.	Received of North-Carolina Railroad		

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1859.	Company, as dividend on stock in said Road,	\$ 30,000
Aug.	Received of North-Carolina Railroad Company, as dividend on stock in said Road,	30,000
		<hr/> \$ 93,030

SINKING FUND.—(*Disbursements.*)

STATEMENT F.

Showing the Disbursements of the Sinking Fund:

Detailed as follows :

1858.		
Oct.	Paid for 2 State Coupon Bonds of \$1,000 each, bearing interest from 1st day of July, 1858,	\$ 1,920
Dec.	Paid for 29 State Coupon Bonds of \$1,000 each, and 1 of \$500, bearing interest from Oct. 1st, 1858, and running 30 years,	29,205
1859.		
April.	Paid for 32 State Coupon Bonds of \$1,000 each,	31,540
Aug.	Paid for 60 State Coupon Bonds of \$500 each, dated July 1st, 1859, and running 30 years,	30,000
		<hr/> \$ 92,665

[NOTE.—In my entries of money paid by the Bank of the Republic, New-York, as interest on State Bonds, I have used the expression, “advanced by said Bank.” It is proper to remark that the money in all these cases was deposited by the Public Treasurer in said Bank *before* the interest became due, and was paid out by the Bank as agent for the State.]

STATEMENT,

Exhibiting the valuation of real estate, and the Taxes derived from each subject of taxation in the several Counties of the State; also the Taxes levied by the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for County and School purposes, as follows:

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1859.

No. 1.—ALAMANCE COUNTY, WILLIAM PATTERSON, Sheriff.		
Acres Land,	226,341	
Valuation Land,	\$1,210,614	
Town Property,	\$63,621	
STATE TAXES.		
Land,	\$	2,421 02
Town Property,		129 12
Polls,		2,013 60
Interest,		941 18
Dividend and Profit,		60
Salaries and Fees,		86
Mortgages and Deeds,		34
Studs and Jacks,		60
Capital in Negro Trade,		15
Capital in other Trade,		22 13
Marriage License,		18
Gates,		30
Pistols and Knives,		12 50
Gold Watches, \$58.75 ; Silver, do., \$48 ;		106 75
Pianos,		12
Plate and Jewelry,		5 92
Playing Cards,		10 50
Riding Vehicles,		258 98
Merchants' Capital,		606 46
Pedlars,		40
Retailers,		180
Circus,		195
Express Companies,		10
Patent Medicines,		15 04
Exhibitions for Reward,		20
Privileged Voters,		3
Subjects Unlisted,		71 18
Total amount,	\$	7,317 98
COUNTY TAXES.		
Poor, 5 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 13 cents per poll,	\$	964
County purposes, 20 do., and 72 do.,		4,359
Schools, 8 do., and 10 do.,		1,266 86
Total amount,	\$	6,589 86

Year ending September 30th, 1859.

1859.

No. 2.—ALEXANDER COUNTY.

J. C. SMITH, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	150,724
Valuation Land,	\$391,498 30
Town Property,	\$19,111 50

STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$ 784 04
Town Property,	38 21
Polls,	707
Interest,	158 20
Salaries and Fees,	23
Mortgages and Deeds,	25 73
Studs and Jacks,	72
Marriage License,	98 86
Pistols and Knives,	3 75
Dirks and Canes,	2 50
Gold Watches,	15
Silver Watches,	16 50
Pianos,	4 50
Riding Vehicles,	66 64
Merchants' Capital,	145 78
Pedlars,	40
Taverns,	4 68
Patent Medicines,	3 74
Daguerreotypists,	10
Deeds for Real Estate,	2 91
Exhibitions for Reward,	10
Privileged Voters,	12 80
Subjects Unlisted,	1 25

Total amount, \$ 2,247 10

COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 6 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 18 cents per poll,	\$ 413 31
County Purposes, 5 do., and 17 do.,	363 02
Schools, 10 do., and 27 do.,	660 95
Jury, 6 do., and 18 do.,	413 31
Poor House, 11 do. and 35 do.,	775 33

Total amount, \$ 2,625 92

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1859.

No. 3.—ANSON COUNTY.		
GIDEON B. THREADGILL, Sheriff.		
Acres Land,	326,321	
Valuation Land,	\$1,515,591	50
Town Property,	\$76,343	
STATE TAXES.		
Land,	\$	3,030 91
Town Property,		152 68
Polls, \$2,935.20 ; Interest, \$822.22 ;		3,757 42
Dividend and Profit,		469 40
Salaries and Fees,		214 36
Mortgages and Deeds,		86 76
Studs and Jacks,		36
Marriage License,		88 41
Gates, Bridges and Ferries,		80 60
Pistols and Knives,		18 75
Dirks and Canes,		1 25
Gold Watches, \$140 ; Silver, do., \$43.50 ;		183 50
Pianos,		52 50
Plate and Jewelry,		4 35
Playing Cards,		3 50
Riding Vehicles,		362 80
Gold-head'd Canes, \$1.50 ; Silver, do., 25c,		1 75
Merchants' Capital,		587 47
Retailers,		60
Horse and Mule Drivers,		48 05
Foreign Made Riding Vehicles,		12 80
Daguerreotypists,		10
Exhibitions for Reward,		10
Buying and Selling Slaves,		5
Deeds for Real Estate,		1 45
Additional Return by former Sheriff,		162 81
Patent Medicines,		17 84
Total amount,		\$ 9,460 36
COUNTY TAXES.		
Poor, 5 cents per \$100 value real estate,		
and 10 cents per poll,	\$	1,168 76
County Purposes, 10 do., and 20 do.,		2,337 52
Jury, 4 do., and 10 do.,		1,009 57
Rail Road, 27 do., and 35 do.,		5,603 03
Total amount,		\$ 10,118 88

Year ending September 30th, 1859.

1859.

No. 4.—ASHE COUNTY.

JESSE A. REEVES, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	259,522
Valuation Land,	\$941,848
Town Property,	\$26,090

STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$ 1,603 95
Town Property,	32 18
Polls,	918 60
Interest,	367 28
SALARIES AND FEES,	20
Mortgages and Deeds,	59 74
Studs and Jacks,	98
Marriage License,	124
Pistols and Knives,	7 50
Gold Watches,	10
Silver Watches,	9 60
Plate and Jewelry,	2 15
Playing Cards,	1 40
Riding Vehicles,	18
Merchants' Capital,	175 83
Pedlars,	40
Retailers,	30
Patent Medicines,	4 50
Daguerreotypists,	10
Privileged Voters,	12 80

Total amount,	\$ 3,545 53
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COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 3 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 7 cents per poll,	\$ 386 74
County purposes 9 do., and 15 do.,	1,076 70
Schools, 5 do., and 8 do.,	593 53

Total amount,	\$ 2,056 97
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Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1859.

No. 5.—BEAUFORT COUNTY.

WILLIAM B. CAMPBELL, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	455,814
Valuation Land,	\$955,206
Town Property,	\$526,560

STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$ 1,797	01
Town Property,	1,053	12
Polls, \$3,010.40; Interest, \$807.38;	3,817	78
Dividend and Profit,	217	32
Salaries and Fees,	355	79
Mortgages and Deeds,	76	92
Studs and Jacks,	52	
Capital in Negro Trade,	23	62
Capital in other Trade,	10	
Marriage License,	152	85
Gates and Bridges,	30	
Pistols and Knives,	82	50
Dirks and Canes,	3	75
Gold Watches, \$247.50; Silver do., \$50;	297	50
Pianos, \$79.50; Plate & Jewelry, \$38.70,	118	20
Playing Cards,	23	10
Riding Vehicles,	227	52
Gold-head'd Canes, \$2.50; Silver, do., 75c,	3	25
Merchants' Capital,	2,523	78
Pedlars, \$40; Retailers, \$270;	310	
Circus, \$115; Billiard Tables, \$125;	240	
Horse and Mule Drivers,	13	85
Patent Medicines,	31	
Dentists, \$10; Exhibitions for reward, \$30;	40	
Deeds for Real Estate,	7	28
Collateral Descent,	76	34

Total amount,	\$ 11,584	48
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COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 8 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 24 cents per poll,	\$ 2,100	53
County Purposes, 10 do., and 3 do.,	2,625	67
Schools, 5½ do., and 18 do.,	1,483	13
Jury,	374	78

Total amount,	\$ 6,584	11
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Year ending September 30th, 1859.

1859.

No. 6.—BERTIE COUNTY.

ROBERT R. TAYLOR, Sheriff.

Acres Land, 348,840

Valuation Land, \$1,675,017

Town Property, \$77,145

STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$ 3,350 03
Town Property, \$154.29 ; Polls \$3,577.60,	3,731 89
Interest,	1,071 24
Dividend and Profit,	40
Salaries and Fees,	138
Mortgages and Deeds,	18 43
Studs and Jacks \$61 ; Capital in Trade \$3,	64
Marriage License,	48
Gates and Ferries,	27 25
Pistols and Knives,	77 50
Dirks and Canes,	6 25
Gold Watches,	158 75
Silver Watches,	33
Harps \$5 ; Pianos \$69,	74
Plate and Jewelry,	15 74
Playing Cards,	12 60
Riding Vehicles,	260 22
Gold-headed Canes,	1 50
Silver-headed Canes,	75
Merchants' Capital,	620 67
Retailers \$30 ; Taverns \$11.25,	41 25
Horse and Mule Drivers,	20 53
Patent Medicines,	37 63
Exhibitions for Reward,	10
Delinquents for 1856 '57,	149 20
Collateral Descent,	1,242 03

Total amount, \$ 11,250 46

COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 10 cents per \$100 value real estate,	
and 24 cents per poll,	\$ 2,831 44
County Purposes, 12 do., and 45 do.,	4,126 24
Schools, 4 do., and 12 do.,	1,237 98
Insane Asylum, 5 do., and 15 do.,	1,550 63

Total amount, \$ 9,746 29

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1859.

No. 7.—BRUNSWICK COUNTY.

JAMES H. ALLEN, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	656,709
Valuation Land,	\$757,809
Town Property,	\$102,920

STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$ 1,515 61
Town Property,	205 84
Polls,	1,706 40
Interest,	206 31
Salaries and Fees,	92
Mortgages and Deeds,	27 16
Studs and Jacks,	18
Marriage License,	19 40
Ferries,	15
Pistols and Knives,	37 50
Dirks and Canes,	5
Gold Watches,	81 25
Silver Watches,	25 80
Pianos,	10 50
Plate and Jewelry,	21 64
Riding Vehicles,	109 98
Gold-headed Canes,	2
Silver-headed Canes,	75
Merchants' Capital,	82 75
Pedlars,	40
Retailers,	150
Dentists,	10
Patent Medicines,	40
Deeds for Real Estate,	6 31
Collateral Descent,	63 75

Total amount,	\$ 4,453 35
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COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 11 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 30 cents per poll,	\$ 1,585 20
County Purposes, 40 do., and \$1 do.,	5,570 91
Schools, 6 do., and 11 do.,	750 51

Total amount,	\$ 7,906 62
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Year ending September 30th, 1859.

1859.

No. 8.—BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

Wm. R. Young, Sheriff.

Acres Land, 356,424

Valuation Land, \$1,134,753

Town Property, \$192,327

STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$ 2,263 50
Town Property,	384 20
Polls,	1,372
Interest,	452 60
Dividend and Profit,	38 04
Salaries and Fees,	154 50
Mortgages and Deeds,	22
Studs and Jacks,	115
Capital in Trade,	63
Marriage License,	100 85
Gates and Bridges,	45
Pistols and Knives,	22 50
Dirks and Canes,	1 25
Gold Watches,	115
Silver Watches,	37 50
Pianos,	40 50
Plate and Jewelry,	20 45
Riding Vehicles,	172 35
Gold-headed Canes,	1 50
Silver-headed Canes,	2 50
Merchants' Capital,	551 25
Retailers,	90
Taverns \$18.75; Circus \$100,	118 75
Livery Stables,	25
Exhibitions for Reward,	10
Privileged Voters,	15 25

Total amount, \$ 6,172 12

COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 6 $\frac{2}{3}$ cents per \$100 value real estate, and 20 cents per poll,	\$ 1,229 92
County Purposes, 6 $\frac{2}{3}$ do., and 20 do.,	1,229 92
Schools, 3 $\frac{1}{3}$ do., and 10 do.,	614 96
Jury, 5 do., and 15 do.,	921 69

Total amount, \$ 3,996 49

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1859.

No. 9.—BURKE COUNTY.

JOSEPH BRITTAIN, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	253,762
Valuation Land,	\$727,456
Town Property,	\$89,000

STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$ 1,428	33
Town Property,		173 50
Polls,		1,239 10
Interest,		414 81
Dividend and Profit,		362
Salaries and Fees,		143
Studs and Jacks,		42
Marriage License,		25 22
Gates and Bridges,		15
Pistols and Knives,		10
Gold Watches,		62 50
Silver Watches,		18
Pianos,		25 50
Plate and Jewelry,		19
Playing Cards,		2 10
Riding Vehicles,		87 45
Gold-headed Canes,		50
Silver-headed Canes,		50
Merchants' Capital,		287 51
Retailers,		90
Auctioneers,		5 15
Privileged Voters,		7 20
Liquor Dealers,		14 20

Total amount,	\$ 4,472	57
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COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 1 cent per \$100 value real estate, and 3 cents per poll,	\$ 120	14
County Purposes, 16 do., and 49 do.,		1,937 04
Schools, 6 do., and 18 do.,		720 79

Total amount,	\$ 2,777	97
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Year ending September 30th, 1859.

1859.	No. 10.—CABARRUS COUNTY.	
	J. L. BUNDY, Acting Sheriff.	
	Acres Land,	220,384
	Valuation Land,	\$1,622,207
	Town Property,	\$153,447
	STATE TAXES.	
	Land,	\$ 3,239 62
	Town Property, \$308.50; Polls \$1,966,	2,274 50
	Interest,	1,098 57
	Dividend and Profit,	86 56
	Salaries and Fees,	112
	Mortgages and Deeds,	22 73
	Studs and Jacks,	48
	Capital in Negro Trade,	42 50
	Marriage License,	154 21
	Pistols and Knives,	23 75
	Gold Watches,	147 50
	Silver Watches,	72 90
	Harps \$2.50; Pianos \$39,	41 50
	Plate and Jewelry,	14 71
	Playing Cards,	2 80
	Riding Vehicles,	356 26
	Gold-headed Canes,	1
	Silver-headed Canes,	75
	Merchants' Capital,	636 24
	Buying and Selling Slaves,	9 60
	Circus, \$75; Retailers, \$90,	165
	Deeds for Real Estate,	8 73
	Liquor Pedlars,	80
	Auctioneers,	2 90
	Exhibitions for Reward,	20
	Privileged Voters,	2 40
	Collateral Descent,	104 42
	Total amount,	\$ 8,769 15
	COUNTY TAXES.	
	Poor,	\$ 374 30
	County Purposes,	3,102 80
	Schools,	3,391 04
	Insane Asylum,	22 60
	Total amount,	\$ 6,890 74

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1859.

No. 11.—CALDWELL COUNTY.

R. G. TUTTLE, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	202,420
Valuation Land,	\$655,602 16
Town Property,	\$34,865

STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$ 1,311 68
Town Property,	69 73
Polls,	769 80
Interest,	307 54
Salaries and Fees,	6
Mortgages and Deeds,	14 44
Studs and Jacks,	43
Marriage License,	91
Pistols and Knives,	11 25
Gold Watches,	30
Silver Watches,	11 40
Pianos,	13 50
Plate and Jewelry,	3 05
Playing Cards,	9 45
Riding Vehicles,	63 85
Gold-headed Canes,	50
Silver-headed Canes,	25
Merchants' Capital,	130 10
Pedlars,	30
Taverns,	6
Patent Medicines,	9 12
Dentists,	10
Daguerreotypists,	10
Deeds for Real Estate,	2 50
Privileged Voters,	6 10

Total amount,	\$ 2,960 26
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COUNTY TAXES.

County Purposes, 17½ cents per \$100 value	
real estate, and 50 cents per poll,	\$ 1,715 41
Schools, 7½ do., and 20 do.,	720 69

Total amount,	\$ 2,436 10
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Year ending September 30th, 1859.

1859.

No. 12.—CAMDEN COUNTY.

A. W. BELL, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	99,918
Valuation Land,	\$544,956
Town Property,	\$4,450

STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$ 1,089 91
Town Property,	31 15
Polls,	1,074 40
Interest,	479 12
Salaries and Fees,	31
Mortgages and Deeds,	25
Studs and Jacks,	14
Marriage License,	59 85
Pistols and Knives,	23 75
Dirks and Canes,	3 75
Gold Watches,	57 50
Silver Watches,	19 50
Pianos,	6
Plate and Jewelry,	1
Riding Vehicles,	107 55
Silver-headed Canes,	50
Merchants' Capital,	359 58
Retailers,	90
Taverns,	10
Horse and Mule Drovers,	32 90
Auctioneers,	1 97
Patent Medicines,	9 60
Exhibitions for Reward,	10
Buying and Selling Slaves,	35 62
Subjects Unlisted,	83 49

Total amount,	\$ 3,657 14
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COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 12 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 30 cents per poll,	\$ 1,055 64
County Purposes, 8 do., and 25 do.,	770 71
Schools, 30 do., and 70 do.,	2,549 78

Total amount,	\$ 4,376 13
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Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1859.

No. 13.—CARTERET COUNTY.

GEORGE DILL, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	157,945
Valuation Land,	\$322,803
Town Property,	\$105,822

STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$ 645 60
Town Property,	211 64
Polls,	1,119 20
Interest,	284 56
Dividend and Profit,	28 48
Mortgages and Deeds,	16 91
Studs and Jacks,	12
Marriage License,	105 85
Pistols and Knives,	6 25
Gold Watches,	66 25
Silver Watches,	23 10
Harps,	2 50
Pianos,	21
Plate and Jewelry,	50
Playing Cards,	1 05
Riding Vehicles,	24 50
Merchants' Capital,	599 83
Retailers,	150
Taverns,	20
Bowling Alleys,	50
Billiard Tables,	125
Auctioneers,	3 36
Patent Medicines,	81 43
Deeds for Real Estate,	2 91

Total amount,	\$ 3,601 92
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COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 5 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 6 cents per poll,	\$ 298 25
County purposes 14 do., and 50 do.,	1,299 58
Schools, 10 do., and 14 do.,	622 88

Total amount,	\$ 2,220 71
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Year ending September 30th, 1859.

1859.

No. 14.—CASWELL COUNTY.

CHRISTIAN STRADER, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	238,154
Valuation Land,	\$1,554,540
Town Property,	\$142,326

STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$ 3,120	74
Town Property,		284 65
Polls, \$3,925.90; Interest, \$2,164.64;	6,090	54
Dividend and Profit,		231 60
Salaries and Fees,		260 40
Mortgages and Deeds,		47 76
Studs and Jacks,		69
Capital in Negro Trade,	205	
Capital in other Trade,		57 54
Marriage License,		44
Ferries,		4
Pistols and Knives,		23 75
Gold Watches, \$192.50; Silver do., \$53.10,	245	60
Pianos, \$81; Plate & Jewelry, \$22.25,	103	25
Playing Cards,		15 05
Riding Vehicles,		575 75
Gold-headed Canes, \$1; Silver, do., 25c.,		1 25
Merchants' Capital,	1,030	62
Pedlars, \$80; Retailers, \$90;		170
Circus,		75
Horse and Mule Drivers,		1 50
Patent Medicines,		3
Deeds for Real Estate,		12 61
Distress,		46 38
Collateral Descent,		894 07

Total amount,	\$ 13,613	06
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COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 8 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 20 cents per poll,	\$ 2,330	31
County Purposes, 19 do., and 41 do.,		5,216 18
Schools, 6 do., and 18 do.,		1,894 64

Total amount,	\$ 9,441	13
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Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1859.

No. 15.—CATAWBA COUNTY.

JONAS CLINE, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	252,108
Valuation Land,	\$1,123,797
Town Property,	\$34,393

STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$ 2 248 94
Town Property,	68 78
Polls,	1,408
Interest,	517 60
Dividend and Profit,	2
Salaries and Fees,	33 40
Mortgages and Deeds,	11
Studs and Jacks,	90
Marriage License,	61 43
Gates,	15
Pistols and Knives,	5
Gold Watches,	30
Silver Watches,	27 90
Harps,	2 50
Pianos,	6
Playing Cards,	2 10
Riding Vehicles,	186 41
Merchants' Capital,	368 50
Retailers,	30
Dentists,	10
Collateral Descent,	71 65

Total amount,	\$ 5,196 21
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COUNTY TAXES.

Schools, 9 cents per \$100 value real es-	
tate, and 12 cents per poll,	\$ 1,256 50
County purposes, 10 do., and 23 do.,	1,568 95

Total amount,	\$ 2,825 45
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Year ending September 30th, 1859.

1859.

No. 16.—CHATHAM COUNTY.

R. B. PASCHALL, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	496,753
Valuation Land,	\$1,791,653
Town Property,	\$73,825

STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$ 3,583 26
Town Property,	147 65
Polls, \$3,413.60; Interest, \$936.63;	4,350 23
Dividend and Profit,	40 28
Salaries and Fees,	126
Mortgages and Deeds,	39 94
Studs and Jacks,	96
Marriage License,	68 81
Pistols and Knives,	18 65
Gold Watches, \$163.75; Silver do., \$47.70,	211 45
Pianos,	72
Plate and Jewelry,	19 93
Playing Cards,	30 45
Riding Vehicles,	485 31
Gold-head'd Canes, 50 cts.; Silver, do., \$1,	1 50
Merchants' Capital,	570 02
Retailers,	90
Liquor Pedlars,	40
Deeds for Real Estate,	4 85
Patent Medicines,	11 61
Exhibitions for Reward,	10
Privileged Voters,	6 40
Collateral Descent,	254 63

Total amount,	\$ 10,278 97
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COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 7 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 25 cents per poll,	\$ 2,414 90
County Purposes, 20 do., and 45 do.,	5,708 81
Schools, 3 do., and 15 do.,	1,218 98
Patrol, 10 cents on Black Poll,	287 90
Insane Asylum, 3½ do., and 10 do.,	1,061 76

Total amount,	\$ 10,692 35
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Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1859.

No. 17.— CHEROKEE COUNTY.

H. H. DAVIDSON, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	441,483
Valuation Land,	\$503,923
Town Property,	\$44,850

STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$ 1,008	62
Town Property,	89	70
Polls,	732	80
Interest,	38	36
SALARIES and Fees,	23	
Mortgages and Deeds,	6	94
Studs and Jacks,	66	
Marriage License,	32	98
Pistols and Knives,	15	
Dirks and Canes,	1	25
Gold Watches,	8	75
Silver Watches,	8	10
Plate and Jewelry,		07
Riding Vehicles,	31	25
Merchants' Capital,	110	19
Patent Medicines,		40
Deeds for Real Estate,	3	88
Privileged Voters,		80

Total amount,	\$ 2,178	09
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COUNTY TAXES.

County Purposes,	\$ 2,861	63
Schools,	804	36

Total amount,	\$ 3,665	99
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Year ending September 30th, 1859.

1859.

No. 18.—CHOWAN COUNTY.	
PETER F. WHITE, Sheriff.	
Acres Land,	94,425
Valuation Land,	\$738,137
Town Property,	\$141,010
STATE TAXES.	
Land,	\$ 1,481 27
Town Property \$282.02; Polls \$1,597,	1,879 02
Interest,	1,416 40
Dividend and Profit,	49 76
Salaries and Fees,	63 40
Mortgages and Deeds,	28 88
Studs and Jacks,	8
Capital in Negro Trade,	15
Capital in other Trade,	17
Marriage Licence \$66.29; Gates \$30,	96 29
Pistols and Knives,	17 50
Dirks & Canes \$10; Gold Watches \$96.25,	106 25
Silver Watches \$14.10; Harps \$2.50,	16 60
Pianos \$64.50; Plate and Jewelry \$51.40,	115 90
Playing Cards,	4 90
Riding Vehicles,	150 42
Gold-headed Canes \$1.50; Silver do. 50,	2
Merchants' Capital,	445 55
Retailers \$60; Taverns \$13.75,	73 75
Circus \$135; Express Companies \$10,	145
Horse and Mule Drivers,	33 70
Livery Stables,	30
Liquor Dealers,	95 70
Deeds for Real Estate,	48
Privileged Voters,	15 20
Subjects Unlisted,	5 10
Total amount,	\$ 6,296 24
COUNTY TAXES.	
Poor, 4 cents per \$100 value real estate,	
and 14 cents per poll,	\$ 634 81
County Purposes, 30 do., and 44 do.,	3,527 34
Public Buildings, 6 do., and 8 do.,	689 28
Schools, 4 do., and 6 do.,	472 47
Insane Asylum, 8 do.,	161 80
Total amount,	\$ 5,485 70

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1858.

No. 19.—CLEAVELAND COUNTY.

GEORGE M. GREEN, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	276,590
Valuation Land,	\$924,530
Town Property,	\$87,608

STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$ 1,849	05
Town Property,	175	21
Polls,	1,523	50
Interest,	312	43
Salaries and Fees,	57	
Mortgages and Deeds,	21	91
Studs and Jacks,	120	
Capital in Negro Trade,	17	50
Marriage License,	82	61
Ferries,	4	50
Pistols and Knives,	11	25
Dirks and Canes,	2	50
Gold Watches,	46	25
Silver Watches,	26	70
Pianos,	7	50
Plate and Jewelry,	2	25
Playing Cards,	1	40
Riding Vehicles,	142	62
Merchants's Capital,	295	87
Retailers,	60	
Exhibitions for Reward,	10	
Deeds for Real Estate,		48

Total amount,	\$ 4,770	54
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COUNTY TAXES.

County Purposes, 12 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 18 cents per poll,	\$ 1,551	66
Schools, 8 do., and 30 do.,	1,373	56
Railroad, 25 do., and 75 do.,	3,948	50

Total amount,	\$ 6,873	72
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Year ending September 30th, 1859.

1859.

No. 20.—COLUMBUS COUNTY.

LEWIS WILLIAMSON, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	403,428
Valuation Land,	\$656,901
Town Property,	\$19,314

STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$ 1,318 35
Town Property,	38 62
Polls,	1,455 20
Interest,	396 52
Dividend and Profit,	47 64
Salaries and Fees,	88 69
Mortgages and Deeds,	11
Studs and Jacks,	12
Marriage License,	87 55
Gates and Ferries,	23 29
Pistols and Knives,	58 75
Dirks and Canes,	13 75
Gold Watches,	56 25
Silver Watches \$23.10; Pianos \$1.50,	24 60
Plate and Jewelry,	3 57
Playing Cards,	35
Riding Vehicles,	77 44
Silver-headed Canes,	25
Merchants' Capital,	476 13
Retailers \$360; Taverns \$10.41,	370 41
Patent Medicines,	17 28
Dentists \$10; Daguerreotypists \$20,	30
Liquor Dealers,	124 70
Deeds for Real Estate,	1

Total amount,	\$ 4,733 34
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COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 15 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 45 cents per poll,	\$ 1,824 51
County Purposes, 25 do., and 45 do.,	2,498 45
Schools, 6 do., and 18 do.,	729 80
Public Buildings, 7 do., and 15 do.,	742 95
Insane Asylum, 15 do.,	271 20
Jury 4 do., and 22 do.,	667 32

Total amount,	\$ 6,734 23
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Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1859.

No. 21.—CRAVEN COUNTY.		
ALEXANDER C. LATHAM, Sheriff.		
Acres Land,	515,428	
Valuation Land,	\$792,383	
Town Property,	\$607,066	
STATE TAXES.		
Land, \$1,184.04; Town Property, \$814.13,	\$	1,998 17
Polls, \$3,036; Interest, \$4,618.84,		7,654 84
Dividend and Profit,		54 21
Salaries and Fees,		344 21
Mortgages and Deeds,		15 16
Jtuds and Jacks,		31
Marriage License,		88 63
Capital in Negro Trade,		10
Capital in other Trade,		38 20
Ferries, 80 cts.; Pistols & Knives, \$63.75,		64 55
Dirks and Canes,		8 75
Gold Watches, \$278.75; Silver do., \$48.90,		327 65
Pianos, \$114; Plate and Jewelry, \$35.87,		149 87
Playing Cards,		18 75
Riding Vehicles,		183 55
Gold-headed Canes, \$2.50; Silver, do., \$1,		3 50
Merchants' Capital,		4,307 48
Retailers, \$270; Circus, \$115,		385
Exhibitions for Reward,		50
Brokers, \$600; Auctioneers, \$37.12,		637 12
Buying and Selling Slaves,		89 77
Deeds for Real Estate,		17 95
Arrears for Insolvents,		7 91
Total amount,	\$	16,486 27
COUNTY TAXES.		
Poor, 12 cents per \$100 value real estate,		
and 36 cents per poll,	\$	2,286 54
County Purposes, 10 do., and 30 do.,		2,537 94
Schools, 5 do., and 15 do.,		1,256 22
Public Buildings, 1 do., and 2 do.,		215 74
Deaf and Dumb Asylum, 2 do., and 6 do.,		507 59
Jury, 6 do., and 18 do.,		1,522 77
Bridge, 2 do., 6 do.,		507 59
Rail Road, 75 do., and \$1.20 do.,		15,239 93
Total amount,	\$	24,074 32

Year ending September 30th, 1859.

1859.

No. 22.—CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

HECTOR McNEILL, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	496,293
Valuation Land,	\$1,167,323
Town Property,	\$689,708

STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$	2,334	64
Town Property,		1,380	16
Polls \$2,666 40; Interest \$551 21,		3,217	61
Dividend and Profit,		1,895	24
Salaries and Fees,		802	68
Mortgages and Deeds,		60	70
Studs and Jacks,		34	
Marriage License,		152	15
Ferries \$5; Pistols and Knives \$45,		50	
Dirks & Canes \$5; Gold Watches \$288.75,		293	75
Silver Watches \$55.50; Pianos \$127.50,		183	
Plate and Jewelry,		68	16
Playing Cards,		1	75
Riding Vehicles,		343	57
Gold-headed Canes \$1; Silver do. \$3.50,		4	50
Merchants' Capital,		5,705	23
Retailers \$300; Circus \$105,		405	
Bil. Tables \$190; Insur. Companies \$300,		490	
Horse and Mule Drivers,		1	
Livery Stables \$25; Auctioneers \$90.89,		115	89
Patent Medicines,		84	36
Nat. Curiosities \$20; Daguerreotypists \$50,		70	
Exhibitions for Reward,		5	
Deeds for Real Estate,		6	79
Priv. Voters \$7.20; Subs. Unlisted \$2.70,		9	90
Delinquents for 1857,		7	35
Distilleries,		31	

Total amount,

\$ 17,753 43

COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 13 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 23 cents per poll,	\$	3,158	39
County Purposes, 25 do., and 50 do.,		6,268	40
Deaf and Dumb Asylum, 1 do., and 6 do.,		385	62
Railroad, 20 do., and \$1.20 do.,		7,712	32

Total amount,

\$ 17,524 73

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1859.

No. 23.—CURRITUCK COUNTY.

JESSE B. LEE, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	137,171
Valuation Land,	\$553,294

STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$ 1,121 58
Polls,	1,203 20
Interest,	248 40
Mortgages and Deeds,	1
Studs and Jacks,	6
Marriage License,	29
Pistols and Knives,	12 50
Dirks and Canes,	1 25
Gold Watches,	31 25
Silver Watches,	13 50
Pianos,	3
Riding Vehicles,	81 30
Gold-headed Canes,	50
Silver-headed Canes,	25
Merchants' Capital,	179 65
Pedlars,	160
Retailers,	180
Bowling Alleys,	120
Horse and Mule Drivers,	12 50
Exhibitions for Reward,	10
Deeds for Real Estate,	2
Privileged Voters,	9 60
Collateral Descent,	66 02

Total amount,	\$ 3,492 50
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COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 6 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 20 cents per poll,	\$ 641 77
County Purposes, 38 do., and \$1.30 do.,	4,116 21
Schools, 6 do., and 20 do.,	641 77

Total amount,	\$ 5,399 75
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Year ending September 30th, 1859.

1859.

No. 24.—DAVIDSON COUNTY.

E. D. HAMPTON, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	365,019
Valuation Land,	\$1,626,283
Town Property,	\$58,973

STATE TAXES.

Land, \$3,255.52; Town Prop'ty, \$117.94,	\$	3,373	46
Polls, \$2,396; Interest, \$966.44,		3,362	44
Salaries and Fees,		112	
Mortgages and Deeds,		18	
Studs and Jacks,		78	
Capital in Negro Trade,		53	07
Capital in other Trade,		18	30
Marriage License,		100	88
Gates, \$54.10; Pistols & Knives, \$20,		74	10
Gold Watch's, \$98.75; Silver, do., \$104.70,		203	45
Pianos, \$27; Plate and Jewelry, \$2.25,		29	25
Playing Cards,			70
Riding Vehicles,		387	69
Gold-headed Canes, 50c.; Silver, do., 25c.,			75
Merchants' Capital,		583	63
Pedlars, \$40; Retailers, \$30,		70	
Taverns, \$4.50; Circus, \$75,		79	50
Buying and Selling Slaves,		9	75
Deeds for Real Estate,		4	85
Express Companies,		10	
Livery Stables, \$25; Auctioneers, 21 cts.,		25	21
Patent Medicines, \$8.40; Dentists, \$10,		18	40
Exhibitions for Reward,		10	
Arrears for Insolvents, 1857,		1	50
Privileged Voters,		49	60
Collateral Descent,		48	

Total amount,	\$	8,722	53
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COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 6 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 18 cents per poll,	\$	1,559	90
County Purposes, 30 do., and 98 do.,		8,045	57
Schools, 7 do., and 19 do.,		1,754	56
Insane Asylum,		16	20

Total amount,	\$	11,529	23
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Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1859.

No. 25.—DAVIE COUNTY.

JAMES M. HILLIARD, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	163,102
Valuation Land,	\$909,871
Town Property,	\$56,800

STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$ 1,829 25
Town Property,	113 60
Polls,	1,559 20
Interest,	473 76
Salaries and Fees,	68 67
Mortgages and Deeds,	10
Studs and Jacks,	66
Capital in Negro Trade,	116 66
Capital in other Trade,	10 86
Marriage License,	56
Gates and Ferries,	71 90
Pistols and Knives,	18 75
Dirks and Canes,	2 50
Gold Watches,	64
Silver Watches,	22 20
Harps,	2 50
Pianos,	19 50
Plate and Jewelry,	7 70
Playing Cards,	70
Riding Vehicles,	185 95
Gold-headed Canes,	1
Silver-headed Canes,	1 25
Merchants' Capital,	349 53
Retailers,	30
Patent Medicines,	3 94
Exhibitions for Reward,	10
Liquor Dealers,	31 63

Total amount,	\$ 5,127 05
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COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 7 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 15 cents per poll,	\$ 965 82
County Purposes, 16 do., and 38 do.,	2,280 94
Schools, 7 do., and 12 do.,	905 25

Total amount,	\$ 4,152 01
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Year ending September 30th, 1859.

1859.

No. 26.—DUPLIN COUNTY.

THOMAS J. CARR, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	451,753
Valuation Land,	\$1,038,164
Town Property,	\$68,706

STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$ 2,066 02
Town Property,	137 66
Polls \$3,030.12; Interest \$810.12,	3,840 24
Dividend and Profit,	73 84
Salaries and Fees,	107 71
Mortgages and Deeds,	32
Studs & Jacks, \$45; Capit'l in Trade, \$2.40,	47 40
Marriage License,	59 94
Pistols and Knives,	53 75
Dirks & Canes \$3.75; Gold Watches \$130,	133 75
Silver Watches \$45.30; Pianos \$25.50,	70 80
Plate and Jewelry,	2 20
Playing Cards,	5 95
Riding Vehicles,	276 30
Gold-headed Canes, 50 cts.; Silver, do., \$1,	1 50
Merchants' Capital,	641 85
Pedlars, \$40; Retailers, \$120,	160
Taverns, \$1.25; Circus, \$105,	106 25
Express Companies,	10
Horse and Mule Drivers,	7 20
Auctione'rs, 85 cts.; Pat. Medicin's, \$5.57,	6 42
Daguerreotypists,	10
Exhibitions for Reward,	10
Lightning-Rod Men,	40
Privileged Voters,	4
Arrears for Insolvents,	50

Total amount,

\$ 7,905 28

COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 10 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 30 cents per poll,	\$ 2,258 09
County Purposes, 8 do., and 24 do.,	1,806 46
Schools, 7 do., and 21 do.,	1,580 65
Public Buildings, 2 do., and 6 do.,	451 61
Patrol, 10 do.,	309 70

Total amount,

\$ 6,406 51

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1859.

No. 27.—EDGECOMBE COUNTY.

JAMES F. JENKINS, Sheriff.

Acres Land, 336,730

Valuation Land, \$2,475,261

Town Property, \$208,429

STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$ 4,934 06
Town Property,	416 85
Polls,	4,578 40
Interest,	3,067 87
Dividend and Profit,	947 12
Salaries and Fees,	467 19
Mortgages and Deeds,	54
Studs and Jacks,	128 50
Capital in Negro Trade,	233
Capital in other Trade,	38 98
Marriage License,	89 02
Pistols and Knives,	78 75
Dirks and Canes,	5
Gold Watches,	252 50
Silver Watches \$72.95; Pianos \$75,	147 95
Plate and Jewelry,	58 63
Playing Cards,	43 75
Riding Vehicles,	652 54
Gold-headed Canes,	3 50
Silver-headed Canes,	1 25
Merchants' Capital,	1,436 69
Retailers \$240; Circus \$135,	375
Bowling Alleys \$50; Billiard Tables \$125,	175
Horse and Mule Drivers,	62 50
Auctioneers,	10 84
Daguerreotypists,	10
Deeds for Real Estate,	5 50

Total amount, \$ 18,043 72

COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 8 cents per \$100 value real estate,	\$ 3,611 50
and 26 cents per poll,	
County Purposes, 13 do., and 44 do.,	5,968 64
Schools, 4 do., and 15 do.,	1,914 59

Total amount, \$ 11,494 13

Year ending September 30th, 1859.

1859.

No. 28.—FORSYTH COUNTY.

WILLIAM FLYNT, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	222,473
Valuation Land,	\$943,275
Town Property,	\$300,685

STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$ 1,885 02
Town Property,	601 02
Polls,	1,636 10
Interest,	1,699 37
Dividend and Profit,	701 19
Salaries and Fees,	183 92
Mortgages and Deeds,	35
Studs and Jacks,	66
Capital in Negro Trade,	50
Capital in other Trade,	28 30
Marriage License \$145; Ferries \$3.50,	148 50
Pistols and Knives,	17 50
Gold Watches,	82 50
Silver Watches \$70.20; Pianos \$87,	157 20
Plate and Jewelry,	5 75
Playing Cards,	2 10
Riding Vehicles,	235 03
Gold-headed Canes, \$1; Silver do., \$2.50,	3 50
Merchants' Capital,	823 17
Pedlars, \$80; Retailers, \$60;	140
Circus,	75
Deeds for Real Estate,	9 50
Horse and Mule Drivers,	14 85
Exhibitions for Reward,	20
Patent Medicines,	40 03
Daguerreotypists,	20
Liquor Pedlars,	40

Total amount,	\$ 8,720 57
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COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 10 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 25 cents per poll,	\$ 1,756 15
County Purposes, 10 do., and 20 do.,	1,652 55
Schools, 10 do., and 25 do.,	1,756 15

Total amount,	\$ 5,164 85
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Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1859.

No. 29.—FRANKLIN COUNTY.

WASHINGTON HARRIS, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	296,717	
Valuation Land,	\$1,061,489	
Town Property,	\$163,482	
STATE TAXES.		
Land,		\$ 2,122 97
Town Property, \$326.96; Polls, \$3,077.60,		3,404 56
Interest,		1,923 70
Dividend and Profit,		97 56
Salaries and Fees,		157
Mortg's & Deeds, \$22; Studs & Jacks, \$45,		67
Capital in Negro Trade,		27 20
Capital in other Trade,		18 37
Marriage License,		102 10
Pistols and Knives,		61 25
D'ks & Can's \$2.50; Gold Watch's \$188.75,		191 25
Silver Watches \$39.90; Harps \$2.50,		42 40
Pianos, \$84; Plate and Jewelry, \$31.07,		115 07
Playing Cards,		6 30
Riding Vehicles,		373 48
Gold-head'd Can's, \$1.50; Silv'r do., \$1.75,		3 25
Merchants' Capital,		940 02
Retailers, \$150; Circus, \$195,		345
Bowling Alleys, \$50; Bil'd Tables, \$125,		175
Express Companies,		10
Horse and Mule Drovers,		29 80
Livery Stables,		25
Lightning-Rod Men,		30
Exhibitions for Reward,		20
Buying and Selling Slaves,		55
Deeds for Real Estate,		5 50
Total amount,		\$ 10,348 78
COUNTY TAXES.		
Poor, 7 cents per \$100 value real estate,		\$ 1,695 46
and 22 cents per poll,		1,893 97
County Purposes, 8 do., and 24 do.,		1,017 45
Schools, 4 do., and 14 do.,		946 99
Public Buildings, 4 do., and 12 do.,		1,183 79
Jury, 5 do., and 15 do.,		
Total amount,		\$ 6,737 66

Year ending September 30th, 1859.

1859.

No. 30.—GASTON COUNTY.

JOSEPH LUSK, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	219,277
Valuation Land,	\$943,997
Town Property,	\$24,900

STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$ 1,887 99
Town Property,	49 80
Polls,	1,370 40
Interest,	559 10
Dividend and Profit,	33 20
Salaries and Fees,	72
Mortgages and Deeds,	19
Studs and Jacks,	76
Capital in Negro Trade,	20
Capital in other Trade,	5 03
Marriage License,	49 40
Pistols and Knives,	8 75
Gold Watches,	23 75
Silver Watches,	15 90
Pianos,	7 50
Plate and Jewelry,	1 25
Riding Vehicles,	152 72
Merchants' Capital,	189 90
Pedlars,	40
Retailers,	120
Auctioneers,	76
Exhibitions for Reward,	10
Buying and selling Slaves,	13
Distress,	23 40

Total amount,	\$ 4,748 86
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COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 4 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 15 cents per poll,	644 50
County Purposes, 15 do., and 45 do.,	\$ 2,224 19
Schools, 6 do., and 20 do.,	922 33

Total amount,	\$ 3,791 04
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Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1859.

No. 31.—GATES COUNTY.

MILLS H. EURE, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	167,887	
Valuation Land,	\$688,461	
Town Property,	\$21,750	
STATE TAXES.		
Land,	\$	1,376 92
Town Property,		43 50
Polls,		2,011 20
Interest,		844 65
Dividend and Profit,		29 76
Salaries and Fees,		27
Mortgages and Deeds,		55 67
Studs and Jacks,		56
Marriage License,		90 16
Ferries,		3 50
Pistols and Knives,		20
Dirks and Canes,		1 25
Gold Watches,		99
Silver Watches,		19 20
Pianos,		37 50
Plate and Jewelry,		2 85
Riding Vehicles,		164 30
Merchants' Capital,		244 66
Retailers,		120
Circus,		195
Horse and Mule Drovers,		10 85
Daguerreotypists,		10
Exhibitions for Reward,		20
Deeds for Real Estate,		2 43
Privileged Voters,		5 60
Total amount,		\$ 5,491 00
COUNTY TAXES.		
Poor, 6 cents per \$100 value real estate,		
and 15 cents per poll,	\$	804 12
Schools, 3 do., and 12 do.,		515 46
Total amount,		\$ 1,319 58

Year ending September 30th, 1859.

1859.

No. 32.—GRANVILLE COUNTY.		
JOSEPH H. GOOCH, Sheriff.		
Acres Land,	444,084	
Valuation Land,	\$1,923,194	
Town Property,	\$139,238	
STATE TAXES.		
Land, \$3,817.35; Town Property, \$362.93,	\$	4,180 28
Polls, \$5,320.10; Interest, \$2,275.56,		7,595 66
Dividend and Profit,		325 72
Salaries and Fees,		246 23
Mortgages and Deeds,		98 83
Studs and Jacks,		80
Capital in Negro Trade,		90
Capital in other Trade,		57 89
Marriage License,		159 57
Pistols & Knives,		37 50
Dirks and Canes,		11 25
Gold Watches, \$316.55; Silver do., \$69,		385 55
Pianos, \$159; Plate and Jewelry, \$35.36,		194 36
Playing Cards,		13 65
Riding Vehicles,		627 29
Gold-headed Canes, 50c.; Silver, do. 25c,		75
Merchants' Capital,	1,338	05
Pedlars \$40; Retailers \$300,	340	
Circus \$90; Exhibitions for Reward \$50,	140	
Bowling Alleys \$50; Express Co's. \$10,	60	
Horse and Mule Drivers,	132	
Foreign Made Riding Vehicles,	8	50
Patent Medicines,	19	28
Daguerreotypists,	10	
Deeds for Real Estate,	6	76
Distress \$12.15; Privileged Voters \$2.40,	14	55
Delinquents for 1852, '53, '56 and '57,	6	40
Total amount,	\$	16,180 07
COUNTY TAXES.		
Poor, 3 cents per \$100 value real estate,		
and 15 cents per poll,	\$	1,615 35
County Purposes, 14 do., and 55 do.,		6,641 50
Schools, 3 do., and 10 do.,		1,299 75
Insane Asylum, 2 do., and 6 do.,		820 42
Total amount,	\$	10,377 02

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1859.

No. 33.—GREENE COUNTY.

JAMES E. EXUM, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	154,248
Valuation Land,	\$687,472
Town Property,	\$17,574

STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$ 1,322 72
Town Property,	35 14
Polls, \$1,788 ; Interest, \$524.36 ;	2,312 36
Dividend and Profit,	2 80
Salaries and Fees,	41
Mortgages and Deeds,	97
Studs and Jacks,	6
Capital in Trade,	06
Marriage License,	19 40
Pistols and Knives,	41 25
Gold Watches, \$85; Silver do., \$22.80,	107 80
Pianos, \$30; Playing Cards, 35 cents,	30 35
Riding Vehicles,	201 29
Gold-head'd Can's, 50c. ; Silver do., \$1.25,	1 75
Merchants' Capital,	306 48
Pedlars, \$80; Retailers, \$90,	170
Circus,	115
Horse and Mule Drovers,	17 25
Auctioneers,	45
Patent Medicines,	10
Daguerreotypists,	10
Liquor Pedlars,	40
Deeds for Real Estate,	3 88
Subjects Unlisted,	1
Error in last year's Return,	10

Total amount,	\$ 4,806 95
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COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 10 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 16 cents per poll,	\$ 1,066 64
County Purposes, 12 do., and 60 do.,	2,202 05
Schools, 8 do., and 14 do.,	880 43

Total amount,	\$ 4,149 12
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Year ending September 30th, 1859.

1859.

No. 34.—GUILFORD COUNTY.

C. A. BOON, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	398,334
Valuation Land,	\$1,837,958
Town Property,	\$274,474

STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$ 3,685 27
Town Property,	548 95
Polls, \$2,885.30; Interest, \$1,858.32,	4,743 62
Dividend and Profit,	211 36
Salaries and Fees,	414 88
Mortgages and Deeds,	81 70
Studs and Jacks,	96
Capital in Negro Trade,	188
Capital in other Trade,	46 26
Marriage License,	315 20
Pistols and Knives,	22 50
D'ks & Can's \$3.75; Gold Watch's \$168.75,	172 50
Silver Watches \$86.40; Pianos \$46.50,	132 90
Plate and Jewelry,	19 32
Pla'ng Cards \$8.75; Rid. Vehicl's \$477.83,	486 58
Gold-headed Canes \$1; Silver do. 50 cts.,	1 50
Merchants' Capital,	1,412 42
Pedlars \$40; Retailers \$90; Circus \$205,	335
Horse and Mule Drivers,	30 71
Expr's Companies \$10; Liv. Stables \$100,	110
Patent Medicines,	27 70
Exhibitions for Reward,	20
Liquor Dealers,	18 28
Deeds for Real Estate,	6 90
Delinquents for 1857,	31 13
Collateral Descent,	412 60

Total amount,

\$ 13,571 28

COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 10 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 20 cents per poll,	\$ 2,831 63
County Purposes, 15 do., and 43 do.,	4,081 20
Schools, 15 do., and 25 do.,	4,052 65
Public Buildings, 8 do., and 17 do.,	2,301 26
Insane Asylum, 2 do., and 4 do.,	566 32

Total amount,

\$ 13,833 06

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1859.

No. 35.—HALIFAX COUNTY.

JAMES S. SNOW, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	411,646	
Valuation Land,	\$2,111,011	
Town Property,	\$130,755	
STATE TAXES.		
Land \$4,257.94; Town Property, \$263.51,	\$	4,521 45
Polls \$4,940; Interest \$2,371.33,		7,311 33
Dividend and Profit,		57 08
Salaries and Fees,		259 50
Mortgages and Deeds,		26 82
Studs and Jacks,		75
Capital in Negro Trade,		15 97
Capital in other Trade,		11
Marriage License,		158 02
Gates and Ferries,		63 50
Pistols and Knives,		81 25
Dirks and Canes,		3 75
Gold Watches, \$262.50; Silver do., \$39.60,		302 10
Pianos, \$90; Plate & Jewelry, \$52.77,		142 77
Play Cards \$33.95; Rid. Vehicles \$501.63,		535 58
Gold-headed Canes \$8.50; Silver do. 75c.,		9 25
Merchants' Capital,		1,644 37
Pedlars \$80; Retailers \$330,		410
Taverns \$55.24; Circus \$165,		220 24
Bowling Alleys \$100; Bil. Tables \$250,		350
Express Companies,		10
Horse and Mule Drivers,		25
Foreign Made Riding Vehicles,		70
Patent Medicines \$11.40; Dentists \$10,		21 40
Dag'typists \$20; Lightning Rod Men \$40,		60
Exhibitions for Reward,		20
Deeds for Real Estate,		8 24
Priv. Voters \$10.40; Col. Descent \$295.78,		306 18
Total amount,	\$	16,719 80
COUNTY TAXES.		
Poor, 6 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 14 cents per poll,	\$	2,193 50
County Purposes, 18 do., and 80 do.,		8,903 06
Schools, 6 do., and 10 do.,		1,926 18
Total amount,	\$	13,022 74

Year ending September 30th, 1859.

1859.

No. 36.—HARNETT COUNTY.

JAMES R. GRADY, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	314,192
Valuation Land,	\$451,867
Town Property,	\$2,156

STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$	903	62
Town Property,		4	31
Polls,		1,212	
Interest,		95	83
Dividend and Profit,		1	64
Salaries and Fees,		56	96
Mortgages and Deeds,		11	
Marriage License,		53	
Gates and Ferries,		20	
Pistols and Knives,		11	25
Dirks and Canes,		1	25
Gold Watches,		42	50
Silver Watches,		23	11
Pianos,		12	
Plate and Jewelry,		2	30
Riding Vehicles,		109	28
Merchants's Capital,		287	26
Retailers,		30	
Circus,		115	
Exhibitions for Reward,		20	

Total amount,	\$	3,012	31
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COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 12 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 30 cents per poll,	\$	1,007	81
County Purposes, 30 do., and 50 do.,		2,130	28
Schools, 10 do., and 30 do.,		917	69
Jury, 13 do., and 30 do.,		1,052	87

Total amount,	\$	5,108	65
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Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1859.

No. 37.—HAYWOOD COUNTY.

WILLIAM GREEN, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	175,719
Valuation Land,	\$373,040 50
Town Property,	\$12,960

STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$ 730 08
Town Property,	31 92
Polls,	484
Interest,	84 21
Salaries and Fees,	13
Mortgages and Deeds,	8
Studs and Jacks,	54
Marriage License,	22 07
Pistols and Knives,	10
Dirks and Canes,	1 25
Gold Watches,	11 25
Silver Watches,	9 90
Pianos,	1 50
Riding Vehicles,	38 45
Merchants' Capital,	138 37
Pedlars,	40
Privileged Voters,	4

Total amount,	\$ 1,682 00
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COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 5 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 15 cents per poll,	\$ 282 72
County Purposes,	1,691 88
Schools,	580

Total amount,	\$ 2,554 60
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Year ending September 30th, 1859.

1859.

No. 38.—HENDERSON COUNTY.

ISAAC ARLEDGE, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	234,943
Valuation Land,	\$1,029,180
Town Property,	\$65,110

STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$ 2,053	33
Town Property,	129	90
Polls,	1,097	30
Interest,	222	52
Salaries and Fees,	81	
Mortgages and Deeds,	15	
Studs and Jacks,	66	
Marriage License,	81	
Gates,	15	
Pistols and Knives,	20	
Gold Watches,	61	25
Silver Watches,	24	90
Harps,	2	50
Pianos,	33	
Plate and Jewelry,	23	18
Playing Cards,	9	10
Riding Vehicles,	128	65
Merchants' Capital,	464	23
Pedlars,	40	
Retailers,	90	
Daguerreotypists,	10	
Total amount,	\$ 4,667	86

COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, $3\frac{1}{8}$ cents per \$100 value real estate, and 10 cents per poll,	\$ 496	05
County Purposes, $22\frac{2}{3}$ do., and 68 do.,	3,373	18
Schools, 4 do., and 12 do.,	595	26
Public Buildings, $3\frac{1}{8}$ do., and 10 do.,	496	05
Total amount,	\$ 4,960	54

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1859.

No. 39.—HERTFORD COUNTY.

JOHN A. VANN, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	193,642
Valuation Land,	\$904,177
Town Property,	\$146,785

STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$ 1,814 82
Town Property,	296 92
Polls, \$1,975.50; Interest, \$987.36,	2,962 86
Dividend and Profit,	467 40
Salaries and Fees,	161 50
Mortgages and Deeds,	15
Studs and Jacks,	62
Marriage License,	15
Ferries, \$14; Pistols and Knives, \$22.50,	36 50
Dirks and Canes,	1 25
Gold Watches,	123 75
Silver Watches,	24 30
Pianos, \$54; Plate and Jewelry, \$17.05,	71 05
Playing Cards,	1 05
Riding Vehicles,	199 61
Gold-headed Canes,	2
Silver-headed Canes,	1 50
Merchants' Capital,	892 76
Retailers,	90
Taverns,	19
Circus,	195
Horse and Mule Drovers,	26
Auctioneers,	7 20
Patent Medicines,	1 02
Exhibitions for Reward,	20
Privileged Voters,	4

Total amount,	\$ 7,511 49
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COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 10 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 40 cents per poll,	\$ 2,022 21
County Purposes, 16 do., and 60 do.,	3,137 74
Schools, 4 do., and 20 do.,	906 69

Total amount,	\$ 6,066 64
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Year ending September 30th, 1859.

1859.

No. 40.—HYDE COUNTY.

HILLIARD GIBBS, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	187,399
Valuation Land,	\$786,780

STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$ 1,573 56
Polls,	1,496 20
Interest,	266 55
Dividend and Profit,	103
Salaries and Fees,	83
Studs and Jacks,	30
Capital in Trade,	170
Marriage License,	39 90
Pistols and Knives,	32 50
Gold Watches,	67 50
Silver Watches,	18 90
Pianos,	4 50
Plate and Jewelry,	5 38
Playing Cards,	1 75
Riding Vehicles,	156 60
Silver-headed Canes,	1
Merchants' Capital,	346 19
Pedlars,	40
Retailers,	210
Bowling Alleys,	50

Total amount,	\$ 4,528 23
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COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 6 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 7 cents per poll,	\$ 602 96
County purposes, 35 do., and 70 do.,	4,062 73
Schools, 10 do., and 20 do.,	1,160 78
Insane Asylum, 8 do.,	149 62

Total amount,	\$ 5,976 09
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Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1859.

No. 41.—IREDELL COUNTY.

W. F. WASSON, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	351,610
Valuation Land,	\$1,427,958
Town Property,	\$108,399

STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$ 2,859 42
Town Property,	216 79
Polls \$2,531.40; Interest \$1,216,	3,747 40
Dividend and Profit,	240
Salaries and Fees,	170
Mortgages and Deeds,	5 82
Studs and Jacks,	72
Capital in Negro Trade,	35 74
Capital in other Trade,	6 17
Marriage License,	161 12
Ferries \$2.80; Pistols & Knives \$7.50,	10 30
Dirks and Canes,	1 25
Gold Watches \$141.50; Silver do., \$63.90,	205 40
Pianos \$31.50; Plate & Jewelry \$7.30,	38 80
Playing Cards,	15 40
Riding Vehicles,	418 26
Silver-headed Canes,	1
Merchants' Capital,	533 52
Pedlars \$40; Retailers \$60; Circus \$75,	175
Bowling Alleys,	50
Livery Stables,	25
Patent Medicines,	7 71
Daguerreotypists,	10
Exhibitions for Reward,	10
Deeds for Real Estate,	7 76
Collateral Descent,	24 75

Total amount,	\$ 9,048 62
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COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 2½ cents per \$100 value real estate, and 8 cents per poll,	\$ 643
County purposes 18 do., and 41 do.,	4,092 14
Schools, 5 do., and 13 do.,	1,188 87
Insane Asylum, 1½ do., and 3 do.,	289 12
Total amount,	\$ 6,213 13

Year ending September 30th, 1859.

1859.

No. 42.—JACKSON COUNTY.

E. D. DAVIS, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	472,123
Valuation Land,	\$364,526
Town Property,	\$5,734

STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$	739 40
Town Property,		11 46
Polls,		449 60
Interest,		33 80
Mortgages and Deeds,		5
Studs and Jacks,		48
Capital in Trade,		2 40
Marriage License,		35
Pistols and Knives,		7 50
Gold Watches,		2 40
Silver Watches,		3
Pianos,		4 50
Riding Vehicles,		19 55
Merchants' Capital,		61 29
Daguerreotypists,		10
Liquor Dealers,		19 05
Distress,		100

Total amount,	\$	1,551 95
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COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 5 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 15 cents per poll,	\$	271 96
County Purposes, 14 do., and 25 do.,		660 69
Schools, 11 do., and 30 do.,		580 53

Total amount,	\$	1,513 18
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Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1859.

No. 43.—JOHNSTON COUNTY.

WILLIAM H. CULLOM, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	481,156
Valuation Land,	\$1,246,230
Town Property,	\$49,598

STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$ 2,492 46
Town Property,	99 19
Polls, \$2,783.20; Interest, \$962.40,	3,745 60
Dividend and Profit,	20 32
Salaries and Fees,	69
Mortgages and Deeds,	22 94
Studs and Jacks,	14
Marriage License,	149 13
Pistols and Knives,	63 75
Dirks and Canes,	1 25
Gold Watches,	132 50
Silver Watches,	35 10
Pianos \$28.50; Plate & Jewelry, \$11.65,	40 15
Playing Cards,	1 40
Riding Vehicles,	309 06
Gold-headed Canes,	50
Silver-headed Canes,	75
Merchants' Capital,	344 17
Pedlars \$40; Retailers \$210; Circus \$90,	340
Horse and Mule Drivers,	12 50
Exhibitions for Reward,	20
Deeds for Real Estate,	3 40
Privileged Voters,	2 40
Subjects Unlisted,	39 63

Total amount,	\$ 7,959 20
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COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 6 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 15 cents per poll,	\$ 1,274 15
County Purposes, 50 do., and 60 do.,	8,313 69
Schools, 9 do., and 10 do.,	1,468 10

Total amount,	\$ 11,055 94
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Year ending September 30th, 1859.

1859.

No. 44.—JONES COUNTY.

JOHN H. NETHERCUTT, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	197,473
Valuation Land,	\$542,003
Town Property,	\$16,500

STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$	1,084	
Town Property,		33	12
Polls,		1,508	80
Interest,		636	15
Salaries and Fees,		22	
Mortgages and Deeds,		4	85
Studs and Jacks,		32	
Marriage License,		25	89
Pistols and Knives,		27	50
Dirks and Canes,		1	25
Gold Watches,		62	50
Silver Watches,		17	10
Pianos,		15	
Plate and Jewelry,		2	92
Riding Vehicles,		124	42
Gold-headed Canes,		1	
Merchants' Capital,		105	49
Retailers,		30	
Circus,		105	
Patent Medicines,		10	32
Liquor Pedlars,		40	
Exhibitions for Reward,		10	
Deeds for Real Estate,			97

Total amount,	\$	3,900	29
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COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 10 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 45 cents per poll,	\$	1,402	76
County Purposes, 25 do., and 75 do.,		2,803	40
Schools, 6 do., and 15 do.,		614	58
Patrol, 10 do.,		157	10

Total amount,	\$	4,977	85
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Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1859.

No. 45—LENOIR COUNTY.

WILLIAM FIELDS, Sheriff.

Acres Land, 224,879

Valuation Land, \$886,601

Town Property, \$108,975

STATE TAXES.

Land, \$ 1,773 27

Town Property, 217 95

Polls \$2,285.80 ; Interest \$1,318.46, 3,604 26

Salaries and Fees, 120 90

Mortgages and Deeds, 8

Studs and Jacks, 22

Capital in Trade, 1

Marriage License, 40 85

Gates and Ferries, 48 50

Pistols and Knives, 40

Dirks and Canes, 6 25

Gold Watches \$165; Silver do., \$34.50, 199 50

Pianos \$51; Plate and Jewelry \$18.31, 69 31

Playing Cards, 6 30

Riding Vehicles, 230 35

Gold-headed Canes \$1; Silver do., 75 cts., 1 75

Merchants' Capital, 865 56

Pedlars, \$120; Retailers, \$120, 240

Circus, 105

Horse and Mule Drovers, 9 50

Livery Stables, 25

Auctioneers, 4 58

Exhibitions for Reward, 20

Privileged Voters, 80

Arrears for Insolvents, 1 50

Total amount, \$ 7,662 13

COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 5 cents per \$100 value real estate,
and 20 cents per poll, \$ 1,073 55

County Purposes, 10 do., and 20 do., 1,571 30

Schools, 5 do., and 12 do., 840 95

Railroad, 40 do., and 50 do., 5,421 50

Bridges, 7 do., and 12 do., 1,042 33

Total amount, \$ 9,949 63

Year ending September 30th, 1859.

1859.

No. 46.—LINCOLN COUNTY.

L. H. LOWRANCE, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	184,949
Valuation Land,	\$832,207
Town Property,	\$142,000

STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$ 1,668 01
Town Property,	284
Polls,	1,272 80
Interest,	714 48
Dividend and Profit,	76 64
Salaries and Fees,	159 07
Mortgages and Deeds,	25 35
Studs and Jacks,	42
Marriage License,	42 45
Ferries,	3 50
Pistols and Knives,	2 50
Gold Watches,	71 25
Silver Watches,	22
Pianos,	28 50
Plate and Jewelry,	16 10
Playing Cards,	1 75
Riding Vehicles,	150 54
Silver-headed Canes,	50
Merchants' Capital,	428 99
Retailers,	30
Patent Medicines,	21 20
Exhibitions for Reward,	10
Privileged Voters,	3 20
Subjects Unlisted,	18 71
Collateral Descent,	161 89

Total amount,	\$ 5,255 43
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COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 1 cent per \$100 value real estate, and 1 cent per poll,	\$ 113 27
County Purposes, 5 do., and 16 do.,	742 68
Schools, 6 do., and 20 do.,	903 44
Insane Asylum, 1 do., and 3 do.,	145 33

Total amount,	\$ 1,904 72
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Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1859.

No. 47.—MACON COUNTY.

JAMES G. CRAWFORD, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	334,867
Valuation Land,	\$284,283
Town Property,	\$20,700

STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$	568	81
Town Property,		41	40
Polls,		611	30
Interest,		58	29
Salaries and Fees,		10	
Studs and Jacks,		96	
Marriage License,		55	29
Pistols and Knives,		7	50
Gold Watches,		12	50
Silver Watches,		9	60
Pianos,		3	
Riding Vehicles,		38	80
Merchants' Capital,		183	80
Patent Medicines,		4	73
Privileged Voters,		9	60
Arrears for Insolvents,			50

Total amount,	\$	1,711	12
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COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 5 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 15 cents per poll,	\$	269	80
County Purposes, 10 do., and 30 do.,		539	40
Schools, 10 do., and 30 do.,		539	10
Public Buildings, 28½ do., and 65 do.,		1,372	10

Total amount,	\$	2,720	40
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Year ending September 30th, 1859.

1859.

No. 48.—MADISON COUNTY.

HIRAM HUNTER, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	252,356
Valuation Land,	\$321,967
Town Property,	\$2,000

STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$	667	76
Town Property,		36	89
Polls,		505	70
Interest,		1	68
Salaries and Fees,		5	
Mortgages and Deeds,		13	
Studs and Jacks,		24	
Marriage License,		19	
Bridges,		15	
Pistols and Knives,		5	
Gold Watches,		12	50
Silver Watches,		8	40
Pianos,		1	50
Riding Vehicles,		6	47
Merchants' Capital,		61	67
Retailers,		30	
Privileged Voters,		5	60

Total amount,	\$	1,419	17
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COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 10 cents per \$100 value real estate,			
and 10 cents per poll,	\$	172	05
County Purposes, 50 do., and 10 do.,		172	05
Schools, 10 do., and 50 do.,		854	75
Public Buildings, 50 do., and 50 do.,		854	75
Jurors, 20 do., and 20 do.,		343	

Total amount,	\$	2,296	60
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Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1859.

No. 49.—MARTIN COUNTY.

WM. W. WARD, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	240,386
Valuation Land,	\$1,067,100
Town Property,	\$126,854

STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$	2,134	20
Town Property,		253	73
Polls,		2,142	
Interest,		900	68
Dividend and Profit,		34	76
Salaries and Fees,		105	87
Studs and Jacks,		38	
Marriage License,		68	
Pistols and Knives,		71	25
Dirks and Canes,		1	25
Gold Watches,		127	50
Silver Watches,		45	30
Pianos,		49	50
Plate and Jewelry,		6	93
Playing Cards,		8	40
Riding Vehicles,		287	67
Gold-headed Canes,			50
Silver-headed Canes,		1	
Merchants' Capital,		601	32
Retailers,		240	
Taverns,		10	
Circus,		100	
Horse and Mule Drovers,		1	25
Exhibitions for Reward,		10	
Deeds for Real Estate,		7	

Total amount,	\$	7,246	11
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COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 3 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 14 cents per poll,	\$	731	90
County Purposes, 12 do., and 40 do.,		2,499	92
Schools, 4 do., and 16 do.,		904	59

Total amount,	\$	4,136	41
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Year ending September 30th, 1859.

1859.

No. 50.—MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

E. C. GRIER, Sheriff.

Acres Land, 305,216

Valuation Land, \$1,669,554

Town Property, \$510,738

STATE TAXES.

Land \$3,339.26; Town Prop. \$1,021.63, \$ 4,360 89

Polls, \$3,413.60; Interest, \$2,961.60, 6,375 20

Dividend and Profit, 49 28

Salaries and Fees, 509 41

Mortgages and Deeds, 5 82

Studs and Jacks, 97

Capital in Trade, 1 12

Marriage License \$73.72; Pistols \$6.25, 79 97

Gold Watches \$311.25; Silver do., \$64.20, 375 45

Pianos, 106 50

Plate and Jewelry, 46 93

Pla'ng C'rds \$35.35; Rid. Vehicl's \$484.77, 520 12

Gold-headed Canes \$1.50; Silver do. \$1.50, 3

Merchants' Capital, 2,462 23

Retailers \$270; Circus \$150, 420

Billiard Tables \$250; Insur. Co's. \$200, 450

Express Companies, 10

Horse and Mule Drivers, 4 50

Livery Stables, 25

Exhibitions for Reward, 30

Auctioneers \$17.52; Pat. Medicines \$1.20, 18 72

Deeds for Real Estate, 4 36

Buying and Selling Slaves, 9

Priv. Voters \$1.60; Col. Descent \$102.93, 104 53

Total amount, \$ 16,069 03

COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 5 cents per \$100 value real estate,
and 15 cents per poll, \$ 1,730 04

County Purposes, 10 do., and 25 do., 3,246 74

Schools, 5 do., and 10 do., 1,516 69

Railroad, 10c. on Land, 20 on Polls, 25 on

Gold Watches, 10 on S. Watches, 50 on

Pianos, $1\frac{3}{4}$ on G. and S. Plate, $\frac{1}{2}$ on val.

carriages, 3,477 04

Total amount, \$ 9,970 51

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1859.

No. 51.—MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

AARON H. SANDERS, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	292,018
Valuation Land,	\$519,994
Town Property,	\$7,662

STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$	1,038	23
Town Property,		15	32
Polls,		1,154	80
Interest,		256	24
Salaries and Fees,		42	50
Mortgages and Deeds,		28	13
Studs and Jacks,		38	
Capital in Negro Trade,		20	
Marriage License,		29	10
Gates,		15	
Pistols and Knives,		10	
Dirks and Canes,		1	25
Gold Watches,		28	75
Silver Watches,		19	20
Pianos,		1	50
Riding Vehicles,		132	47
Merchants's Capital,		199	83
Retailers,		30	
Taverns,		6	
Patent Medicines,			60
Exhibitions for Reward,		10	
Privileged Voters,		3	
Liquor Dealers,		73	36
Collateral Descent,		4	44

Total amount,	\$	3,157	72
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COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 12 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 45 cents per poll,	\$	1,291	24
County Purposes, 9 do., and 20 do.,		764	59
Schools, 4 do., and 15 do.,		430	44

Total amount,	\$	2,486	28
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Year ending September 30th, 1859.

1859.

No. 52.—MOORE COUNTY.

KENNETH H. WORTHY, Sheriff.

Acres Land, 520,078

Valuation Land, \$964,635

Town Property, \$28,410

STATE TAXES.

Land, \$ 1,928 37

Town Property, 52 82

Polls, 1,488 80

Interest, 314 78

Dividend and Profit, 7

Salaries and Fees, 74

Mortgages and Deeds, 17

Studs and Jacks, 30

Capital in Trade, 1 89

Marriage License, 52 25

Gates, 30

Pistols and Knives, 25

Gold Watches, 47 50

Silver Watches \$40.80; Pianos \$4.50, 45 30

Riding Vehicles, 217 41

Gold-headed Canes, 50

Silver-headed Canes, 25

Merchants' Capital, 315 21

Retailers, 150

Circus, 105

Auctioneers, 12 39

Patent Medicines, 6 20

Exhibitions for Reward, 20

Privileged Voters, 14 40

Liquor Dealers, 163 69

Total amount, \$ 5,119 76

COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, $8\frac{1}{2}$ cents per \$100 value real estate,
and 25 cents per poll, \$ 1,305 53County Purposes, $16\frac{2}{3}$ do., and 50 do., 2,611 07Schools, $6\frac{2}{3}$ do., and 20 do., 1,043 04

Patrol, 15 do., 147 15

Total amount, \$ 5,106 79

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1859.

No. 53.—NASH COUNTY.

N. W. COOPER, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	312,114
Valuation Land,	\$942,274
Town Property,	\$15,340

STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$ 1,877 04
Town Property,	30 68
Polls,	2,371 90
Interest,	1,530 20
Dividend and Profit,	180 34
Salaries and Fees,	46 30
Studs and Jacks,	44
Marriage License,	51 41
Pistols and Knives,	57 50
Dirks and Canes,	3 75
Gold Watches,	87 50
Silver Watches,	26 40
Pianos,	39
Plate and Jewelry,	7 58
Playing Cards,	14 35
Riding Vehicles,	262 20
Gold-headed Canes, \$1 ; Silver do., \$1.75,	2 75
Merchants' Capital,	458 06
Retailers, \$180 ; Circus \$90,	270
Bowling Alleys,	20
Horse and Mule Drivers,	56 23
Patent Medicines \$10.90 ; Dentists \$10,	20 90
Natural Curiosities,	20
Lightning Rod Men,	7 50
Exhibitions for Reward,	20
Deeds for Real Estate,	1 94
Privileged Voters,	3 20

Total amount,	\$ 7,510 73
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COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 8 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 19 cents per poll,	\$ 1,324 80
County Purposes, 10 do., and 25 do.,	1,693 55
Schools, 8 do., and 19 do.,	1,313 60

Total amount,	\$ 4,331 95
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Year ending September 30th, 1859.

1859.

No. 54.—NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

EDWARD D. HALL, Sheriff.

Acres Land, 475,067

Valuation Land, \$1,111,772

Town Property, \$2,889,029

STATE TAXES.

Land \$2,216.41; Town Prop'ty, \$5,785.83, \$ 8,002 24

Polls \$4,745.60; Interest \$1,091.44, 5,837 04

Dividend and Profit, 1,246 20

Salaries and Fees, 1,819 24

Mortgag's &c. \$73.31; Studs & Jacks \$14, 87 31

Capital in Trade, 60 20

Marriage License, 189

Ferries \$17.50; Pistols & Knives \$113.75, 131 25

Dirks &c., \$8.75; Gold Watches \$647.50, 656 25

Silver Watches \$65.10; Harps \$2.50; 67 60

Pianos \$199.50; Plate & Jew'ry \$216.19, 415 69

Play. Cards \$13.65; Rid. Vehicle's \$373.28, 386 93

Gold-headed Canes \$12; Silver do., \$3, 15 -

Merchants' Capital, 7,080 28

Pedlars \$40; Retailers \$390, 430

Exhibitions for Reward, 50

Bowling Alleys \$50; Bill'rd Tables \$565, 615

Insurance Co's \$400; Express Co's \$10, 410

Livery Stables \$25; Brokers \$600, 625

Auctione'rs \$169.20; Pat. Medic's \$40.20, 209 40

Lightning-Rod Men, 40

Buying and selling Slaves, 22 25

Deeds for Real Estate, 20 37

Liquor Dealers, 1,844 55

Commissions on Commission Merchants, 732 91

Collateral Descent, 243 99

Total amount, \$ 31,237 70

COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 6 cents per \$100 value real estate,
and 15 cents per poll, \$ 3,296 61

County Purposes, 10 do., and 70 do., 8,163 76

Schools, 9 do., and 22 do., 4,915 26

Patrol, 5 do., 246 15

Deaf and Dumb Asylum, 2 do., and 5 do., 1,098 87

Total amount, \$ 17,720 65

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1859.

No. 55.—NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

SAMUEL A. WARREN Sheriff.

Acres Land, 326,100

Valuation Land, \$1,669,125

Town Property, \$46,450

STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$ 3,338	25
Town Property,	92	90
Polls,	3,521	60
Interest,	1,262	19
Dividend and Profit,	64	80
Salaries and Fees,	189	
Mortgages and Deeds,	65	
Studs and Jacks,	42	
Marriage License,	115	45
Gates and Ferries,	164	
Pistols and Knives,	81	25
Dirks and Canes,	6	25
Gold Watches \$163.75 ; Silver do. \$33.90,	197	65
Harps \$2.50 ; Pianos \$49.50,	52	
Plate and Jewelry,	23	27
Playing Cards,	29	40
Riding Vehicles,	427	40
Gold-h'd Canes, \$3.50 ; Silver, do., \$1.50,	5	
Merchants' Capital,	526	55
Pedlars \$40 ; Retailers \$60,	100	
Circus,	205	
Horse and Mule Drivers,	62	50
Auctioneers \$9.35 ; Daguerreotypists \$10,	19	35
Privileged Voters,	9	60
Deeds for Real Estate,	3	
Distress,	50	50

Total amount, \$ 10,653 91

COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 5 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 20 cents per poll,	\$ 1,761	99
County Purposes, 14 do., and 59 do.,	5,069	19
Schools, 5 do., and 15 do.,	1,529	22
Patrol, 10 do.,	356	10

Total amount, \$ 8,716 50

Year ending September 30th, 1859.

1859.

No. 56.—ONslow COUNTY.

W. D. HUMPHREY, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	306,762	
Valuation Land,	\$647,367	
Town Property,	\$30,450	
STATE TAXES.		
Land,	\$	1,292 08
Town Property, \$60.70; Polls, \$1,704.40,		1,765 10
Interest,		361 71
Dividend and Profit,		76
Salaries and Fees,		49
Mortgages and Deeds,		28 76
Studs and Jacks,		20
Marriage License,		75 89
Gates \$15; Pistols and Knives \$46.25,		61 25
D'ks & Can's \$3.75; Gold Watches \$87.50,		91 25
Silver Watches \$23.40; Pianos \$22.50,		45 90
Plate and Jewelry,		12 80
Playing Cards,		8 40
Riding Vehicles,		174 65
Gold-headed Canes, \$1.50; Silv'r do., 50c.,		2
Merchants' Capital,		427 60
Pedlars \$40; Retailers \$150; Circus \$75,		265
Horse and Mule Drivers,		9 45
Exhibitions for Reward,		40
Patent Medicines,		10 35
Daguerreotypists,		20
Privileged Voters,		4 80
Additional return by former Sheriff,		21 50
Auctioneers,		1 76
Deeds for Real Estate,		4 85
Total amount,	\$	4,794 86
COUNTY TAXES.		
Poor, 10 cents per \$100 value real estate,		
and 30 cents per poll,	\$	1,313 97
County Purposes, 10 do., and 30 do.,		1,313 97
Schools, 9 do., and 18 do.,		785 86
Public Buildings, 9 do., and 27 do.,		1,182 57
Total amount,	\$	4,596 37

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1859.

No. 57.—ORANGE COUNTY.

RICHARD M. JONES, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	355,570
Valuation Land,	\$1,623,503
Town Property,	\$252,294

STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$ 3,339 67
Town Property,	509 17
Polls, \$3,102.40; Interest, \$1,702.66,	4,805 06
Dividend and Profit,	2
Salaries and Fees,	463 06
Mortgages and Deeds,	15 04
Studs and Jacks,	118
Capital in Trade,	5 83
Marriage License,	85 36
Pistols and Knives,	15
Dirks and Canes,	1 25
Gold Watch's, \$182.50; Silver, do., \$80.10,	262 60
Pianos, \$91.50; Plate and Jewelry, \$36.19,	127 69
Riding Vehicles,	358 52
Gold-headed Canes, \$3; Silver, do., 25c.,	3 25
Merchants' Capital,	1,256 57
Pedlars, \$100; Retailers, \$120,	220
Taverns, \$23.27; Circus, \$180,	203 27
Liquor Dealers,	450 43
Express Companies,	10
Horse and Mule Drivers,	25 25
Liv. Stables, \$125; Pat. Medicines, \$95.13,	220 13
Dentists \$10; Daguerreotypists \$30,	40
Deeds for Real Estate,	5 33
Exhibitions for Reward,	30
Distress,	22 44
Priv. Voters \$1.50; Col. Descent \$350.22,	351 72

Total amount,

\$ 12,946 65

COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 10 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 20 cents per poll,	\$ 2,646 59
County Purposes, 15 do., and 45 do.,	4,547 99
Schools, 4 do., and 20 do.,	1,511 52
Insane Asylum, 4 do., and 10 do.,	1,130 92

Total amount,

\$ 9,837 02

Year ending September 30th, 1859.

1859.

No. 58.—PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

WILLIAM E. MANN, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	113,413
Valuation Land,	\$1,097,569
Town Property,	\$244,465

STATE TAXES.

Land, \$2,195.13; Town Property, \$488.93,	\$	2,684	06
Polls, \$1,657.60; Interest, \$576.49,		2,234	09
Dividend and Profit,		10	20
Salaries and Fees,		261	75
Mortgages and Deeds,		74	79
Studs and Jacks,		69	50
Capital in Negro Trade,		25	
Marriage License,		84	73
Gates \$15; Pistols & Knives \$50,		65	
Dirks and Canes,		5	
Gold Watches \$168.75; Silver do., \$24.90,		193	65
Pianos, \$57; Plate and Jewelry, \$28,		85	
Playing Cards,		21	10
Riding Vehicles,		165	70
Gold-headed Canes, \$2; Silver, do. \$1,		3	
Merchants' Capital,		959	63
Retailers \$390; Circus \$105,		495	
Exhibitions for Reward		60	
Bowling Alleys,		65	
Horse and Mule Drovers,		24	50
Livery Stables,		75	
Foreign Made Riding Vehicles,		30	56
Auctioneers \$45.80; Pat. Medic's \$34.90,		80	70
Buying and Selling Slaves,		45	50
Deeds for Real Estate,		15	04
Priv. Voters \$20; Col. Descent \$129.30,		149	30

Total amount,	\$	7,963	80
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COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 10 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 24 cents per poll,	\$	1,841	72
County Purposes, 22 do., and 40 do.,		3,785	50
Schools, 12 do., and 30 do.,		2,235	03
Jury, 6 do., and 16 do.,		1,138	31

Total amount,	\$	9,000	56
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Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1859.

No. 59.—PERQUIMANS COUNTY.

JOSIAH R. WHITE, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	135,900
Valuation Land,	\$1,061,310
Town Property,	\$64,100

STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$ 2,055 27
Town Property,	128 20
Polls,	1,738 40
Interest,	690 37
Salaries and Fees,	157 50
Mortgages and Deeds,	23
Studs and Jacks,	40
Capital in Negro Trade,	1
Marriage License,	36
Gates,	15
Pistols and Knives,	31 25
Gold Watches,	93 75
Silver Watches,	24
Pianos,	33
Plate and Jewelry,	9 85
Riding Vehicles,	195 60
Silver-headed Canes,	50
Merchants's Capital,	435 35
Retailers,	60
Circus,	115
Horse and Mule Drivers,	11 97
Patent Medicines,	12 52
Exhibitions for Reward,	10
Liquor Dealers,	61 47

Total amount,	\$ 5,979 00
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COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents per \$100 value real estate, and 24 cents per poll,	\$ 1,500
County Purposes, 21 $\frac{1}{8}$ do., and 64 do.,	3,861 93
Schools, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ do., and 12 do.,	750

Total amount,	\$ 6,111 93
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Year ending September 30th, 1859.

1859.

No. 60.—PERSON COUNTY.

WILLIAM H. SMITH, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	242,828
Valuation Land,	\$983,451
Town Property,	\$18,212

STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$ 1,968 30
Town Property,	36 39
Polls \$2,680.80; Interest \$938.32,	3,619 12
Dividend and Profit,	26
Salaries and Fees,	91 75
Mortgages and Deeds,	39 85
Studs and Jacks,	69
Capital in Negro Trade,	60
Capital in other Trade,	4 98
Marriage License,	45 02
Pistols & Knives \$5; Gold Watch's \$63.75,	68 75
Silver Watches,	27 30
Pianos \$24; Plate & Jewelry \$17.60,	41 60
Playing Cards,	1 75
Gold-headed Canes,	1 50
Silver-headed Canes,	50
Riding Vehicles,	296 50
Merchants' Capital,	475 04
Pedlars \$40; Retailers \$120; Taverns \$4,	164
Circus,	105
Horse and Mule Drivers,	4 90
Patent Medicines,	16 23
Exhibitions for Reward,	20
Liquor Pedlars,	40
Deeds for Real Estate,	4 38
Arrears for Insolvents,	50
Collateral Descent,	153 26

Total amount, \$ 7,381 63

COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 9 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 35 cents per poll,	\$ 2,073 70
County purposes 7 do., and 36 do.,	1,908 08
Schools, 4 do., and 14 do.,	862 47

Total amount, \$ 4,844 25

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1859.

No. 61.—PITT COUNTY.

JOSIAH HODGES, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	372,553
Valuation Land,	\$1,316,197
Town Property,	\$49,895

STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$ 2,684 64
Town Property,	100 39
Polls,	3,708
Interest,	1,022 80
Dividend and Profit,	273 36
Salaries and Fees,	188
Mortgages and Deeds,	19
Studs and Jacks,	44
Capital in Negro Trade,	50
Marriage License,	119
Ferries,	1 75
Pistols and Knives,	38 75
Gold Watches \$172.50; Silver do. \$41.10,	213 60
Pianos \$45; Plate and Jewelry \$15.93,	60 93
Playing Cards,	5 95
Riding Vehicles,	363 53
Gold-h'd Canes, \$1; Silver, do., \$1.75,	2 75
Merchants' Capital,	945 47
Pedlars \$40; Retailers \$180,	220
Circus \$125; Billiard Tables \$150,	275
Horse and Mule Drivers,	88 50
Livery Stables \$25; Auctioneers \$11.15,	36 15
Patent Medicines,	10
Daguerreotypists,	10
Deeds for Real Estate,	4 50
Privileged Voters,	2 40
Collateral Descents,	25 35

Total amount, \$ 10,513 82

COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 6 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 25 cents per poll,	\$ 1,977 22
County Purposes, 15 do., and 50 do.,	4,364 18
Schools, 6 do., and 20 do.,	1,745 67

Total amount, \$ 8,087 07

Year ending September 30th, 1859.

1859.

No. 62.—POLK COUNTY.

J. L. WARD, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	204,420
Valuation Land,	\$377,615
Town Property,	\$11,479

STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$	755	23
Town Property,		22	95
Polls,		365	60
Interest,		48	22
Mortgages and Deeds,			97
Studs and Jacks,		12	
Marriage License,		26	61
Gates and Bridges,		30	
Pistols and Knives,		2	50
Dirks and Canes,		1	25
Gold Watches,		7	50
Silver Watches,		6	
Pianos,		3	
Plate and Jewelry,			50
Riding Vehicles,		29	35
Merchants' Capital,		27	52
Pedlars,		40	
Retailers,		30	
Deeds for Real Estate,		1	45
Distress,		7	45

Total amount,	\$	1,418	10
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COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 10 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 30 cents per poll,	\$	501	80
County Purposes, 30 do., and 90 do.,		1,625	37

Total amount,	\$	2,127	17
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Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1859.

No. 63.—RANDOLPH COUNTY.

JOSEPH W. STEED, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	460,942
Valuation Land,	\$1,488,386
Town Property,	\$44,650

STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$ 2,978 63
Town Property,	89 30
Polls,	2,059 20
Interest,	781 59
Dividend and Profit,	44 72
Salaries and Fees,	92
Mortgages and Deeds,	46
Studs and Jacks,	114
Capital in Negro Trade,	5
Capital in other Trade,	17 63
Marriage License,	87 95
Pistols and Knives,	22 50
Dirks and Canes,	2 50
Gold Watches,	61 25
Silver Watches,	54 90
Pianos,	18
Riding Vehicles,	281 55
Gold-headed Canes,	1 50
Silver-headed Canes,	25
Merchants' Capital,	479 26
Circus,	125
Patent Medicines,	36 75
Distress,	6 07
Delinquents for 1857,	12 46

Total amount,	\$ 7,418 01
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COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 2 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 10 cents per poll,	\$ 476 09
County Purposes, 15 do., and 35 do.,	3,056 42
Schools, 8 do., and 22 do.,	1,767 18
Insane Asylum, 3 do., and 8 do.,	456 71

Total amount,	\$ 5,756 40
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Year ending September 30th, 1859.

1859.

No. 64.—RICHMOND COUNTY.

JAMES T. BOSTICK, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	469,697
Valuation Land,	\$1,080,630
Town Property,	\$9,120

STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$	2,161	25
Town Property,		18	24
Polls \$2,506.60; Interest \$639.08,		3,145	68
Dividend and Profit,		791	28
Salaries and Fees,		126	50
Mortgages and Deeds,		17	
Studs and Jacks,		40	
Capital in Negro Trade,		25	
Capital in other Trade,		6	16
Marriage License,		36	86
Gates and Ferries,		57	42
Pistols and Knives,		22	50
Dirks and Canes,		3	75
Gold Watches \$105; Silver do., \$35.40,		140	40
Pianos \$30; Plate and Jewelry \$20.54,		50	54
Playing Cards,			35
Riding Vehicles,		344	24
Silver-headed Canes,			75
Merchants' Capital,		490	42
Retailers \$60; Horse & M. Drivers \$1.40,		61	40
Auctioneers \$1.87; Pat. Medicines \$7.25,		9	12
Liquor Pedlars \$80; Daguer'typists \$20,		100	
Deeds for Real Estate,		2	91
Laurel Hill Fair Tax,		53	
Privileged Voters,			40
Exhibitions for Reward,		20	

Total amount,

\$ 7,725 17

COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 5 cents per \$100 value real estate,			
and 8 cents per poll,	\$	787	57
County Purposes, 8 do., and 25 do.,		1,641	84
Schools, 5 do., and 15 do.,		1,001	84
Public Buildings, 4 do., and 7 do.,		650	26
Railroad, 18 do., and 40 do.,		3,186	99

Total amount,

\$ 7,268 50

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1859.

No. 65.—ROBESON COUNTY.

REUBEN KING, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	631,920
Valuation Land,	\$1,161,929
Town Property,	\$22,800

STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$ 2,320	75
Town Property,		45 60
Polls,	2,749	60
Interest,	249	37
Dividend and Profit,		48 48
Salaries and Fees,	161	70
Mortgages and Deeds,	21	
Studs and Jacks,	47	
Capital in Negro Trade,	3	50
Marriage License,	87	05
Gates,	15	
Pistols and Knives,	32	50
Dirks and Canes,	2	50
Gold Watches \$62.50; Silver do. \$35.70,	98	20
Harps \$2.50; Pianos \$22.50,	25	
Plate and Jewelry,	4	
Playing Cards,		70
Riding Vehicles,	343	50
Gold-headed Canes,		50
Silver-headed Canes,	2	
Merchants' Capital,	418	50
Horse and Mule Drovers,	5	65
Express Companies,	10	
Patent Medicines,	6	46
Daguerreotypists,	10	
Collateral Descent,	162	35

Total amount,	\$ 6,871	05
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COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 10 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 30 cents per poll,	\$ 2,182	99
County Purposes, 7 do., and 21 do.,	1,528	09
Schools, 7 do., and 21 do.,	1,528	09
Jury, 3 do., and 9 do.,	654	89

Total amount,	\$ 5,894	06
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Year ending September 30th, 1859.

1859.

No. 66.—ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

JAMES ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Acres Land, 327,572

Valuation Land, \$1,421,500

Town Property, \$57,800

STATE TAXES.

Land \$2,844; Town Property \$115.60, \$ 2,959 60

Polls \$3,210.40; Interest \$1,693.16, 4,903 56

Dividend and Profit, 10

Salaries and Fees, 202 69

Mortgages and Deeds, 65 96

Studs and Jacks, 50

Capital in Negro Trade, 262

Capital in other Trade, 323 86

Marriage License, 199 82

Gates and Bridges, 120

Pistols and Knives, 38 75

Dirks and Canes, 2 50

Gold Watches \$156.25; Silver do., \$45.90, 202 15

Pianos \$52.50; Plate and Jewelry \$31.21, 83 71

Playing Cards, 2 80

Riding Vehicles, 448 25

Gold-headed Canes, 50

Merchants' Capital, 913 46

Pedlars \$40; Retailers \$210; Circus \$75, 325

Deeds for Real Estate, 4 36

Bowling Alleys, 50

Horse and Mule Drivers, 22 50

Buying and Selling Slaves, 10

Exhibitions for Reward, 10

Patent Medicines, 5 37

Collateral Descent, 45 59

Total amount, \$ 11,262 44

COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 8½ cents per \$100 value real estate,
and 25 cents per poll, \$ 2,241 24

County Purposes, 9 do., and 27 do., 2,420 55

Schools, 6 do., and 18 do., 1,613 70

Insane Asylum, ¾ do., 94 76

Total amount, \$ 6,370 25

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1859.

No. 67.—ROWAN COUNTY.	
WM. A. WALTON, Sheriff.	
Acres Land,	307,875
Valuation Land,	\$1,654,056
Town Property,	\$442,330
STATE TAXES.	
Land,	\$ 3,340 53
Town Property,	896 31
Polls,	2,725 50
Interest,	2,224 72
Dividend and Profit,	728 54
Salaries and Fees,	364 50
Mortgages and Deeds,	45 80
Studs and Jacks,	90
Capital in Trade,	1
Marriage License,	219 88
Ferries \$7; Pistols and Knives \$33.75,	40 75
Dirks and Canes,	2 50
Gold Watches,	248 75
Silver Watches,	61 80
Pianos,	52 50
Plate and Jewelry,	33 34
Playing Cards,	14 70
Riding Vehicles,	402 57
Gold-headed Canes \$2.50; Silver do. \$2,	4 50
Merchants' Capital,	2,000 38
Retailers \$480; Circus \$165,	645
Horse and Mule Drivers,	80
Exhibitions for Reward,	30
Billiard Tables \$125; Livery Stables \$50,	175
Brokers \$300; Bowling Alleys \$50,	350
Deeds for Real Estate,	5 34
Collateral Descent,	304 88
Total amount,	\$ 15,009 59
COUNTY TAXES.	
Poor, 2 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 10 cents per poll,	\$ 679
County Purposes, 15 do., and 50 do.,	4,228 35
Schools, 6 do., and 15 do.,	1,318 50
Total amount,	\$ 6,225 85

Year ending September 30th, 1859.

1859.

No. 68.—RUTHERFORD COUNTY.

A. B. LONG, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	316,822
Valuation Land,	\$994,740
Town Property,	\$79,130

STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$ 2,019	32
Town Property,	157	76
Polls,	1,603	20
Interest,	416	44
Salaries and Fees,	43	
Mortgages and Deeds,	27	76
Studs and Jacks,	122	
Marriage License,	121	92
Gates and Bridges,	45	
Pistols and Knives,	11	25
Gold Watches,	78	75
Silver Watches,	26	30
Harps,	2	50
Pianos,	17	65
Plate and Jewelry,	1	75
Riding Vehicles,	174	24
Silver-headed Canes,		25
Merchants' Capital,	308	57
Pedlars,	40	
Retailers,	210	
Auctioneers,	4	95
Natural Curiosities,	20	
Daguerreotypists,	10	
Delinquents for 1857,	5	
Deeds for Real Estate,	2	42

Total amount,	\$ 5,480	03
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COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 10 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 17 cents per poll,	\$ 1,422	58
County Purposes, 10 do., and 16 do.,	1,401	95
Schools, 7 do., and 15 do.,	1,058	55
Public Buildings, 1 do., and 5 do.,	210	33
Insane Asylum, 1 do., and 2 do.,	148	44

Total amount,	\$ 4,241	85
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Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1859.

No. 69.—SAMPSON COUNTY.

GEORGE W. CRUMPLER, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	490,584
Valuation Land,	\$1,166,792
Town Property,	\$67,150

STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$ 2,333 58
Town Property,	134 30
Polls,	3,176 40
Interest,	828 48
Dividend and Profit,	40 92
Salaries and Fees,	170 64
Mortgages and Deeds,	8
Studs and Jacks,	42
Capital in Negro Trade,	45
Marriage License,	129
Pistols and Knives,	36 25
Dirks and Canes,	3 75
Gold Watches \$110; Silver do. \$41.70,	151 70
Pianos \$42; Plate and Jewelry, \$11.12,	53 12
Playing Cards,	2 45
Riding Vehicles,	357 95
Gold-headed Canes \$1.50; Silver do. \$1.75,	3 25
Merchants' Capital,	678 59
Pedlars \$120; Retailers \$150,	270
Circus,	105
Horse and Mule Drivers,	50
Exhibitions for Reward,	20
Auctioneers \$18.15; Dag'typists \$20,	38 15
Lightning Rod Men,	40
Arrears for Insolvents,	3 80
Distress \$26.89; Priv. Voters \$8.40,	35 29
Liquor D'lers \$50.55; Col. Descent \$25.32,	75 87

Total amount,

\$ 8,833 49

COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents per \$100 value real estate, and 10 cents per poll,	\$ 814 01
County Purposes, $8\frac{1}{2}$ do., and 25 do.,	2,035 03
Schools, $8\frac{1}{2}$ do., and 25 do.,	2,025 78
Deaf and Dumb Asylum,	300

Total amount,

\$ 5,174 82

Year ending September 30th, 1859.

1859.

No. 70.—STANLY COUNTY.

JOSEPH MARSHALL, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	238,187
Valuation Land,	\$576,279
Town Property,	\$13,650

STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$ 1,136 59
Town Property,	27 30
Polls,	996 36
Interest,	221 82
Salaries and Fees,	52 98
Mortgages and Deeds,	38
Studs and Jacks,	36
Capital in Negro Trade,	50
Marriage License,	66 15
Gates and Ferries,	29
Pistols and Knives,	8 75
Gold Watches,	23 05
Silver Watches,	24 30
Pianos,	4 50
Riding Vehicles,	123 93
Merchants' Capital,	51 60
Horse and Mule Drivers,	1 88
Daguerreotypists,	10
Exhibitions for Reward,	10
Deeds for Real Estate,	1 50
Subjects Unlisted,	53 63
Arrears for Insolvents,	50

Total amount,	\$ 2,967 84
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COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 12 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 37 cents per poll,	\$ 1,188 27
County Purposes, 28 do., and 73 do.,	2,591 91
Schools, 8 do., and 20 do.,	729 60

Total amount,	\$ 4,509 78
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Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1859.

No. 71.—STOKES COUNTY.

JOHN MARTIN, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	265,604
Valuation Land,	\$731,812
Town Property,	\$26,274

STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$ 1,463 62
Town Property,	52 54
Polls,	1,517 60
Interest,	348 16
Salaries and Fees,	43
Mortgages and Deeds,	33
Studs and Jacks,	42
Capital in Trade,	94 55
Marriage License,	153
Pistols and Knives,	25
Dirks and Canes,	2 50
Gold Watches,	43 75
Silver Watches,	20 10
Pianos,	16 50
Plate and Jewelry,	2 30
Playing Cards,	7
Riding Vehicles,	121 72
Silver-headed Canes,	25
Merchants' Capital,	187 67
Pedlars,	40
Retailers,	120
Bowling Alleys,	100
Deeds for Real Estate,	4

Total amount,	\$ 4,438 27
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COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 7 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 20 cents per poll,	\$ 937 10
County Purposes, 35 do., and 75 do.,	4,186 79
Schools, 8 do., and 15 do.,	914 23

Total amount,	\$ 6,038 13
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Year ending September 30th, 1859.

1859.

No. 72.—SURRY COUNTY.

WILLIAM HAYMORE, Sheriff.

Acres Land, 313,580

Valuation Land, \$662,320

Town Property, \$23,951

STATE TAXES.

Land, \$ 1,319 77

Town Property, 48 01

Polls, 1,092 60

Interest, 273 40

Dividend and Profit, 64

Salaries and Fees, 36

Mortgages and Deeds, 679

Studs and Jacks, 36

Capital in Trade, 240

Marriage License, 73 72

Pistols and Knives, 15

Dirks and Canes, 250

Gold Watches, 15

Silver Watches, 1890

Pianos, 1050

Plate and Jewelry, 225

Playing Cards, 35

Riding Vehicles, 56 67

Merchants' Capital, 423 68

Retailers, 120

Circus, 75

Patent Medicines, 16 51

Daguerreotypists, 10

Deeds for Real Estate, 340

Privileged Voters, 80

Subjects Unlisted, 14 06

Arrears for Insolvents, 1

Total amount, \$ 3,738 31

COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 10 cents per \$100 value real estate, \$ 1,106 78

and 30 cents per poll, 2,356 77

County purposes, 20 do., and 70 do., 1,054 59

Schools, 5 do., and 50 do.,

Total amount, \$ 4,518 14

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1859.

No. 73.—TYRREL COUNTY.

TULLY DAVENPORT, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	129,132
Valuation Land,	\$378,492
Town Property,	\$6,925

STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$	756 98
Town Property,		13 85
Polls,		892 80
Interest,		103
Salaries and Fees,		30
Mortgages and Deeds,		9 88
Studs and Jacks,		18
Marriage License,		58 59
Pistols and Knives,		25
Dirks and Canes,		3 75
Gold Watches,		43 75
Silver Watches,		13 50
Pianos,		1 50
Plate and Jewelry,		5 50
Riding Vehicles,		59 15
Silver-headed Canes,		50
Merchants' Capital,		107 52
Pedlars,		40
Retailers,		60
Deeds for Real Estate,		11 64
Privileged Voters,		4

Total amount,	\$	2,258 91
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COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 15 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 20 cents per poll,	\$	800 92
County Purposes, 32 do., and 80 do.,		2,124 53
Schools, 18 do., and 20 do.,		531 13

Total amount,	\$	3,456 58
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Year ending September 30th, 1859.

1859.

No. 74.—UNION COUNTY.

C. AUSTIN, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	356,316
Valuation Land,	\$994,127
Town Property,	\$48,413

STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$ 1,982 99
Town Property,	95 56
Polls,	1,486 40
Interest,	630 49
Dividend and Profit,	16
Salaries and Fees,	69
Mortgages and Deeds,	64
Studs and Jacks,	135
Marriage License,	57 95
Pistols and Knives,	5
Gold Watches,	51 25
Silver Watches,	42 90
Pianos,	4 50
Plate and Jewelry,	50
Riding Vehicles,	241 57
Merchants' Capital,	396 58
Retailers,	90
Patent Medicines,	4 20
Deeds for Real Estate,	8

Total amount,	\$ 5,381 89
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COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 6 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 20 cents per poll,	\$ 1,023 25
County Purposes, 15 do., and 55 do.,	2,659 44
Schools, 8 do., and 10 do.,	1,026 67
Railroad, 50 do., and \$1 do.,	7,176 47

Total amount,	\$ 11,885 83
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Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1859.

No. 75.—WAKE COUNTY.

WM. H. HIGH,, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	578,141
Valuation Land,	\$2,354,847
Town Property,	\$810,648

STATE TAXES.

Land \$4,796.34; Town Prop'ty, \$1,621.29,	\$ 6,327 63
Polls \$5,451.60; Interest \$5,003.56,	10,455 16
Dividend and Profit,	401 60
Salaries and Fees,	958 86
Mortgages &c., \$108; Studs & Jacks \$98,	206
Capital in Negro Trade,	12 50
Capital in other Trade,	43 84
Marriage License,	313
Pistols and Knives,	125
Dirks, &c., \$10; Gold Watches \$503.25,	513 25
Silver Watches \$84.60; Pianos \$163.50,	248 10
Plate and Jewelry,	167 91
Play. Cards \$47.60; Rid. Vehicl's \$644.60,	692 20
Gold-headed Canes \$9; Silver do., \$4.50,	13 50
Merchants' Capital,	2,671 85
Retailers \$510; Circus \$150,	660
Lecturers for Reward,	10
Exhibitions for Reward,	40
Billiard Tables,	125
Insurance Co's \$300; Express Co's \$10,	310
Brokers \$300; Auctioneers \$80.45,	380 45
Pat. Medic's \$50; Light'ng-Rod Men \$40,	90
Deeds for Real Estate,	25 50
Subjects Unlisted,	461 80
Liquor Dealers,	793 60

Total amount,	\$ 26,046 75
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COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 8 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 20 cents per poll,	\$ 3,904 44
County Purposes, 10 do., and 35 do.,	5,569 25
Schools, 5 do., and 13 do.,	2,457 94
Deaf and Dumb Asylum, 1 do., and 2 do.,	453 62
Insane Asylum, 2 do., and 3 do.,	838 37

Total amount,	\$ 13,223 62
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Year ending September 30th, 1859.

1859.

No. 76.—WARREN COUNTY.

NATHANIEL R. JONES, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	309,921
Valuation Land,	\$1,540,013
Town Property,	\$160,923

STATE TAXES.

Land \$3,080.02; Town Property \$321.84,	\$	3,401	86
Polls, \$4,504; Interest, \$2,147.68,		6,651	68
Dividend and Profit,		8	
Salaries and Fees,		305	64
Mortgages and Deeds,		18	91
Studs and Jacks,		70	
Capital in Trade,		1	50
Marriage License,		58	20
Gates and Ferries,		80	
Pistols and Knives,		60	
Dirks and Canes,		13	75
Gold Watch's, \$248.75; Silver, do., \$40.20,		288	95
Harps \$2.50; Pianos \$115.50,		118	
Plate and Jewelry,		65	75
Play. Cards \$102.90; Rid. V'cles \$442.47,		545	37
Gold-h'd Canes, \$6.50; Silver, do., 75c.,		7	25
Merchants' Capital,		1,218	58
Retailers \$270; Circus \$195,		465	
Bowling Alleys \$175; Bil. Tables \$500,		675	
Express Companies,		10	
Horse and Mule Drivers,		109	65
Pat. Med'nes, \$81.23; Light. R'd Men \$40,		121	23
Priv. Voters \$5.60; Ex's for Reward \$30,		35	60
Lecturers for Reward,		10	
Additional Return by former Sheriff,		26	37
Collateral Descent,		356	96

Total amount,

\$ 14,723 25

COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 6 cents per \$100 value real estate,			
and 18 cents per poll,	\$	2,005	92
County Purposes, 10 do., and 22 do.,		2,895	03
Schools, 7 do., and 31 do.,		2,884	93
Jury, 5 do., and 2 do.,		943	33
Insane Asylum, $\frac{3}{4}$ do., and $\frac{3}{4}$ do.,		166	70

Total amount,

\$ 8,895 91

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1859.

No. 77.—WASHINGTON COUNTY.

GOODMAN DARDEN, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	116,722
Valuation Land,	\$473,187
Town Property,	\$115,351

STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$ 946 37
Town Property,	230 70
Polls,	1,310 40
Interest,	521 65
Dividend and Profit,	44
Salaries and Fees,	164
Studs and Jacks,	49
Marriage License,	23
Pistols and Knives,	31
Dirks and Canes,	250
Gold Watches,	100
Silver Watches,	17 70
Pianos,	40 50
Plate and Jewelry,	29 41
Playing Cards,	3 85
Riding Vehicles,	109 78
Merchants' Capital,	538 94
Retailers,	120
Express Companies,	10
Livery Stables,	25
Auctioneers,	52 33
Patent Medicines,	12 84
Exhibitions for Reward,	10
Privileged Voters,	18 40

Total amount,	\$ 4,411 37
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COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 25 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 75 cents per poll,	\$ 2,700 23
County Purposes, 20 do., and 60 do.,	2,159 87
Schools, 10 do., and 30 do.,	1,079 93
Patrol, 10 do.,	163 80
Insane Asylum, 5 do., and 10 do.,	458 26
Jury, 10 do., and 25 do.,	998 03

Total amount,	\$ 7,560 12
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Year ending September 30th, 1859.

1859.

No. 78.—WATAUGA COUNTY.

SIDNEY DEAL, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	272,523
Valuation Land,	\$382,391
Town Property,	\$7,382

STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$	763	62
Town Property,		14	41
Polis,		440	80
Interest,		56	73
Mortgages and Deeds,		10	91
Studs and Jacks,		30	
Marriage License,		40	74
Pistols and Knives,		7	50
Gold Watches,		3	75
Silver Watches,		5	10
Pianos,		1	50
Plate and Jewelry,			15
Playing Cards,			35
Riding Vehicles,		7	30
Merchants' Capital,		25	99
Deeds for Real Estate,		1	94
Distress,		50	

Total amount,	\$	1,460	79
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COUNTY TAXES.

County Purposes, 28 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 85 cents per poll,	\$	1,551	29
Schools, 8 do., and 24 do.,		441	17

Total amount,	\$	1,992	46
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Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1859.

No. 79.—WAYNE COUNTY.

WM. A. THOMPSON, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	327,864
Valuation Land,	\$1,582,176
Town Property,	\$285,818

STATE TAXES.

Land, \$3,164.35; Town Property, \$571.64,	\$	3,735	99
Polls, \$2,795.20; Interest, \$1,593.52,		4,388	72
Dividend and Profit,		70	68
Salaries and Fees,		355	78
Mortgages and Deeds,		39	67
Studs and Jacks,		55	
Capital in Trade,		2	
Marriage License,		93	72
Pistols and Knives,		51	25
Dirks and Canes,		7	50
Gold Watches \$157.50; Silver do., \$38.10,		195	60
Pianos, \$54; Plate and Jewelry, \$17.22,		71	22
Playing Cards,		19	95
Riding Vehicles,		244	35
Gold-headed Canes \$2; Silver, do. \$1.75,		3	75
Merchants' Capital,		1,193	22
Pedlars \$40; Retailers \$540; Circus \$105,		685	
Billiard Tables,		125	
Express Companies,		10	
Horse and Mule Drivers,		3	20
Foreign Made Riding Vehicles,		51	24
Auctioneers \$24.83; Pat. Medic's \$50.74,		75	57
Daguerreotypists,		10	
Exhibitions for Reward		30	
Deeds for Real Estate,		7	76
Distress,		102	85
Collateral Descent,		92	48

Total amount,	\$	11,721	50
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COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 5 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 15 cents per poll,	\$	1,458	10
County Purposes, 10 do., and 20 do.,		2,566	80
Schools, 5 do., and 15 do.,		1,449	52

Total amount,	\$	5,474	42
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Year ending September 30th, 1859.

1859.

No. 80.—WILKES COUNTY.

ESLEY STALEY, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	319,831
Valuation Land,	\$783,757
Town Property,	\$16,190

STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$ 1,577 76
Town Property,	33 82
Polls,	1,234 70
Interest,	418 14
Dividend and Profit,	15 60
Salaries and Fees,	42 81
Mortgages and Deeds,	23
Stnds and Jacks,	84
Capital in Trade,	17
Marriage License,	47
Gates,	30
Pistols and Knives,	16 25
Gold Watches,	20
Silver Watches,	16 80
Pianos,	15
Plate and Jewelry,	2 60
Playing Cards,	2 10
Riding Vehicles,	52 75
Silver-headed Canes,	50
Merchants' Capital,	201 70
Retailers,	60
Exhibitions for Reward,	10
Privileged Voters,	6 40
Arrears for Insolvents,	6 80
Liquor Dealers,	42 82

Total amount,	\$ 3,977 55
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COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 4 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 12 cents per poll,	\$ 513 37
County Purposes, 12 do., and 36 do.,	1,543 13
Schools, 10 do., and 30 do.,	1,285 94

Total amount,	\$ 3,342 44
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Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1859.

No. 81.—WILSON COUNTY.

JOHN T. BARNES, Sheriff.

Acres Land, 205,230

Valuation Land, \$815,769

Town Property, \$91,043

STATE TAXES.

Land, \$ 1,631 53

Town Property, 182 08

Polls, 1,811 20

Interest, 1,093 67

Dividend and Profit, 104 68

Salaries and Fees, 86 50

Mortgages and Deeds, 34 34

Studs and Jacks, 30

Capital in Trade, 05

Marriage License, 97 20

Pistols and Knives, 32 50

Dirks and Canes, 3 75

Gold Watches \$96.25; Silver do. \$26.40, 122 65

Pianos \$49.50; Plate and Jewelry \$1.60, 51 10

Riding Vehicles, 212 40

Gold-h'd Canes, \$1.50; Silver, do., 75c., 2 25

Merchants' Capital, 1,232 10

Pedlars \$40; Retailers \$390, 430

Taverns \$9; Circus \$130, 139

Bowling Alleys, 10

Billiard Tables, 125

Express Companies, 10

Livery Stables, 25

Auctioneers, 21 08

Patent Medicines, 5

Daguerreotypists, 20

Deeds for Real Estate, 9 22

Total amount, \$ 7,522 30

COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 13 cents per \$100 value real estate,
and 38 cents per poll, \$ 2,039 17

County Purposes, 38 do., and \$1.47 do., 6,773 96

Schools, 4 do., and 15 do., 702 32

Total amount, \$ 9,515 45

Year ending September 30th, 1859.

1859.

No. 82.—YADKIN COUNTY.

W. W. LONG, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	208,120
Valuation Land,	\$721,986
Town Property,	\$27,886

STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$ 1,431
Town Property,	55 73
Polls,	1,159 20
Interest,	509 06
Salaries and Fees,	42
Mortgages and Deeds,	39
Studs and Jacks,	80
Capital in Trade,	15
Marriage License,	70
Gates and Ferries,	70 50
Pistols and Knives,	10
Dirks and Canes,	1 25
Gold Watches,	32 50
Silver Watches,	23 10
Pianos,	21
Plate and Jewelry,	7 97
Riding Vehicles,	132 47
Silver-headed Canes,	25
Merchants' Capital,	194 85
Retailers,	120
Patent Medicines,	5 49
Exhibitions for Reward,	10

Total amount,	\$ 4,015 52
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COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 7 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 20 cents per poll,	\$ 839 10
County Purposes, 15 do., and 40 do.,	1,753 18
Schools, 10 do., and 30 do.,	1,221 15
Jury, 10 do., and 30 do.,	1,221 15

Total amount,	\$ 5,034 58
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Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1859.

No. 83.—YANCEY COUNTY.

SOLOMON M. RAY, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	228,775
Valuation Land,	\$383,608
Town Property,	\$9,850

STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$	766	56
Town Property,		19	70
Polls,		536	80
Interest,		8	17
Mortgages and Deeds,		6	
Studs and Jacks,		36	
Marriage License,		26	60
Pistols and Knives,		11	25
Gold Watches,		7	50
Silver Watches,		4	50
Playing Cards,		6	30
Riding Vehicles,		3	25
Merchants' Capital,		40	23
Retailers,		60	
Daguerreotypists,		10	
Buying and Selling Slaves,		30	06
Deeds for Real Estate,		1	
Liquor Dealers,		15	40

Total amount,	\$	1,589	32
---------------	----	-------	----

COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, $4\frac{1}{2}$ cents per \$100 value real estate, and 13 cents per poll,	\$	265	98
County Purposes, $13\frac{1}{2}$ do., and 40 do.,		815	32
Schools, $6\frac{2}{3}$ do., and 20 do.,		407	66
Public Buildings, $16\frac{2}{3}$ do., and 50 do.,		1,019	16
Insane Asylum, $2\frac{1}{2}$ do., and 7 do.,		142	68

Total amount,	\$	2,650	80
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Aggregate amount of State taxes,	\$ 633,432.97
Aggregate amount of County taxes,	514,423.13

Year ending September 30th, 1859.

STATEMENT,

*Showing the Number Acres of Land—Valuation Land—
Valuation Town Property—and the Aggregate Valuation
Real Estate of every County in the State:*

COUNTIES.	No. Acres Land.	Valuation Land.	Valuation Town Prop.	Aggregate Val Real Estate.
Alamance,	226,341	\$ 1,210,614	63,621	1,274,235
Alleghany,				
Alexander,	150,724	391,498	30 19,111	50 410,609
Anson,	326,321	1,515,591	50 76,343	50 1,591,934
Ashe,	259,522	941,848	26,090	967,938
Beaufort,	455,814	955,206	526,560	1,481,766
Bertie,	348,840	1,675,017	77,145	1,752,162
Bladen,	534,612	927,686	25 21,930	25 949,616
Brunswick,	656,709	757,809	102,920	860,729
Buncombe,	356,424	1,134,753	192,327	1,327,080
Burke,	253,762	727,456	89,000	816,456
Cabarrus,	220,384	1,622,207	153,447	1,775,654
Caldwell,	202,420	655,602	16 34,865	16 690,467
Camden,	99,918	544,956	4,450	549,406
Carteret,	157,945	322,803	105,822	428,625
Caswell,	238,154	1,554,540	142,326	1,696,866
Catawba,	252,108	1,123,797	34,393	1,158,190
Chatham,	496,753	1,791,653	73,825	1,865,478
Cherokee,	441,483	503,923	44,850	548,773
Chowan,	94,425	738,137	141,010	879,147
Cleaveland,	276,590	924,530	87,608	1,012,138
Columbus,	403,428	656,901	19,314	676,215
Craven,	515,428	792,383	607,066	1,399,449
Cumberland,	496,293	1,167,323	689,708	1,857,031
Currituck,	137,171	553,294		553,294
Davidson,	365,019	1,626,283	58,973	1,685,256
Davie,	163,102	909,871	56,800	966,671
Duplin,	451,753	1,038,164	68,706	1,106,870
Edgecombe,	336,730	2,475,261	208,429	2,683,690
Forsyth,	222,473	943,275	300,685	1,243,960
Franklin,	296,717	1,061,489	163,482	1,224,971
Gaston,	219,277	943,997	24,900	968,897
Gates,	167,887	688,461	21,750	710,211
Granville,	444,084	1,923,194	139,238	2,062,432
Greene,	154,248	687,472	17,574	705,046
Guilford,	398,334	1,837,958	274,474	2,112,432
Halifax,	411,666	2,111,011	130,755	2,241,766

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

STATEMENT.—[CONTINUED.]

COUNTIES.	No. Acres Land.	Valuation Land.	Valuation Town Prop.	Aggregate Val Real Estate.
Harnett,	314,192	\$ 451,867	\$ 2,156	\$ 454,023
Haywood,	175,719	373,040	12,960	386,000
Henderson,	234,943	1,029,180	65,110	1,094,290
Hertford,	193,642	904,177	146,785	1,050,962
Hyde,	187,399	786,780		786,760
Iredell,	351,610	1,427,958	108,399	1,536,357
Jackson,	472,123	364,526	5,734	370,260
Johnston,	481,156	1,246,230	49,598	1,295,828
Jones,	197,473	542,003	16,500	558,503
Lenoir,	224,879	886,601	108,975	995,576
Lincoln,	184,949	832,207	142,000	974,207
Macon,	334,867	284,283	20,700	304,983
Madison,	252,356	321,967	2,000	323,967
Martin,	240,386	1,067,100	126,854	1,193,954
McDowell,	194,550	621,333	23,847	645,180
Mecklenburg,	305,216	1,669,554	510,738	2,180,292
Montgomery,	292,018	519,994	7,662	527,656
Moore,	520,078	964,635	28,410	993,045
Nash,	312,114	942,274	15,340	957,614
New Hanover,	475,067	1,111,772	2,889,029	4,000,801
Northampton,	326,100	1,669,125	46,450	1,715,575
Onslow,	306,762	647,367	30,450	677,817
Orange,	355,570	1,623,503	252,294	1,875,797
Pasquotank,	113,413	1,097,569	244,465	1,342,034
Perquimans,	135,900	1,061,310	64,100	1,125,400
Person,	242,828	983,451	18,212	1,001,663
Pitt,	372,553	1,316,197	49,895	1,366,092
Polk,	204,420	377,615	11,479	389,094
Randolph,	460,942	1,488,386	44,650	1,533,036
Richmond,	469,697	1,080,630	9,120	1,089,750
Robeson,	631,920	1,161,929	22,800	1,184,729
Rockingham,	327,572	1,421,500	57,800	1,479,300
Rowan,	307,875	1,654,056	442,330	2,096,386
Rutherford,	316,822	994,740	79,330	1,073,870
Sampson,	490,584	1,166,792	67,150	1,233,942
Stanly,	238,187	576,279	13,650	589,929
Stokes,	265,604	731,812	26,274	758,086
Surry,	313,580	662,320	23,951	686,271
Tyrrell,	129,132	378,492	6,925	385,417
Union,	856,316	994,127	48,413	1,042,540
Wake,	578,141	2,354,847	810,648	3,165,495
Warren,	309,921	1,540,013	160,923	1,700,936
Washington,	116,722	473,187	115,351	588,538
Watauga,	272,523	382,391	7,382	389,773

Year ending September 30th, 1859.

STATEMENT.—[CONTINUED.]

COUNTIES.	No. Acres Land.	Valuation Land.	Valuation Town Prop.	Aggregate Val Real Estate.
Wayne,	327,864	\$ 1,582,176	\$ 385,818	\$ 1,867,994
Wilkes,	319,831	783,757	16,910	800,667
Wilson,	205,230	815,769	91,043	906,812
Yadkin,	208,120	721,986	27,886	749,872
Yancey,	228,775	383,608	9,850	393,458
	26,110,469	85,908,360.02	12,167,609.50	98,075,969.52

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

STATEMENT,

Exhibiting the number of White, Black and Free Black Polls, and the amount of Poll Taxes paid into the Public Treasury for 1858, by each and every County in the State:

COUNTIES.	White Polls.	Black Polls.	Free Black Polls.	POLL TAXES.
Alamance,	972	1,509	34	\$ 2,013 60
Alleghany,				
Anson,	552	3,011	6	2,935 20
Alexander,	591	291		707
Ashe,	1,099	290	5	918 60
Beaufort,	977	2,685	101	3,010 40
Bertie,	630	3,806	21	3,577 60
Bladen,	689	2,241	33	
Brunswick,	365	1,735	33	1,706 40
Buncombe,	887	812	16	1,372
Burke,	570	1,007		1,239 10
Cabarrus,	920	1,487	18	1,966
Caldwell,	460	503	6	769 80
Camden,	387	924	32	1,074 40
Carteret,	480	912	7	1,119 20
Caswell,	804	4,064	32	3,925 90
Catawba,	917	841	2	1,408
Chatham,	1,344	2,891	29	3,413 60
Cherokee,	682	232		732 80
Chowan,	294	1,685	9	1,597
Cleaveland,	990	900	15	1,523 50
Columbus,	650	1,096	31	1,455 20
Craven,	903	2,807	85	3,036
Cumberland,	782	2,508	40	2,666 40
Currituck,	459	1,021	24	1,203 20
Davidson,	1,537	1,438	20	2,396
Davie,	735	1,171	11	1,559 20
Duplin,	686	3,072	28	3,030 12
Edgecombe,				4,578 40
Forsyth,	1,195	818	16	1,636 10
Franklin,	755	3,049	42	3,077 60

Year ending September 30th, 1859.

STATEMENT.—[CONTINUED.]

COUNTIES.	White Polls.	Black Polls.	Free Black Polls.	POLL TAXES.
Gaston,	694	1,011	8	\$ 1,370 40
Gates,	518	1,968	28	2,011 20
Granville,	1,270	5,259	117	5,320 10
Greene,	452	1,795	13	1,788
Guilford,	1,864	1,695	60	2,888 30
Halifax,	750	5,148	225	4,940
Harnett,	435	1,080		1,212
Haywood,	485	125	3	484
Henderson,	865	505	3	1,097 30
Hertford,	289	2,050	100	1,975 50
Hyde,	504	1,340		1,496 20
Iredell,	1,171	1,948	4	2,531 40
Jackson,	424	115	1	449 60
Johnston,	1,149	2,307	23	2,783 20
Jones,	292	1,581	13	1,508 80
Lenoir,	428	2,407	20	2,285 80
Lincoln,	624	954	12	1,272 80
Macon,	492	256	1	611 30
Madison,	501	109		505 70
Martin,	622	2,021	34	2,142
McDowell,	511	512	15	
Mecklenburg,	1,093	3,167	7	3,413 60
Montgomery,	559	862	2	1,154 80
Moore,	873	981	7	1,488 80
Nash,	713	2,167	59	2,371 90
New Hanover,	1,009	4,879	44	4,745 60
Northampton,	740	3,561	101	3,521 60
Onslow,	596	1,516	4	1,704 40
Orange,	1,255	2,566	50	3,102 40
Pasquotank,	451	1,536	85	1,657 60
Perquimans,	427	1,695	51	1,738 40
Person,	710	2,592	51	2,680 80
Pitt,	857	3,768	9	3,708
Polk,	200	257		365 60
Randolph,	1,746	760	38	2,059 20
Richmond,	496	2,589	32	2,506 60

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

STATEMENT.—[CONTINUED.]

COUNTIES.	White Polls.	Black Polls.	Free Black Polls.	POLL TAXES.
Robeson,	857	2,472	108	\$ 2,749 60
Rockingham,	1,425	2,846	42	3,210 40
Rowan,	1,404	2,004		2,725 50
Rutherford,	878	1,095	9	1,603 20
Sampson,	884	3,000	33	3,176 40
Stanly,	662	581	2	996 36
Stokes,	761	1,120	10	1,517 60
Surry,	773	544	9	1,092 60
Tyrrel,	341	766	9	892 80
Union,	792	1,069	4	1,486 40
Wake,	1,692	4,950	129	5,451 60
Warren,	616	4,958	50	4,504
Washington,	381	1,245	12	1,310 40
Watauga,	484	65	2	440 80
Wayne,	896	2,541	67	2,795 20
Wilkes,	961	534	6	1,234 70
Wilson,	702	1,528	34	1,811 20
Yadkin,	882	564	3	1,159 20
Yancey,	523	143	5	563 80
	64,291	147,913	2,450	\$ 173,232 98

Year ending September 30th, 1859.

STATEMENT

Showing the number Acres Land—Valuation Land—Valuation Town Property—Aggregate valuation Real Estate—Tax on Land—Tax on Town Property—Number Taxable White Polls—Number Taxable Black Polls—Number Taxable Free Black Polls—Aggregate Poll Taxes, and the aggregate amount of State Taxes derived from the various Subjects of Taxation in the State :

Number Acres Land,	26,110,469	
Valuation Land,	\$85,908,360	02
Valuation Town Property,	\$12,167,609	50
Aggregate valuation Real Estate,	\$98,075,969	52
Number taxable White Polls,	64,291	
Number taxable Black Polls,	147,913	
Number taxable Free Black Polls,	2,450	
<hr/>		
Tax on Land,	\$ 167,988	93
Tax on Town Property,	23,992	03
Aggregate Poll Taxes,	173,232	98
Interest,	76,003	95
Dividend and Profit,	11,234	96
Salaries and Fees,	13,627	95
Mortgages and Deeds,	2,315	75
Marriage License,	6,997	23
Studs and Jacks,	4,562	
Capital in Negro Trade,	1,485	59
Capital in other Trade,	965	57
Gates, Bridges and Ferries,	1,397	91
Pistols and Knives,	2,502	15
Dirks and Canes,	211	25
Gold Watches,	9,419	75
Silver Watches,	2,839	86
Harps,	35	
Pianos,	3,266	65
Plate and Jewelry,	1,501	08
Playing Cards,	624	95

Comptroller's Report for 1859.

STATEMENT.—[CONTINUED.]

Riding Vehicles,	\$ 19,113	57
Gold-headed Canes,	94	50
Silver-headed Canes,	59	75
Merchants' Capital,	65,364	95
Pedlars,	1,930	
Retailers,	11,190	
Taverns,	227	10
Circus,	5,435	
Other exhibitions for Reward,	1,025	
Bowling Alleys,	1,040	
Billiard Tables,	2,905	
Insurance Companies,	1,200	
Express Companies,	170	
Horse and Mule Drivers,	1,026	32
Livery Stables,	655	
Foreign Made Riding Vehicles,	173	10
Brokers,	1,800	
Auctioneers,	637	11
Commissions on Commission Merchants,	732	91
Patent Medicines,	1,018	33
Dentists,	90	
Natural Curiosities,	60	
Liquor Pedlars,	360	
Daguerreotypists,	420	
Lightning Rod Men,	277	50
Liquor Dealers,	3,799	43
Buying and Selling Slaves,	334	55
Deeds for Real Estate,	309	05
Distress,	448	13
Privileged Voters,	304	85
Subjects Unlisted,	973	23
Delinquents,	211	54
Arrears for Insolvents,	24	51
Collateral Descent,	5,713	
Distilleries,	31	
Lecturers for Reward,	20	
Fair in Richmond County,	53	
Total amount,	\$ 633,432	97

SENT No. 8.]

[SES. 1860-'61.

Ordered to be Printed.

VAL. TOWN
PROPERTY.

VAL. LAND.

TOTAL
VALUATION.

VALUATION
TOWN PROP'TY.

VALUATION
LAND.

NO. ACRES
OF LAND.

COUNTIES.

Welman, Printer to the State.

PUBLIC AC-
ENDING SEP-

Alamance,	226,341	\$ 1,210,614	\$ 63,621	\$ 1,274,235	\$ 639,788	\$ 24.
Alleghany,	150,724	391,498 30	19,111 50	410,609 80	618,213	2
Alexander,	326,321	1,515,591 50	76,343	1,591,934 50	1,257,021	2
Anson,	259,522	941,848	26,090	967,938	1,840,000	2
Ashe,	455,814	955,206	526,560	1,481,766	1,440,814	2
Beaufort,	348,840	1,675,017	77,145	1,752,162	905,921	2
Bertie,	534,612	927,686 25	21,930	949,616 25	1,269,206	2
Bladen,	656,709	757,809	102,920	860,729	884,985	2
Brunswick,	356,424	1,134,753	192,327	1,327,080	87	2
Burcombe,	253,762	727,456	89,000	816,456		2
Burke,	220,384	1,622,207	153,447	1,775,654		2
Cabarrus,	202,420	655,602 16	34,865	690,467 16		2
Caldwell,	99,918	544,956	4,450	549,406		2
Camden,	157,945	322,803	105,822	428,625		2
Carteret,	238,154	1,554,540	142,326	1,696,866		2
Caswell,	252,108	1,123,797	34,393	1,158,190		2
Catawba,	496,753	1,791,653	73,825	1,865,47		2
Chatham,	441,483	503,923	44,850	547		2
Cherokee,	94,425	738,137	141,010			2
Chowan,	276,590	924,530	87,608			2
Cleaveland,	403,428	656,901	19,314			2
Columbus,	515,428	792,383	607,066			2
Craven,						2
Cumberland,						2

Comptroller's Report for 1859.

STATEMENT.—[CONTINUED.]

Riding Vehicles,
Gold-headed Canes,
Silver-headed Canes,
Merchants' Capital,
Pedlars,
Retailers,
Taverns,
Circus,
Other ex¹
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DOCUMENT No. 8.]

[SES. 1860-'61.]

Ordered to be Printed.

John Spelman, Printer to the State.

REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1860.

COMPTROLLER'S DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, N. C., Nov. 15, 1860.

*To the Honorable, the General Assembly
of North-Carolina :*

GENTLEMEN : In obedience to law, I herewith present my Annual Report of the Receipts and Disbursements at the Public Treasury of the State of North-Carolina, during the fiscal year ending on the 30th day of September, 1860.

With the highest respect, I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

C. H. BROGDEN,
Comptroller.

Comptroler's Report for the Fiscal

GENERAL STATEMENT.

Amount in hands on Public Treasurer, Oct. 1st 1859,	\$ 529,747	10	
Receipts of Literary Fund for fiscal year ending Sept. 30th, 1860,	810,175	12	
Receipts of Public Fund for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1860,	2,813,016	61	
Receipts of Sinking Fund for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1860,	326,540		4,479,478 83
Disbursements of Literary Fund for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1860,	859,764	01	
Disbursements of Public Fund for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1860,	2,676,923	66	
Disbursements of Sinking Fund for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1860,	327,100		3,863,787 67
Leaving in hands of Public Treasurer, Oct. 1st, 1860,			\$ 615,691 16

LITERARY FUND.

Balance due this fund, Oct. 1st, 1859,	\$ 27,452	32	
Receipts of Literary Fund for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1860,	810,175	12	\$ 837,627 44
Disbursements of Literary Fund for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1860,			859,764 01
Balance overdrawn by this Fund Oct. 1st, 1860,			\$ 22,136 57

Year ending September 30th, 1860.

PUBLIC FUND.

Balance due this Fund Oct. 1st, 1859,	\$ 501,659	78		
Receipts of Public Fund for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1860,	2,813,016	61	\$ 3,314,676	39
Disbursements of Public Fund for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1860,			2,676,923	66
Balance due this Fund Oct. 1st, 1860,			\$ 637,752	73

SINKING FUND.

Balance due this Fund Oct. 1st, 1859,	\$ 635			
Receipts of Sinking Fund for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1860,	326,540		327,175	
Disbursements of Sinking Fund for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1860,			327,100	
Balance due this Fund Oct. 1st, 1860,			\$ 75	

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

Of Literary Fund for fiscal year ending September 30, 1860.

		RECEIPTS.	DISBURSEMENTS.
1859.	October,	\$ 292 10	\$ 50,013 80
"	November,	27,609 07	26,825 18
"	December,	17,040 50	15,569 90
1860.	January,	271,458	138,088 22
"	February,	498 36	133,697 19
"	March,	454 54	2,894 47
"	April,	125,942 80	128,637 45
"	May,	29,652 39	38,537 83
"	June,	202	29,116 42
"	July,	141,923 83	134,579 99
"	August,	546 64	4,700 84
"	September,	194,554 89	157,102 72
		<u>\$ 810,175 12</u>	<u>\$ 859,764 01</u>

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

Of Public Fund for fiscal year ending September 30, 1860.

		RECEIPTS.	DISBURSEMENTS.
1859.	October,	\$ 107,986 60	\$ 323,251 71
"	November,	156,199 75	176,356 96
"	December,	64,972 16	57,872 34
1860.	January,	413,013 94	656,604 49
"	February,	199,380 30	150,516 92
"	March,	134,748 81	22,929 75
"	April,	70,700	162,642 62
"	May,	152,316 97	127,947 12
"	June,	193,185 88	93,188 46
"	July,	317,797 48	397,169 21
"	August,	87,408 76	68,847 18
"	September,	915,305 96	439,596 90
		<u>\$ 2,813,016 61</u>	<u>\$ 2,676,923 66</u>

Year ending September 30th, 1860.

LITERARY FUND.—(*Receipts.*)

STATEMENT A.

Exhibiting the several sources from which the Receipts of the Literary Fund have been derived.

Entries of Vacant Lands,	\$	4,257	48✓
Auction Tax,		1,022	21✓
Bank dividends,		74,548	✓
College Bonds,		5,151	81✓
Dividend of capital stock in Bank of the State of North-Carolina,		502,700	✓
Navigation Dividends,		1,950	✓
Individual Notes,		3,880	37✓
Interest on Individual Notes,		212	70✓
Interest on College Bonds,		1,704	14✓
Interest on State Coupon Bonds,		22,560	60✓
Interest on Fayetteville & Western Plankroad Bonds,		1,080	
Interest on Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Bonds,		3,000	✓
Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Bonds,		140,000	
Interest on Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Bonds,		4,200	✓
Premium on State Coupon Bonds,		52	81
Sales of open ground Prairie,		320	
Tax on Retailers of Spirituous Liquors,		11,460	✓
Wilmington & Weldon Railroad divi- dends,		32,000	✓
Tax from Catawba county on account of indigent pupil at Deaf and Dumb Asylum,		75	
	\$	810,175	12

Detailed as follows :

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1859.		
Oct.	Received of sundry persons for entries of vacant Lands,	\$ 292 10
Nov.	Sundry persons for entries of vacant Lands,	389 07
	Bank of Cape Fear, dividend on stock held by Literary Board in said Bank,	27,220
Dec.	Sundry persons for entries of vacant Lands,	1,040 50
	Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company, dividend on stock held by Literary Board in said Company,	16,000
1860.		
Jan.	Bank of the State of North-Carolina, dividend of capital stock held by Literary Board in said Bank,	251,350
	Bank of the State of North-Carolina, dividend on stock held by Literary Board in said Bank,	20,108
Feb.	Sundry persons for entries of vacant Lands,	498 36
Mar.	Sundry persons for entries of vacant Lands,	454 54
April.	Sundry persons for entries of vacant Lands,	267 80
	Received of C. Dervey, Cashier of the Bank of North-Carolina, as dividend of capital stock owned by Literary Fund in Bank of the State of North-Carolina,	125,675
May.	Sundry persons for entries of vacant Lands,	482 39
	Geo. McNeill, Agent for Cape Fear Navigation Company, dividends on stock in said Company,	1,950
	Bank of Cape Fear, dividend on stock held by Literary Board in said Bank,	27,220
June.	Sundry persons for entries of vacant Lands,	202
July.	Sundry persons for entries of vacant Lands,	142 98
	Jonas Cline, Sheriff of Catawba county, Auction tax from said county,	85

Year ending September 30th, 1860.

1860.		
July.	Received of C. Dervey, Cashier of the Bank of North-Carolina, as dividend of capital stock owned by Literary Fund in Bank of the State of North-Carolina,	\$ 125,675
	Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Company, dividend on stock owned by Literary Fund in said Company,	16,000
	Jonas Cline, Sheriff of Catawba county, tax on Retailers,	30
	Jonas Cline, tax for indigent pupil at Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind,	75
Aug.	Sundry persons for entries of vacant Lands,	419 97
	J. L. Bundy, Sheriff of Cabarrus county, Auction tax from said county,	5 85
	Joseph Lusk, Sheriff of Gaston county, Auction tax from said county,	82
	J. W. Steed, Sheriff of Randolph county, tax on Retailers,	30
	Joseph Lusk, Sheriff of Gaston county, tax on Retailers,	90
Sept.	Sundry persons, for entries of Vacant Lands,	67 77
	Sundry Sheriffs, Auction tax,	1,014 69
	Sundry Sheriffs, tax on retailers of spirituous liquors, as follows :	
	L. H. Lowrance, Sh'ff, Lincoln Co.	30
	W. H. Cullom, " Johnston "	420
	James Roberts, " Rockingham "	210
	A. B. Long, " Rutherford "	120
	J. M. Neal, " McDowell "	90
	William Flynt, " Forsyth "	90
	J. H. Nethercutt, " Jones "	60
	P. F. White, " Chowan "	90
	Tully Davenport, " Tyrrel "	60
	Wm. Haymore, " Surry "	180
	G. B. Threadgill, " Anson "	90
	John Martin, " Stokes "	120
	Christian Strader, " Caswell "	150
	T. J. Carr, " Duplin "	210

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1860.					
Sept.	M. H. Eute,	Sh'ff,	Gates	Co.	\$ 60
	Goodman Durden,	"	Washington	"	150
	E. C. Grier,	"	Mecklenb'g	"	240
	G. M. Green,	"	Cleaveland	"	90
	Reuben King,	"	Robeson	"	90
	J. H. Allen,	"	Brunswick	"	180
	C. A. Boon,	"	Guilford	"	30
	Joseph Brittain,	"	Burke	"	90
	Hiram Hunter,	"	Madison	"	60
	W. H. Smith,	"	Person	"	90
	A. H. Sanders,	"	Montgomery	"	30
	N. W. Cooper,	"	Nash	"	180
	R. B. Paschal,	"	Chatham	"	150
	S. A. Warren,	"	North'pton	"	60
	W. A. Walton,	"	Rowan	"	450
	Charles Byrd,	"	Yancey	"	60
	R. M. Jones,	"	Orange	"	150
	W. D. Humphrey,	"	Onslow	"	210
	J. B. Lee,	"	Currituck	"	120
	C. Austin,	"	Union	"	120
	W. W. Long,	"	Yadkin	"	90
	W. E. Mann,	"	Pasquotank	"	240
	J. A. Reeves,	"	Ashe	"	60
	B. Fitzrandolph,	"	Bladen	"	90
	J. L. Ward,	"	Polk	"	90
	J. A. Vann,	"	Hertford	"	90
	J. J. Bennett,	"	Richmond	"	60
	A. W. Bell,	"	Camden	"	150
	J. M. Hilliard,	"	Davie,	"	60
	Isaac Arledge,	"	Henderson	"	90
	J. T. Barnes,	"	Wilson	"	630
	Hilliard Gibbs,	"	Hyde	"	240
	W. B. Campbell,	"	Beaufort	"	300
	W. H. High,	"	Wake	"	480
	Wm. Patterson,	"	Alamance	"	90
	William Fields,	"	Lenoir	"	180
	Hector McNeill,	"	Cumberland	"	300
	R. R. Tayloe,	"	Bertie	"	30
	K. H. Worthy,	"	Moore	"	180
	G. W. Crumpler,	"	Sampson	"	90
	Esly Staly,	"	Wilkes	"	60
	E. D. Hall,	"	New Han'er	"	390

Year ending September 30, 1860.

1860.			
Sept.	L. Williamson, Sh'ff, Columbus Co.	\$	390
	Josiah Hodges, " Pitt "		240
	J. F. Jenkins, " Edgecombe "		180
	W. Harris, " Franklin "		210
	A. C. Latham, " Craven "		300
	Geo. Dill, " Carteret "		150
	J. R. White, " Perquimans "		30
	J. H. Gooch, " Granville, "		270
	N. R. Jones, " Warren "		120
	H. H. Davidson, " Cherokee "		150
	J. S. Snow, " Halifax "		300
	W. A. Thompson, " Wayne "		450
	Received of Gov. Ellis, President ex-officio of the Literary Fund, as principal on the following College Bonds owned by Literary Fund :		
	Wake Forest College,		4,151 81 ✓
	Clinton Female Institute,		1,000
	Interest on the following College Bonds owned by Literary Fund :		
	Mount Pleasant Academy,		180
	Clinton Female Institute,		270
	Normal College,		300
	Greensboro' Female College,		210
	Chowan Female Institute,		260
	Wake Forest College,		484 14 ✓
	Principal on individual notes,		3,880 37
	Interest on individual notes,		212 70
	Interest on State Coupon Bonds,		12,420
	Interest on Bonds of Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company,		3,000
	Interest on Bonds of Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company,		4,200
	Premium on State Coupon Bonds,		52 81
	Sales of open ground prairie,		320
	Transferred from Public Fund to Literary Fund, in payment for \$140,000, Bonds of Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company,		140,000
	Transferred from Public Fund to Literary Fund, in payment of interest on State Coupon Bonds,		10,140 60

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1860. Sept.	Transferred from Public Fund to Literary Fund, in payment of interest on Bonds of the State issued on account of Fayetteville and Western Plankroad,	1,080	
		\$810,175	12

LITERARY FUND.—(*Disbursements.*)

STATEMENT B.

Exhibiting the several objects for which the Disbursements of the Literary Fund have been made.

Common Schools,	\$186,054	11
Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind,	16,500	
Loan to Literary Fund by Continental Bank, New York,	502,700	
Interest on Loan by Continental Bank to Literary Fund,	7,533	43
Premium on Northern Funds,	3,494	37
State Coupon Bonds held by Literary Fund,	140,160	
General Superintendent of Com. Schools,	1,500	
Expense Account,	1,822	10
	\$859,764	01

Detailed as follows :

Year ending September 30, 1860.

1859.			
Oct.	Paid sundry Counties, the State's quota for support of Common Schools, Fall distribution, 1859, as follows:		
	Franklin Co.,	W. T. Johnson, Chm'n,	\$ 1,141 20
	Forsyth "	J. W. Alspaugh, "	1,275 74
	Beaufort "	Joseph Potts, "	1,405 92
	Burke "	James Avery, "	830 28
	Cumberland "	A. W. Campbell, "	1,051 06
	Halifax "	James L. Ousby, "	1,560 84
	N. Hanover "	S. D. Wallace, "	1,708 32
	Bertie "	Joseph B. Cherry, "	1,196 76
	Gates "	S. W. Worrell, "	825 36
	Granville "	L. A. Paschall, "	2,076 36
	Guilford "	Nathan Hiatt, "	2,217 60
	Wake "	W. W. Whitaker, "	2,534 76
	Cleveland "	J. R. Logan, "	1,163 64
	Cabarrus "	A. J. York, "	1,040 88
	Surry "	L. J. Norman, "	900 84
	Chatham "	James S. Lasater, "	1,851 60
	Alamance "	John Trolinger, "	1,144 92
	Buncombe "	M. Patton, "	1,480 56
	Rowan "	D. A. Davis, "	1,404 48
	Anson "	H. B. Hammond, "	1,215 72
	Craven "	John T. Lane, "	1,479 48
	Camden "	Thomas Palmer, "	545 88
	Pasquotank "	W. W. Kennedy, "	924 96
	Iredell "	M. Campbell, "	1,567 44
	Person "	G. D. Satterfield, "	1,059
	Wayne "	W. K. Lane, "	1,238 09
	McDowell "	Wm. A. McCall, "	538 92
	Orange "	Wm. H. Brown, "	1,794 84
	Martin "	A. H. Coffield, "	835 32
	Robeson "	Dugald C. McIntyre "	1,329 60
	Lincoln "	H. C. Hamilton, "	830 88
	Carteret "	John P. C. Davis, "	744 96
	Onslow "	D. W. Sanders, "	844 80
	Mecklenb'g "	J. P. Ross, "	1,406 88
	Davie "	L. Bingham, "	839 76
	" "	" "	839 76
	Edgecombe "	David Barlow, "	1,202 16
	Union "	M. W. Cuthbertson, "	960 96
	Pitt "	Alfred Moyer, "	1,289 40
	Yadkin "	James Sheek, "	1,141 32

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1859.			
Oct.	S. H. Young, Treasurer of the N. C. Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind,	\$	500
	John L. Pennington, for publishing in Daily Progress, Newbern, Fall distribution, 1859, for Common Schools,		24
	Holden & Wilson, for publishing in N. C. Standard, Fall distribution, 1859, for Common Schools,		24 55
	J. G. Parker, for publishing in Goldsboro Tribune, Fall distribution, 1859, for Common Schools,		24
Nov.	Paid sundry Counties the State's quota for support of Common Schools, Fall distribution, 1859, as follows:		
	Bladen County, Neill Graham, Chm'n, (Spring Distribution,)	\$	962 88
	Bladen County, Neill Graham, Chm'n,		737 88
	Alexander " R. L. Steele, "		600 36
	Warren " Samuel Bobbitt, "		1,243 92
	Randolph " Jonathan Worth, "		1,821 12
	Stokes " Wm. A. Mitchell, "		1,018 80
	Washing'n " J. Ramsay, (acting,) "		573 60
	Johnston " D. H. Holland, "		1,337 92
	Yancey " C. R. Byrd, "		
	(Spring Distribution,)		968 16
	Buncombe " M. Patton, "		
	(Spring Distribution,)		1,480 56
	Caswell " Alvis Lea, "		1,459 32
	Sampson " A. Monk, "		1,402 32
	Cherokee " G. W. Hayes, "		804 36
	Lenoir " James W. Cox, "		666 84
	Greene " Edward Patrick, "		638 40
	Currituck " E. Morton, "		750 84
	Watauga " John C. Blair, "		401 76
	Wilkes " A. A. Scroggs, "		1,322 04
	Caldwell " W. A. Ballew, "		700 32
	Davidson " John Haines, "		1,694 76
	Wilson " L. D. Farmer, "		810 45
	Ashe " John Reeves, "		1,024 68
	Macon " J. R. Siler, "		
	(Spring Distribution,)		740 33

Year ending September 30th, 1860.

1859.			
Nov.	Montgomery Co., Joseph Erwing, Ch'n,	\$	664 56
	S. H. Young, Treasurer N. C. Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind,		2,000
	Sundry persons, for publishing Fall distribution, 1859, for Common Schools, as follows:		
	C. H. Foster, Murfreesboro' Citizen,		24
	J. M. Newson, Salisbury Banner,		24
	John W. Syme, Raleigh Resister,		24
	T. W. Atkin, Asheville, News, Spring and Fall,		36
	Sinclair & Banks, North Carolinian, S. and F. Dis.,		36
	Fulton & Price, Wilmington Journal, S. and F. Dis.,		48
	Holden & Wilson, for 538 copies of the Common School Register,		807
Dec.	Paid sundry counties the State's quota for support of Common Schools, Fall distribution, 1859, as follows:		
	Hertford county, (Spring Dist.,) Jos. B. Slaughter, Chairman,		798 92
	Chowan county, James D. Wynn, Chairman,		630 24
	Hyde county, N. Beckwith, Chairman,		790 20
	Nash county, (Spring Dist.,) J. J. Q. Taylor, Chairman,		948 58
	Nash county, J. J. Q. Taylor, Chairman,		948 58
	Jones county, John H. Cox, Chairman,		472 20
	Tyrrell county, (Spring Dist.,) John Dunbar, Chairman,		534 24
	Tyrrell county, John Dunbar, Chairman,		534 24
	Brunswick county, John H. Brooks, Chairman,		714 12
	Richmond county, B. B. McKenzie, Chairman,		952 32
	Columbus county, Haines Lennon, Chairman,		636 96
	Yancey county, C. R. Byrd, Chairman,		968 16
	Macon county, J. R. Siler, Chairman,		740 28

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1859.			
Dec.	Henderson county, Joseph Maxwell, Chairman,	\$	825 96
	Haywood county, (Spring Dist.,) Joseph Cathey, Chairman,		828
	Perquimans Co., E. N. Reddick, Chm'n, (Spring Distribution,)		723 60
	“ “		648 60
	Harnett County, D. M' Cormick, Chm'n, S. H. Young, Treasurer of the N. C. In- stitution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind,		850 70
	W. J. Yates, for publishing in Western Democrat, Fall distribution, 1859, for Common Schools,		2,000
			24
1860.			
Jan.	Paid the following Counties the State's quota for support of Common Schools, Fall distribution, 1859 :		
	Rockingham Co. J. W. Burton Chm'n, (Spring Distribution,)		1,483 56
	“ “		1,483 56
	Catawba County, C. P. Shuford, Chm'n,		988 08
	Haywood, “ J. Cathey, “		828 84
	Stanly, “ L. Green, “		761 76
	S. H. Young, Treasurer of the N. C. In- stitution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind,		2,000
	C. H. Wiley, General Superintendent of Common Schools, his 4th quarter's sal- ary for 1859,		375
	J. W. Alsbaugh, for publishing in West- ern Sentinel, Fall distribution, 1859, for Common Schools,		24
	F. I. Wilson, for printing, postage, &c., on account of Common Schools,		366 70
	Continental Bank, New York, interest for six months loan by said bank to Literary Fund of North Carolina,		3,456 06
	Continental Bank, N. Y., principal of loan by said Bank to Literary Fund of N. C.,		125,675
	Bank of the State of North Carolina,		

Year ending September 30th, 1860.

1860.		
Jan.	premium for \$129,131.06, check on New York, to pay loan made to Literary Fund of N. C., on 25th June, 1859,	\$ 645 66
Feb.	Paid the following Counties the State's quota for support of Common Schools, Fall distribution, 1859 :	
	Hertford Co., Jos. B. Slaughter, Chm'n,	798 72
	Moore " W. D. Dowd, "	1,026 26
	Gaston " Richard Rankin, "	867 36
	S. H. Young, Treasurer of the N. C. Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind,	2,000
	Continental Bank, New York, interest for six months loan by said Bank to Literary Fund of N. C.	2,688 04
	Continental Bank, New York, principal of loan by said Bank to Literary Fund of N. C.,	125,675
	Bank of the State of North Carolina, premium for \$128,363.04, check on New York, to pay loan made to Literary Fund of N. C.,	641 81
Mar.	Paid H. Bourden, Chairman, the State's quota for support of Common Schools in Duplin county, Spring distribution, 1859,	1,333 32
	Samuel H. Young, Treasurer of the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind,	1,000
	F. I. Wilson, for printing Reports, &c., for C. H. Wiley, General Superintendent of Common Schools,	186 15
	C. H. Wiley, General Superintendent of Common Schools, his 1st quarter's salary, for 1860,	375
April.	Paid the bank of North-Carolina the 3d instalment of stock subscribed in said bank by the Literary Board of North-Carolina, under "an act to establish the bank of North-Carolina," ratified the 16th day of February, 1859,	125,675

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1860.			
April.	Bank of North-Carolina, interest on 3rd instalment of stock subscribed in said bank by Literary Board of N. C.,	\$	1,012 30
	Bank of North-Carolina, premium for check on New York to pay the 3rd instalment of stock subscribed in said bank by Literary Board of N. C.,		950 15
	S. H. Young, Treasurer N. C. Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind,		1,000
May.	Paid sundry counties the State's quota for support of Common Schools, Spring distribution, 1860, as follows :		
	Alamance Co., Jno. Trolinger, Ch'n,		1,219 92
	Forsyth " J. W. Alsbaugh, "		1,275 74
	Wake " W. W. Whitaker, "		2,534 76
	Franklin " W. T. Johnson, "		1,141 20
	Washington " J. Ramsey, (act'g) "		573 60
	Beaufort, " Jos. Potts, "		1,405 92
	Rowan " D. A. Davis, "		1,479 48
	Guilford " Nathan Hiatt, "		2,217 60
	Camden " Thos. Palmer, "		620 88
	Chatham " Jas. S. Lasater, "		1,926 60
	Burke " Jas. Avery, "		830 28
	Davidson " John Harris, "		1,694 76
	Iredell " M. Campbell, "		1,567 44
	Pasquotank " W. W. Kennedy, "		924 96
	Bertie, " Joseph B. Cherry, "		1,196 76
	Cabarrus " A. J. York, "		1,040 88
	Orange " W. H. Brown, "		1,794 84
	Wayne " W. K. Lane, "		1,238 09
	New H'nov'r " S. D. Wallace, "		1,708 32
	Cumberland " A. M. Campbell, "		1,276 06
	Craven " John T. Lane, "		1,479 48
	Union " Sam'l H. Walkup, "		1,110 96
	Lenoir " James W. Cox, "		741 72
	Chowan " Jas. D. Wynn, "		630 24
	Yadkin " Jas. Sheek, "		1,141 32
	Buncombe " M. Patton, "		1,480 56
	Surry " L. J. Norman, "		975 84
	Warren " Samuel Bobbitt "		1,243 92
	S. H. Young, Treasurer N. C. Institu-		

Year ending September 30, 1860.

1860.			
May.	tion for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind,	\$	2,000
	Expenses of meeting of Literary Board, in Raleigh, May 11th, 1860,		65 70
June.	Paid sundry counties the State's quota for support of Common Schools, Spring distribution, 1860, as follows :		
	Onslow Co., D. W. Sanders, Ch'n,		844 80
	Anson " H. B. Hammond "		1,290 72
	Person " G. D. Satterfield "		1,059
	Greene " Edward Patrick "		638 52
	Jones " E. F. Sanderson "		472 20
	Granville " L. A. Paschall "		2,076 36
	Randolph " Jonathan Worth "		1,821 12
	Martin " A. H. Coffield "		835 32
	Mecklenburg " John P. Ross "		1,406 88
	Alexander " R. L. Steele "		600 36
	Cleaveland " J. R. Logan, "		1,163 64
	Lincoln " H. W. Aberuathy "		830 88
	Carteret " J. P. C. Davis "		744 96
	Hyde " N. Beckwith "		790 20
	Caswell " Alvis Lea "		1,459 32
	Cherokee " G. W. Hayes "		804 36
	Stokes " W. A. Mitchell "		1,018 80
	Harnett " Daniel McCormick "		850 70
	Stanly " Lafayette Green "		761 76
	Ashe " John Reaves "		1,024 68
	Currituck " J. S. Day "		750 84
	Macon " J. R. Siler "		740 28
	Sampson " Archibald Monk "		1,477 32
	Brunswick " John H. Brooks "		714 12
	Haywood " J. Cathey "		828 84
	Hertford " J. B. Slaughter "		798 72
	Northampt'n " Herod Faison "		1,287 72
	S. H. Young, Treasurer N. C. Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind,		2,000
	John W. Syme, for publishing in Raleigh Register, Spring distribution, 1860, for support of Common Schools,		12
	W. A. Walsh, for publishing in War-		

Comptroler's Report for the Fiscal

1860.		
June.	renton News, Spring distribution, 1860, for support of Common Schools,	\$ 12
July.	Paid sundry counties the State's quota for support of Common Schools, Spring distribution, 1860, as follows :	
	Gates county, S. W. Worrell, Chairman,	825 36
	Pitt county, Alfred Moye, Chairman,	1,289 40
	Columbus county, Haynes Lennon, Chair- man,	636 96
	Wilson county, L. D. Farmer, Chair- man,	810 45
	Washington county, (Fall '59,) Jos. Ramsay, act., Chairman,	573 60
	Edgecomb county, David Barlow. Chair- man,	1,202 12
	Tyrrel county, John Dunbar, Chairman,	534 24
	Catawba county, G. P. Shuford, Chair- man,	988 08
	Paid the Bank of North Carolina the 4th instalment of stock subscribed in said Bank by the Literary Board of N. C., under an "Act to establish the Bank of North Carolina," ratified the 16th day of February, 1859,	125,675
	Bank of North Carolina, interest on 4th instalment of stock subscribed in said Bank by Literary Board of N. C.,	377 03
	Bank of North Carolina, premium for check on New York to pay 4th instal- ment of stock subscribed in said Bank by Literary Board of N. C.,	1,256 75
	W. W. Holden, for publishing in N. C. Standard Spring distribution, 1860, for support of Common Schools,	12 00
	H. E. Colton, for publishing in Ashville Advocate Spring distribution, 1860, for support of Common Schools,	12 00
	C. H. Wiley, General Superintendent of Common Schools, his 2nd quarter's sal- ary, for 1860,	375 00
	W. J. Yates, for publishing in Western	

Year ending September 30th, 1860.

1860.			
July.	Democrat, Spring distribution, 1860, for support of Common Schools,	\$	12 00
Aug.	Paid the following counties the State's quota for support of Common Schools, Spring distribution, 1860 :		
	Rockingham Co., J. W. Burton, Ch'n,		1,483 56
	Johnston " D. H. Holland, "		1,337 92
	Gaston " Richard Rankin, "		867 36
	S. H. Young, Treasurer N. C. Institu- tion for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind,		1,000 00
	J. W. Alspaugh, for publishing in Wes- tern Sentinel Spring distribution, 1860, for support of Common Schools,		12 00
Sept.	Paid sundry counties the State's quota for support of Common Schools, as follows :		
	Halifax Co., J. R. Gary, Ch'n, (Fall, 1859,)		1,485 84
	Halifax " J. R. Gary, "		1,560 84
	Robeson " D. C. McIntyre, "		1,329 60
	Rutherford " Housen Harrill, " (Fall, 1859,)		1,486 56
	Rutherford " Housen Harrill, "		1,486 56
	Duplin, " H. Bourden, "		1,258 32
	Caldwell " M. A. Bernhardt, "		700 32
	Watauga, " J. C. Blair, "		401 76
	Montgomery " Jos. Ewing, "		739 56
	Yancey " C. R. Byrd, "		968 16
	Bladen " Neill Graham, "		762 88
	Henderson " Jos. Maxwell, "		825 96
	Richmond, " B. B. McKenzie, "		952 32
	Wilkes, " Peter Eller, "		1,397 04
	S. H. Young, Treasurer N. C. Institu- tion for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind,		1,000 00
	John Spelman, for publishing in Salis- bury Banner, Spring distribution, 1860, for support of Common Schools,		12 00
	C. H. Wiley, General Superintendent of Common Schools, his 3rd quarter's salary for 1860,		375 00

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1860. Sept.	Transferred from Literary Fund to Public Fund, in payment for Bonds of Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company,	140,160	
		\$ 859,764	01

PUBLIC FUND.—(*Receipts.*)

STATEMENT C.

Exhibiting the several sources from which the Receipts of the Public Fund have been derived.

Cherokee Bonds,	\$	300	00
Collateral Descent,		415	32
Fayetteville and Warsaw Plankroad Dividend,		100	00
General Assembly,		70	00
Insane Asylum tax,		15,450	05
Interest on Fayetteville and Western Railroad Bonds,		9,000	
State Coupon Bonds,		1,789,109	00
Interest on Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Bonds,		6,000	
Interest on Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Bonds,		3,000	
Interest on Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad Bonds,		646	45
Money paid by Supreme Court Clerk in Raleigh, under 73rd chapter Revised Code,		304	88
Public Taxes,		667,708	80
Revised Code,		71	
State Loans,		301,092	14

Year ending September 30th, 1860.

	Tax on Attorney's License,	\$ 1,396	50
	Tax on Bank Stock,	18,277	47
	Tax on Corporations,	75	
		\$ 2,813,016	61
1859.			
Oct.	Received of Commissioners of Sinking Fund of North Carolina, on account of 206 State Coupon Bonds of \$500 each, dated July 1st, 1859, and running 30 years,	\$103,000	
	R. R. Tayloe, Sheriff of Bertie county, on account of indigent insane patients from said county in Insane Asylum of N. C.,	1,336	94
	Trustee of Rowan county, on account of indigent insane patients from said county in Insane Asylum of N. C.,	246	66
	Bank of Clarendon, tax on stock in said Bank,	1,200	
	Bank of the State of N. C., tax on stock in said Bank,	2,203	
Nov.	Alfred Holland, Trustee of Johnston county, on account of indigent insane patients from said county in Insane Asylum of N. C.,	201	30
	Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad Company, interest on bonds of said Company, held by the State of North Carolina,	646	45
	Issued to R. C. Pearson, President of Western N. C. Railroad Company, 150 State Coupon Bonds of \$1000 each, dated Oct. 1st, 1859, and running 30 years,	150,000	
	Accrued interest to Nov. 18th, 1859,	1,225	
	B. F. Harris, for State Coupon Bonds,	2,727	
	Isaac Winston, for State Coupon Bonds,	1,400	
Dec.	Sundry persons for State Coupon Bonds sold to meet liabilities of the State,		

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1859.		
Dec.	under "an Act authorizing the Public Treasurer to sell bonds of the State for certain purposes," passed by the Legislature of 1858-'59,	\$ 64,102 58
	Fayetteville and Warsaw Plank Road Company, tolls from said Company,	100
	S. H. Walkup, on account of board of John M. Gay, an indigent patient from Union County, in Insane Asylum N. C., paid by said county,	144
	Jesse Bledsoe, Sheriff of Alleghany County, on account of taxes due the State from said county for 1859,	368 22
	W. T. Dortch, Atty., balance of taxes due the State for 1856 from the former Sheriff of Wilson County,	216 36
	Gov. Ellis, on acct. of sales of Revised Code,	16
	R. H. Page, tax on acct. of incorporation of Wilson Female Seminary,	25
1860.		
Jan.	Sundry persons, for State Coupon Bonds, sold to meet the liabilities of the State,	210,570 82
	Gov. Ellison ac't of sales of Revised Code,	55
	Commercial Bank of Wilmington, tax on Stock in said Bank,	888
	Interest on Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Bonds owned by the State of North-Carolina,	12
	Issued to H. W. Guion, President of Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company, 200 State Coupon Bonds of \$1,000 each, dated Jan. 1st. 1860, and running 30 years,	1,500
		200,000
Feb.	Sundry persons, for State Coupon Bonds sold to meet liabilities of the State,	117,144
	W. H. High, Sheriff of Wake County, on account of indigent insane patients from said county, in Insane Asylum of N. C.,	656 36
	Will. A. Jenkins, Attorney General, amount of taxes due from the Sheriff of Bladen County for 1858,	6,944 52

Year ending September 30th, 1860.

1860.		
Feb.	Bank of North-Carolina, temporary loan,	\$ 74,610 42
	B. Higgins, tax on account of incorporation of Halsey Mining and Smelting Company,	25
Mar.	Sundry persons, for State Coupon Bonds, sold to meet liabilities of the State,	48,828
	Jacob Siler, Agent for collection of Cherokee Bonds, on account of said Bonds,	300
	O. H. Dockery, amount overdrawn by him as a Member of the House of Commons, 1858-'9,	70
	W. D. Poindexter, Trustee of Yadkin County, on account of Rebecca Bagby, an indigent patient, in Insane Asylum of N. C.,	136 20
	Fayetteville and Western Rail-road Company, interest on State Coupon Bonds, issued on account of said Road,	6,000
	E. B. Freeman, Clerk of Supreme Court at Raleigh, tax on Attorney's License, Dec. Term, 1859,	641 25
	Bank of North-Carolina, temporary loan,	78,773 36
April.	Sundry persons, for State Coupon Bonds, sold to meet liabilities of the State,	44,955
	J. H. Gooch, Sheriff of Granville County, on account of indigent insane patients from said county, in Insane Asylum of N. C.,	686 29
	Benjamin Bynum, on account of an indigent insane patient from Wilson County, in Insane Asylum of N. C.,	108
	E. B. Freeman, Clerk of Supreme Court at Raleigh, monies remaining in his office, pursuant to 73d chapter of Revised Code,	304 88
	F. A. Garrett, tax for the charter of "Phoenix Mining Company,"	25
	Bank of North-Carolina, temporary loan to meet liabilities of the State,	24,620 83
May.	Sundry persons, for State Coupon Bonds sold to meet liabilities of the State,	147,343 83
	H. B. Short, Trustee Washington Coun-	

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1860.			
May.	ty, for indigent patients in Insane Asylum,	\$	432
	P. F. White, Sheriff of Chowan County, tax due from said County for indigent patients in Insane Asylum,		336
	J. A. Moore, Clerk Superior Court Wake County, money paid in his office by sureties of Geo. W. Glass, former Sheriff of McDowell County, on acct. of taxes due the State from said Sheriff for 1858,		3,875 14
	John A. Dickson, on account of tax on collateral descent in Burke County,		330
1860.	Sundry persons, for State Coupon Bonds, sold to meet liabilities of the State,		85,431 18
June.	E. C. Fisher, for board of patients in Insane Asylum from Lincoln County,		288
	Fayetteville & Western Railroad Company, interest on Bonds of said Company,		3000
	Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad Company, interest on bonds of said Company,		6000
	Bank of North Carolina, temporary loans to meet liabilities of the State,		98,466 70
July.	Sundry persons, for State Coupon Bonds, sold to meet liabilities of the State,		287,093 85
	Jonas Cline, tax due from Catawba County, for board of indigent patient, from said County in Insane Asylum,		49
	T. T. Martin, for board of Rebecca Bagby in Insane Asylum,		144
	Bank of North Carolina, temporary loan to meet liabilities of the State,		24,620 83
	Bank of Charlotte, tax on capital stock in said Bank,		750
	Jonas Cline, Sheriff Catwba County, tax due from said County for 1859,		5,139 80
Aug.	Sundry persons, for State Coupon Bonds, sold to meet liabilities of the State,		13,159 41
	Issued to R. C. Pearson, President of Western N. C. Railroad Company, 50 State Coupon Bonds of \$1000 each, da-		

Year ending September 30th, 1860.

1860.			
Aug.	ted July 1st, 1860, and running 30 years, issued on account of said Road,	\$ 50,000	
	Accrued interest to August 10th, 1860,	333	33
	N. R. Jones, Sheriff of Warren county, tax due from said County for board of indigent patients in Insane Asylum,	162	92
	Sundry Sheriffs, State taxes for 1859, payable in 1860, as follows		
	N. R. Jones, Sheriff Warren county,	129	92
	Joseph Lusk, " Gaston "	4,792	22
	J. W. Steed, " Randolph "	7,524	46
	J. L. Bundy, " Cabarrus "	8,744	
	Sundry Banks, tax on capital stock in said Banks as follows :		
	Merchants' Bank,	562	50
	Farmers' " "	744	75
	Bank of Yanceyville,	500	
	J. R. Dodge, Clerk Supreme Court at Morganton, tax on Attorney's Licences, August term, 1860, of said Court,	228	
	E. B. Freeman, Clerk Supreme Court at Raleigh, tax on Attorney's Licences, June term, 1860, of said Court,	527	25
Sept.	Sundry persons for State Coupon Bonds, sold to meet liabilities of the State,	261,795	
	Sundry Sheriffs, on account of indigent insane patients from their respective counties, in Insane Asylum of N. C., as follows :		
	A. B. Long, Sheriff Rutherford Co.,	144	
	Wm. Flynt, " Forsyth "	356	
	Jos. Marshall, " Stanly "	101	
	John Martin, " Stokes "	540	
	E. D. Hampton, " Davidson "	144	
	E. C. Grier, " Mecklenburg "	283	
	G. M. Green, " Cleaveland "	288	
	J. H. Allen, " Brunswick "	144	
	C. A. Boon, " Guilford "	570	95
	R. B. Paschal, " Chatham "	1,096	97
	W. A. Walton, " Rowan "	552	
	Chas. Byrd, " Yancey "	117	19
	R. M. Jones, " Orange "	935	33

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1860.	County Trustee, Shff.	Union	Co.	\$	21 94
Sept.	J. L. Ward,	Polk	"		401
	J. A. Vann,	Hertford	"		896 66
	J. M. Hilliard,	Davie	"		52
	Hilliard Gibbs,	Hyde	"		144
	W. B. Campbell,	Beaufort	"		432
	W. H. High,	Wake	"		545 91
	R. R. Tayloe,	Bertie	"		432
	E. D. Hall,	New Hanover	"		528
	Josiah Hodges,	Pitt	"		286
	J. F. Jenkins,	Edgecombe	"		383
	Wash. Harris,	Franklin	"		490 43
	J. R. White,	Perquimans	"		232
	County Trustee,	Cumberland	"		432
	Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Com- pany, interest on \$50,000 Bonds of said Company,				1,500
	Sundry Sheriffs, State taxes for 1859, payable in 1860, as follows :				
	L. H. Lawrence, Sheriff Lincoln	Co.,			5,179 70
	W. F. Wasson,	Iredell	"		8,645 10
	W. H. Cullom,	Johnston	"		7,886 97
	James Roberts,	Rockingham	"		10,782 02
	A. B. Long,	Rutherford	"		5,807 88
	J. W. Neal,	McDowell	"		2,812 55
	William Flynt,	Forsyth	"		9,584 62
	J. H. Nethercutt,	Jones	"		3,885 91
	P. F. White,	Chowan	"		6,690
	Tully Davenport,	Tyrrel	"		2,461 68
	Wm. Haymore,	Surry	"		3,650 23
	G. B. Threadgill,	Anson	"		9,350 35
	Jos. Marshall,	Stanly	"		2,916 96
	John Martin,	Stokes	"		3,905 80
	Wm. Green,	Haywood	"		1,695
	J. C. Smith,	Alexander	"		2,470 43
	R. G. Tuttle,	Caldwell	"		2,877 75
	C. Strader,	Caswell	"		13,931 09
	E. D. Hampton,	Davidson	"		9,141 75
	T. J. Carr,	Duplin	"		8,388 96
	M. H. Eure,	Gates	"		5,545 04
	Goodman Durden	Washington	"		4,657 27
	E. C. Grier,	Mecklenburg	"		17,886 68

Year ending September 30, 1860.

1860.	G. M. Green,	Shff.	Cleaveland Co.	\$	4,965	99
Sept.	Reuben King,	"	Robeson	"	7,150	47
	J. H. Allen,	"	Brunswick	"	4,276	93
	C. A. Boon,	"	Guilford	"	13,434	28
	Joseph Brittain,	"	Burke	"	4,877	42
	Hiram Hunter,	"	Madison	"	1,294	11
	W. H. Smith,	"	Person	"	8,015	19
	A. H. Sanders,	"	Montgomery	"	3,115	93
	N. W. Cooper,	"	Nash	"	8,310	06
	R. B. Paschall,	"	Chatham	"	9,675	01
	S. A. Warren,	"	Northampton	"	10,946	40
	W. A. Walton,	"	Rowan	"	13,961	08
	Sidney Deal,	"	Watauga	"	1,433	29
	Charles Byrd,	"	Yancey	"	1,832	28
	R. M. Jones,	"	Orange	"	11,970	41
	W. D. Humphrey	"	Onslow	"	5,082	46
	J. B. Lee,	"	Currituck	"	3,306	51
	C. Austin,	"	Union	"	6,014	42
	J. R. Grady,	"	Harnett	"	3,210	22
	W. W. Long,	"	Yadkin	"	4,170	93
	W. E. Mann,	"	Pasquotank	"	8,066	24
	W. R. Young,	"	Buncombe	"	5,860	13
	J. A. Reeves,	"	Ashe	"	2,552	62
	B. Fitzrandolph,	"	Bladen	"	7,541	80
	J. L. Ward,	"	Polk	"	1,352	78
	J. A. Vann,	"	Hertford,	"	7,408	36
	J. J. Bennett,	"	Richmond	"	7,142	52
	A. W. Bell,	"	Camden	"	4,142	53
	J. M. Hilliard,	"	Davie	"	4,993	35
	Isaac Arledge,	"	Henderson	"	4,805	53
	J. T. Barnes,	"	Wilson	"	8,830	92
	Hilliard Gibbs,	"	Hyde	"	4,793	39
	W. B. Campbell,	"	Beaufort	"	12,470	77
	W. H. High,	"	Wake	"	26,299	85
	Wm. Patterson,	"	Alamance	"	7,129	15
	Wm. Fields,	"	Lenoir	"	8,632	99
	Hector McNeill,	"	Cumberland	"	20,908	05
	R. R. Tayloe,	"	Bertie	"	10,791	86
	K. H. Worthy,	"	Moore	"	4,822	51
	G. W. Crumpler,	"	Sampson	"	9,304	51
	Esly Staley,	"	Wilkes	"	3,990	
	E. D. Hall,	"	New Hanover	"	31,358	74

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1860.			
Sept.	Lewis Williamson, Sh'ff Columbus Co.,	\$	4,621 26
	Josiah Hodges, " Pitt "		11,754 78
	J. F. Jenkins, " Edgecombe "		23,174 91
	Wash. Harris, " Franklin "		11,298 68
	A. C. Latham, " Craven "		18,086 32
	Geo. Dill, " Carteret "		4,144 53
	J. R. White, " Perquimans "		6,623 95
	Jesse Bledsoe, " Alleghany "		1,197 63
	J. H. Gooch, " Granville "		16,914 81
	N. R. Jones, " Warren "		15,523 14
	E. Davis, " Jackson "		1,308 69
	J. G. Crawford, " Macon "		1,937 52
	H. H. Davidson, " Cherokee "		2,447 83
	J. S. Snow, " Halifax "		17,554 97
	W. A. Thompson, " Wayne "		12,989 41
	Sundry Banks, tax on capital stock in said Banks as follows:		
	Bank of Wadesboro',		812 50
	Bank of Fayetteville,		950
	Bank of Cape Fear,		3,142 50
	Bank of North-Carolina,		5,324 10
	Bank of Clarendon,		1,200
	Geo. Dill, Sheriff of Carteret County, tax on collateral descent,		85 32
			\$ 2,813,016 61

Year ending September 30, 1860.

PUBLIC FUND.—(*Disbursements.*)

STATEMENT D.

Showing the several objects for which the Disbursements of the Public Fund have been made.

Agricultural Societies,	\$ 2,300
Adjutant General,	266 66
Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind,	10,000 50
Binding Laws,	131 65
Board of Internal Improvements,	94
Cape Fear and Deep River Improvement,	71,683 61
Capitol Square,	593
Council of State,	686 30
Comptroller's Department,	1,000
Congressional Election,	10 83
Contingencies,	5,185 85
Distributing Laws,	671 25
Executive Department,	3,300
Executive Mansion,	408 11
Fayetteville and Western Railroad,	100,000
Fugitives from Justice,	589 55
Geological Survey,	7,206 51
Governor's Election,	1,257 50
Interest on Coupon Bonds of Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company,	18,375
Interest on Bonds of Fayetteville and Western Plankroad Company,	7,680
Interest on Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Bonds,	10,920
Interest on State Coupon Bonds,	442,245
Interest on State Registered Bonds,	20,881 98
Interest on State Loans,	10,232 89
Insane Asylum,	25,000

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

Judiciary,	\$ 32,446 23
McDowell and Yancey Turnpike Road,	700
Pensions,	220
Post Office,	299 75
Premium on Northern Funds,	2,914 01
Public Arms,	235 45
Public Printing,	1,585 94
Public Tax refunded,	121 90
Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Bonds,	497,500
Senatorial Election,	304 34
Sheriffs for settling public taxes,	1,969 12
State Department,	600
State Capitol,	497 93
State Librarian,	450
State Library,	2,354 47
State Loans,	572,500
State Registered Bonds,	8,200
Superintendent of Capitol,	195
Surplus Revenue,	100,000
Treasury Department,	2,750
Western N. C. Railroad,	302,358 33
Western N. C. Railroad Survey,	8,000
	<hr/>
	\$ 2,676,923 66

Detailed as follows :

1859.		
Oct.	Duplin County Agricultural Society,	
	State's quota for 1859.	50
	Buncombe County Agricultural Society,	
	State's quota for 1859.	50
	Davie County Agricultural Society,	
	State's quota for 1859.	50
	J. F. Hutchins, Treasurer of the State	
	Agricultural Society, State's quota to	
	said Society for year ending 1st Mon-	
	day in October, 1859.	1,500
	W. H. McKee, President of Board of Di-	
	rectors, part of an appropriation by	
	"an act to enlarge and improve the	
	buildings of the Asylum for the Deaf	

Year ending September 30th, 1860.

1859.		
Oct.	and Dumb and the Blind, passed by the Legislature of 1858-'9.	\$ 1,600
	Graham Daves, Secretary to Board of Internal Improvements, for expenses of meeting of said Board in Raleigh, October 18, 1859.	38
	H. A. London, Treasurer of Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company.	8,293 33
	Ebenezer Emmons, State Geologist, one quarter's salary from April 1 to July 1, 1859.	625
	Ebenezer Emmons, jr., Assistant Geologist, two quarter's salary from April 1 to October 1, 1859.	750
	William Matthews, for one bake oven built at the Executive Mansion.	35
	W. H. Battle, Judge of Supreme Court, his third quarter's salary for 1859.	625
	R. M. Pearson, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, his third quarter's salary for 1859.	625
	William A. Jenkins, Attorney General, for six certificates from third Circuit.	120
	William Lander, Solicitor for five certificates from sixth Circuit.	100
	Marcus Erwin, Solicitor, for two certificates from seventh Circuit.	40
	Robert Strange, Solicitor, for seven certificates from fifth Circuit.	140
	Thomas Ruffin, Judge Supreme Court, his third quarter's salary for 1859.	625
	William E. Anderson, Treasurer Insane Asylum, on account of said Asylum.	5,000
	Bank of the State of North-Carolina, interest on temporary loans.	47 33
	Bank of Cape Fear at Raleigh, interest on temporary loans.	60
	Isaac Winston, interest on State Coupon Bonds.	18
	Sinking Fund, interest on State Coupon Bonds.	2,850

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1859.		
Oct.	Bank of the Republic, New York, for interest on State Coupon Bonds.	\$ 69,957
	James F. Taylor, interest on State Bonds.	60
	James S. Purefoy, interest on State Bonds.	66
	James F. Taylor, interest on Bonds of Fayetteville and Western Plankroad Company.	75
	Holden & Wilson, printing for Executive Department.	55 12
	Holden & Wilson, printing for Treasury Department.	33 50
	Holden & Wilson, printing for Comptroller's Department..	19 85
	Holden & Wilson, printing for State Department.	12 50
	Bramly Sasser, a pension for 1859.	40
	D. G. McRae, his salary as keeper of State Arsenal at Fayetteville, for year ending September 30, 1859.	60
	George T. Cooke, Postmaster in Raleigh, postage stamps furnished Comptroller's Department.	6
	George T. Cooke, postage stamps furnished Executive Department.	10
	George T. Cooke, postage stamps furnished State Officers.	20
	C. N. White, tax overpaid by him for 1856, to sheriff of Cabarrus.	54
	Drury King, for various services about the Capitol.	11 10
	E. J. Hale & Son, books for State Libery	29 98
	Bank of the State of North Carolina, temporary loans.	125,500
	James C. Turner, Chief Engineer, for organizing corps of Engineers for Western North Carolina Railroad,	4,000
	Paid into the Sinking Fund of N. C., under "an act to create a Sinking Fund," ratified the 2nd day of Febuary, 1857,	100,000

Year ending September 30, 1860.

1859.			
Nov.	Mecklenburg County Agricultural Society, State's quota for 1859,	\$	50
	Onslow County Agricultural Society, State's quota for 1859,		50
	Granville County Agricultural Society, State's quota for 1859,		50
	Cumberland County Agricultural Society, State's quota for 1859,		50
	American Bank Note Company, New York, printing sundry Coupon Bonds, for the State of North Carolina,		20
	Adam's Express Company, freight on 2 packages from New York to Raleigh,		2
	Graham Daves, private Secretary to Gov. Ellis, for sealing 266 State Bonds,		26 60
	John F. Hoke, Attorney for the State, for collecting collateral tax from John Steele, Administrator of James Cowen, deceased,		6
	Adams' Express Company, freight on 2 packages from New York to Raleigh,		2
	Magnetic Telegraph in Raleigh, 2 dispatches to New York for Public Treasurer,		3 79
	Edward Newlin, for advertising sales of N. C. Bonds in New York Journal of Commerce, in July and Nov. 1859,		15 29
	H. A. London, Treasurer of Cape Fear & Deep River Navigation Company,	13,675	11
	W. S. Webster, for delivering 250 copies revised Code of North Carolina in sundry countries,		156 25
	C. C. Tally, for delivering 200 copies revised Code of North Carolina in sundry counties,		125
	Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company, freight on 3 boxes forwarded to Ebenezer Emmons,		2 92
	Ebenezer Emmons, State Geologist, one quarter's salary to Oct. 1st, 1859,		625
	J. L. Bailey, Judge of Superior Courts, for 15 certificates from 7th circuit,		1,245

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1859.		
Nov.	Wm. A. Jenkins, Attorney General, for 4 certificates from 3d circuit,	\$ 80
	R. M. Saunders, Judge Superior Courts, for 4 certificates from 2d circuit,	360
	Marcus Erwin, Solicitor, for 8 certificates from 7th circuit,	160
	Jesse G. Shepherd, Judge Superior Courts, for 10 certificates from 3d circuit,	975
	M. E. Manly, Judge Superior Courts, for 10 certificates from 1st circuit,	975
	E. C. Hines, Solicitor, for 10 certificates from 1st circuit,	200
	Robert Strange, Solicitor, for 2 certificates from 5th circuit,	40
	D. F. Caldwell, Judge Superior Courts, for 14 certificates from 5th circuit,	1,155
	C. H. Austin, Treasurer of Florida, interest on Bonds of North Carolina,	360
	Chancey G. Lee, 1 copy of Mitchell's Atlas for State Library,	12
	Paid R. C. Pearson, President of Western North Carolina Railroad Company, 150 State Coupon Bonds of \$1000 each, dated Oct. 1st, 1859, and running 30 years, issued on account of said Road,	150,000
	Accrued interest to Nov. 18th, 1859,	1,225
	Bank of the Republic, New York, for interest on State Coupon Bonds,	3,795
	B. F. Harris, interest on State Coupon Bonds,	510
	Bank of the Republic, New York, for interest on Coupon Bonds of C. F. & D. R. Nav. Company,	15
	B. F. Harris, interest on Coupon Bonds of C. F. & D. R. Nav. Company,	390
Dec.	Moore County Agricultural Society, State's quota for 1859,	50
	Robeson County Agricultural Society, State's quota for 1859,	50
	Jesse Bledsoe, Sheriff of Alleghany County, for making return of the Congress-	

Year ending September 30th, 1860.

1859.		
Dec.	sional election in said county, in Aug. 1859,	\$ 10 83
	John A. Averett, a member of the Executive Council, expenses of meeting of the Council, Dec. 6th, and 7th, 1859.	266
	H. A. London, Treasurer of Cape Fear & Deep River Navigation Company,	12,041 60
	James Page for delivering boxes of the revised Code of North Carolina in 19 counties,	250
	John W. Ellis, Governor of North Carolina, his 4th quarter's salary for 1859,	750
	F. I. Wilson, for David Norris, being reward offered for arrest of James Boon, who was indicted in Superior Court of Yancey County for murder of Alfred F. Keith,	300
	E. Emmons, for C. D. Smith, 3 months salary from Sept. 1st, to December 1st, 1859, as Assistant Geologist,	150
	E. Emmons, State Geologist, one quarter's salary to Jan. 1st, 1860.	625
	William Thompson, for work done at Executive Mansion,	7 50
	W. E. Anderson, Treasurer Insane Asylum, on account of said Asylum,	5,000
	Sundry persons, interest on State Bonds,	480 50
	J. V. Wilcox, interest on Bonds of Fayetteville & Western Plank road Company,	390
	J. V. Wilcox, interest on Bonds of Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company,	720
	Bank of the Republic, New York, for interest on Coupon Bonds of N. C.,	3,675
	R. R. Heath, Judge Superior Courts, for 15 certificates from 6th circuit,	1,245
	John M. Dick, Judge Superior Courts, for 12 certificates from 4th circuit,	975
	R. M. Saunders, Judge Superior Courts, for 7 certificates from 2d circuit,	615
	H. C. Jones, Reporter Supreme Court, his last half year's salary for 1859,	300

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1859.		
Dec.	J. J. Bruner, for printing, folding, stitching, covering and directing No. 2, Vol. 6 Jone's Law, and No. 3, Vol. 4 Jone's Equity Reports, with an index and title to each vol.,	\$ 703
	Wm. Lander, Solicitor, for 10 certificates from 6th circuit,	200
	D. K. McRae, act. Solicitor, for 1 certificate from 2d circuit,	20
	Thomas Ruffin, Jr., Solicitor, for 11 certificates from 4th circuit,	220
	Bank of North Carolina, premium for \$120,000 checks on New York,	600
	Geo. T. Cooke, Post Master in Raleigh, postage stamps for Executive Department,	12
	John V. Wilcox, for 5 Bonds of Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company,	24,000
	Drury King, for payment of wages of free boy W. H. Dempsey, for services at Capitol,	15
	Drury King, for cash advanced for work done in Capitol,	6
	O. H. Perry, State Librarian, his 4th quarter's salary for 1859,	112 50
	Jesse Bledsoe, Sheriff of Alleghany County, for making returns of taxes due the State from said county for 1858,	29 66
	R. H. Page, Secretary of State, his 4th quarter's salary for 1859.	200
	John H. Jones, for 2 Bonds of \$1000 each,	2,000
	Needham Price, for 1 Bond of \$1000,	1,000
	D. W. Courts, Public Treasurer, his 4th quarter's salary for 1859,	500
	W. R. Richardson, Clerk to Treasury Department, his fourth quarter's salary for 1859,	187 50
	One telegraphic dispatch to New York for Public Treasurer,	95
	American Bank Note Company, N. York, for printing sundry Coupon Bonds of North Carolina,	125

Year ending September 30th, 1860.

1859.		
Dec.	Adams Express Company, freight on 3 packages from New York to Raleigh,	\$ 7
	Magnetic telegraph, sundry dispatches from Raleigh to New York for Public Treasurer,	13 55
	Graham Daves, private Secretary to Governor Ellis, for sealing one hundred State bonds,	10
	Edward Newlin, for advertising sale of North Carolina Bonds in New York Journal of Commerce, in Dec. 1859,	8 75
1860.		
Jan.	Randolph County Agricultural Society, the States quota for 1859,	50
	Richmond County Agricultural Society, the State's quota for 1859,	50
	Henderson County Agricultural Society, the State's quota for 1859,	50
	Martin County Agricultural Society, the State's quota for 1859,	50
	S. H. Young, part of appropriation by Legislature of 1858--9 to enlarge and improve the buildings of the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind,	1,600
	H. A. London, Treasurer of Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Improvement, on account of said Improvement	5,533 60
	Graham Daves, private Secretary to Gov. Ellis, his fourth quarter's salary for 1859,	75
	T. W. Atkin, for advertising in Asheville News, reward for arrest of James Boon, a fugitive from justice in Yancey county,	4 50
	Ebenezer Emmons, Jr., Assistant State Geologist, his fourth quarter's salary for 1859,	3 75
	R. M. Pearson, Chief Justice Supreme Court, his fourth quarter's salary for 1859,	6 25
	W. H. Battle, Judge Supreme Court, his fourth quarter's salary, for 1859,	6 25

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1860.		
Jan.	Thomas Ruffin, Judge Supreme Court, his salary from October 1st to November 5th, 1859,	\$ 238 32
	M. E. Manly, Judge Supreme Court, his salary from 11th to 31st Dec., 1859,	152 26
	W. J. Houston, Solicitor, for 10 certificates from 2nd Circuit,	200
	Marcus Erwin, Solicitor, for 5 certificates from 7th Circuit,	100
	W. E. Anderson, Treasurer Insane Asylum, North Carolina, on account of said Asylum,	5,000
	Bank of Cape Fear, at Raleigh, interest on temporary loans,	3,540
	Interest on State Coupon Bonds owned by Sinking Fund of North Carolina,	4,080
	Sundry persons, interest on Bonds of the State of North Carolina, due 1st Monday in January, 1860,	4,217 06
	Sundry persons, interest on Bonds of Fayetteville and Western Plankroad Company, due first Monday in January, 1860,	2,475
	Sundry persons, interest on Bonds Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company, due 1st Monday in January, 1860,	9,555
	James E. Morris, his salary to Jan. 1st, 1860, as keeper of public arms in New-Berne,	75
	Geo. T. Cooke, Postmaster at Raleigh, postage stamps for office of Secretary State,	50
	Moses A. Smith, Postmaster, at Salisbury, postage for 90 Supreme Court Reports and 9 indexes sent to Clerks and Judges,	11 34
	James L. Battle, on account of tax over paid by him for 1858 to the Sheriff of Edgecombe county,	5 80
	Sundry persons, for bonds of Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company, due first Monday in January, 1860, and guar-	

Year ending September 30th, 1860.

1860.		
Jan.	anteed by the State of North Carolina, by "An Act for the relief of the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company," ratified 7th January, 1839,	\$302,500
	H. W. Guion, President of Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company, 200 State Coupon Bonds of \$1000, each dated Jan 1st, 1860, and running 30 years, under an Act of Legislature of 1858--'9	200,000
	W. H. Hamilton, for keeping Capitol grounds in order 6 months,	150
	Waterhouse & Bowes, gas fixtures for Executive mansion,	6 25
	William Watson, arcles for Executive mansion,	12 25
	Charles Kuester, for articles furnished and work done at Executive mansion,	10 25
	F. I. Wilson, printing for Executive and Treasury Departments,	82
	James McKimmon, twine, &c., for use of Capitol,	1
	Charles Kuester, for work done in Capitol,	82 35
	Drury King, for payment of wages of free boy, W. H. Dempsey, for services at Capitol, from November 25th, 1859, to January 1st, 1860,	17 50
	George T. Cooke, Postmaster in Raleigh, box in post-office, &c., for use of State Librarian,	3 21
	O. H. Perry, State Librarian, subscription to newspapers and periodicals for State Library,	36
	Drury King, Superintendent of Capitol, his fourth quarter's salary for 1859,	65
	W. S. Mason for two State bonds of \$1000 each,	2,000
	G. & S. B. Hinton, for one State Bond, Bank of the Republic, New York, for payment of interest on Coupon Bonds	500

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1860.		
Jan.	of North Carolina, due 1st day of Jan. 1860,	\$ 107,793
	Bank of the Republic, New York, for payment of interest on Coupon Bonds of Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, due 1st Monday in Jan. 1860,	3,870
	Adams Express Company, freight on five packages from New York to Public Treasurer,	5 50
	Telegraphic dispatches to New York for Public Treasurer,	3 63
	John W. Syme, for advertising in Raleigh Register sales of North-Carolina Bonds,	27
	E. B. Freeman, for B. B. Lane, coal for Supreme Court Office in Capitol, and freight on same from New-Berne.	56 55
	Graham Daves, private Secretary to Gov. Ellis, for sealing 690 State Bonds,	69
	American Bank Note Company, N. York, printing sundry Coupon Bonds for the State of North Carolina,	300
	H. D. Turner, stationary for State offices in Capitol,	90 25
	Sending Telegraphic dispatches from N. for Public Treasurer,	15 12
	James R. Dodge, Clerk Supreme Court at Morganton, as follows :	
	His half year's salary, ending January, 1860,	150
	For two Record Books, for said Court,	20
	For transportation of same,	75
Feb.	S. H. Young, Treasurer, under "an Act to enlarge and improve the buildings of the Asylum of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind," passed by Legislature of 1858--'9,	220
	John A. Averett, a member of the Executive Council, for expenses of meeting of the Council held in Raleigh, Feb. 15th, 1860,	240 20

Year ending September 30th, 1860.

1860.		
Feb.	A. & W. Myers, articles for Executive mansion,	\$ 850
	Marcus Erwin, Solicitor, for one certificate from 7th circuit,	20
	Will. A. Jenkins, Attorney General, for attending Supreme Court in Raleigh, December Term, 1859, in discharge of his official duties,	100
	Bank of Cape Fear, at Raleigh, interest on temporary loan,	180
	Sundry persons, interest on State Bonds,	321
	Geo. W. Haywood, interest on Bonds of Fayetteville and Western Plankroad Company,	120
	Bank of the Republic, New York, for payment of interest on Coupon Bonds of North-Carolina,	6,495
	Bank of the Republic, New York, for payment of interest on Coupon Bonds of Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company,	4,620
	Geo. W. Haywood, interest on Bonds of Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company,	60
	Wm. A. Blount, interest on Bonds of Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company,	360
	Duncan G. McRae, expenses for repairs on State Arsenal at Fayetteville,	40
	James Carpenter, Trustee of Polk county, on account of tax over paid by E. L. Allen former Sheriff of said county,	62 10
	Drury King, for payment of wages of free boy, W. H. Dempsey, for services at Capitol, January, 1860,	15
	O. H. Perry, sundry books for State Library, from Johnson & Co., Philadelphia,	528 93
	James S. Purefoy, for one State Bond,	1,200
	R. M. Saunders, for McCrady and others, for 4 Bonds of Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company,	11,000
	G. W. Haywood, for 2 Bonds of Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company,	2,000

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1860.		
Feb.	W. A. Blount, for 1 Bond of Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company,	\$ 12,000
	Jno. M. Rose, Treasurer of Fayetteville and Western Railroad Company, on account of said Road,	100,000
	H. A. London, Treasurer of Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, on account of said Improvement,	8,916 03
	Adams' Express Company, freight on package from New York to Raleigh,	1
	Parsons & Allen, for advertising sale of North Carolina Bonds in New York News, in December, 1859,	29 60
	W. R. Miller, Superintendent of Forest Manufacturing Company, 214 reams book paper for the State,	1,607 96
	G. H. Wilder, for 101½ cords of wood for Capitol, at \$3.45 per cord,	350 50
	J. W. Camp, for advertising payment of Bonds of Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company, in New York Journal of Commerce,	2
	E. Newlin, for subscription to New York Journal of Commerce from February 28, 1860, to February 28, 1861,	9
	Graham Daves, Private Secretary to Gov. Ellis, for sealing 101 State Bonds,	10 10
Mar.	Sampson County Agricultural Society, State's quota for 1859,	50
	W. H. Hamilton, water pipe, &c., for drains on Capitol Square,	293
	H. A. London, Treasurer of Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, on account of said Improvement,	5,977 39
	Samuel L. Adams, for delivering Revised Code of N. C. in 18 counties,	140
	John W. Ellis, Governor of North Carolina, his 1st quarter's salary for 1860,	750
	Graham Daves, Private Secretary to Gov. Ellis, his 1st quarter's salary for 1860.	75
	Williams & Haywood, articles furnished Executive Mansion,	4 25

Year ending September 30, 1860.

1860.		
Mar.	W. H. & R. S. Tucker, articles furnished Executive Mansion,	\$ 256 71
	Robert Strange, Solicitor, for 5 Certificates from 5th Circuit,	100
	E. B. Freeman, Clerk of Supreme Court at Raleigh, as follows :	
	For his half year's salary, ending 31st December, 1859,	150
	For recording 2,368 pages at 30 cents per page,	710 40
	For 6 Record Books bought of J. J. Chaplin,	60
	James Litchford, Marshal to the Supreme Court at Raleigh, December Term, 1859, for 96 days attendance on said Court, at \$2 per day,	192
	William H. Battle, Judge Supreme Court, his 1st quarter's salary, for 1860,	625
	Will. A. Jenkins, Attorney General, for 4 Certificates from 3d Circuit,	80
	T. Ruffin, Jr., Solicitor, for 1 Certificate from 4th Circuit,	20
	Bank of Cape Fear at Raleigh, interest on temporary loans,	480
	Eli Smallwood, interest on State Bonds,	360
	Isaac Winston, interest on State Coupon Bonds,	60
	Bank of the Republic, New York, for payment of interest on Coupon Bonds of N. C.,	3,702
	Bank of the Republic, New York, for payment of interest on Coupon Bonds of Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company,	690
	Bank of N. C., for W. E. Broadnax, interest on Bonds of Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company,	150
	D. S. Reid, Ex'or of Thos. Settle, dec'd, interest on Bonds of Fayetteville and Western Plankroad Company,	150
	F. I. Wilson, for Tax Lists, Clerks' Ab-	

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1860.			
Mar.	stracts, publishing Comptroller's Report in N. C. Standard, and in pamphlet form, &c.,	\$	1,012 40
	Lettie M. Bray, a pension for 1859,		40
	Bank of N. C., premium for \$85,000 check on New York,		425
	George T. Cooke, Postmaster in Raleigh, Postage Stamps for Executive and Comptroller's Departments,		22
	Bank of N. C., for Alexander Broadnax, for Bonds of Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company,		5,000
	T. J. Lemay, 27 volumes of Raleigh Star for State Library,		123
	E. J. Hale & Son, Books for Supreme Court Library,		95 65
	O. H. Perry, State Librarian, his 1st quarter's salary for 1860,		112 50
	Drury King, Superintendent of Capitol, his 1st quarter's salary for 1860,		65
	D. W. Courts, Public Treasurer, his 1st quarter's salary for 1860,		500
	W. R. Richardson, Clerk of Treasury Department, his 1st quarter's salary for 1860,		187 50
	Drury King, for payment of wages of free boy, W. H. Dempsey, for services at Capitol from Feb. 1st, to March 1st 1860,		15
	J. J. Chaplin, 1 day book for Treasury Department,		28 12
	Graham Daves, private Secretary to Gov. Ellis, for furnishing Commissioners authorized to investigate the financial affairs of Atlantic & N. C. Railroad Company, with a certified copy of the mortgage executed by said Company to the State,		3 50
	W. H. & R. S. Tucker, articles furnished the State,		30 84
	Adams Express Company, freight on		

Year ending September 30, 1860.

1860.			
Mar.	box from Washington City, and 2 packages from New York to Raleigh,	\$	3 25
	American Bank Note Company, New York, printing sundry Coupon Bonds for North Carolina,		135
	Graham Daves, private Secretary to Gov. Ellis, for sealing 111 State Bonds,		11 10
	Drury King, for payment of wages of free boy W. H. Dempsey, for services at Capitol from March 1st, to April 1st 1860,		15
	Parsons & Allen, for advertising State loan in New York News,		16 80
	Sundry Telegraphic dispatches from Raleigh to New York,		12 34
April.	S. H. Young, Treasurer N. C. Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, as part of appropriation to enlarge the buildings of said Institution, under act of Legislature 1858-'59,		1,600
	DeCarteret & Armstrong, for binding 114 vols. Jones' Supreme Court Reports, &c.,		131 65
	H. A. London, Treasurer of Cape Fear & Deep River Navigation Company, on account of said improvement,		3,200 74
	Ebenezer Emmons, Jr., Assistant Geologist, his 1st quarter's salary for 1860,		375
	Mat. B. Conklin, Assistant Geologist, his salary for year ending April, 1860,		600
	R. M. Pearson, Chief Justice Supreme Court, his 1st quarter's salary for 1860,		625
	M. E. Manly, Judge Supreme Court, his 1st quarter's salary for 1860,		625
	Robert Strange, Solicitor, for 5 certificates from 5th Circuit,		100
	R. M. Saunders, Judge Superior Courts, for 1 certificate from 3d Circuit,		75
	W. E. Anderson, Treasurer Insane Asylum, N. C., on account of said Asylum,		5,000
	Bank of North Carolina, interest on temporary loans,		87,52

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1860.		
Mar.	Bank of North Carolina, interest on temporary loans,	\$ 120
	Geo. T. Cooke, Postmaster in Raleigh, for postage stamps, and rent of boxes in Post Office, &c., to April 1st, 1860, to State offices in Capitol,	30 26
April	W. W. Vass, for one Bond of Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company.	1,000
	Bank of North Carolina, temporary loan.	75,000
	R. H. Page, Secretary of State, his first quarter's salary for 1860.	200
	O. H. Perry, State Librarian, payment for complete set of DeBow's Review, and freight on same.	52 50
	Adams Express Company, freight on two packages from New York to Public Treasurer, Raleigh.	2
	American Bank Note Company, New York, for printing sundry Coupon Bonds of the State of North-Carolina,	175
	Graham Daves, private Secretary to Gov. Ellis, for sealing 220 State Bonds,	22
	One Telegraphic dispatch from Raleigh to New York for Public Treasurer,	95
	Bank of the Republic, New York, payment of interest on Coupon Bonds of North-Carolina,	73,560
	M. Bawcomb, interest on State Coupon Bonds,	60
May.	S. H. Young, Treasurer of Asylum for Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, part of appropriation by Legislature of 1858-'59 for enlargement of buildings said Institution,	2,069
	Board of Internal Improvements, expenses of meeting of said Board in Raleigh, May 12th, 1860,	41
	C. H. Brogden, Comptroller, his 2nd and 4th quarter's salary for 1859, and 1st quarter's salary for 1860,	750
	Henry A. London, Treasurer of Cape	

Year ending September 30th, 1860.

1860.			
May.	Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, on account of said Improvement,	\$	2,572 82
	Ebenezer Emmons, State Geologist, his 1st quarter's salary, &c., for 1860,		659 64
	Henry Mahler, for plating 2 dozen forks for Executive Mansion,		8
	B. F. Benton, for work done at Executive Mansion,		48
	R. M. Sanders, Judge Superior Courts, for 9 certificates from 3rd circuit,		900
	H. C. Jones, Reporter to the Supreme Court, his 1st half year's salary for 1860,		300
	William A. Jenkins, Attorney General, for 6 certificates from 3d circuit, Spring, 1860,		120
	John M. Dick, Judge Superior Courts, for 10 certificates from 1st circuit, Spring, 1860,		975
	Jesse G. Shepherd, Judge Superior Courts, for 14 certificates from 5th circuit, Spring 1860,		1,155
	Robert Strange, Solicitor, for 4 certificates from 5th circuit,		80
	Marcus Erwin, Solicitor, for 2 certificates from 7th circuit,		40
	J. W. Osborne, Judge Superior Courts, for 12 certificates from 6th circuit,		975
	Thomas Settle, Solicitor, for 12 certificates from 4th circuit,		240
	Paid into Sinking Fund of N. C., interest on State Coupon Bonds, owned by said Fund,		4,965
	Bank of the Republic, New York, interest on State Coupon Bonds,		6,150
	J. C. Newland, Treasurer McDowell and Yancey Turnpike Company, on acct. of said road,		700
	Geo. T. Cooke, Postmaster in Raleigh, for rent of box in Postoffice for Public Treasurer, and postage on New York Journal of Commerce for quarter ending July 1, 1860,		89

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1860.		
May.	W. L. Pomeroy, for books, &c., furnished State Library and Supreme Court,	\$ 63 50
	J. J. Chaplin, binding done for State Library,	54 60
	R. F. Simonton, Treasurer of Western N. C. Railroad Company, 100 State Coupon Bonds of \$1000 each, dated 1st April, 1860, and running 30 years, issued on account of said road,	100,000
	Accrued interest to May 19th, 1860,	800
	R. C. Pearson, President Western N. C. Railroad, expenses for the survey and location of said road,	4,000
	W. H. Dempsey, for services at Capitol, from 1st April to 1st May, 1860,	15
	G. W. Alley, operator Magnetic Telegraph, in Raleigh, one dispatch to N. York for Public Treasurer,	95
	Charles H. Ehuman, Agent in Raleigh, for Adams Express Company, freight on boxes from New York,	2
	W. L. Pomeroy, for stationery furnished the State,	167 47
	Henry Mahler, for seals and presses, &c. for Franklin and Nash counties,	52
	W. L. Pomeroy, for seals and fixtures for Sampson County Court, and for the Court of Equity in Franklin County,	27 25
	W. H. Dempsey, for services at Capitol, from 1st May to 1st June, 1860,	15
June.	W. H. Hamilton, for keeping Capitol square in order 6 months, ending June 30, 1860,	150
	H. A. London, Treasurer of Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, expenses on account of said improvement, for May, 1860,	2,738 20
	John W. Ellis, Governor of North-Carolina, his second quarter's salary for 1860,	750
	Graham Daves, private Secretary to Gov. Ellis, his second quarter's salary, for 1860,	75

Year ending September 30, 1860.

1860. June.	W. H. Smith, Sheriff of Person County, for services and expenses as messenger to Governor of Virginia to demand Spencer and Frand Ford, fugitives from justice in said county,	\$ 77 55
	William Lander, Solicitor, for 15 certificates from 6th circuit,	300
	Marcus Erwin, Solicitor, for nine certificates from 7th circuit,	180
	J. W. Osborne, Judge Superior Courts, for three certificates from 6th Circuit,	270
	J. L. Bailey, Judge Superior Courts, for 6 certificates, from 6th Circuit, Spring 1859, and 11 certificates, from 4th Circuit, Spring, 1860,	1,410
	E. C. Hines, Solicitor, for 10 certificates from 1st Circuit,	200
	Geo. Howard, Judge Superior Courts, for 11 certificates from 2nd Circuit,	975
	J. J. Bruner, for printing and covering No. 1, vol. 7, Jones' Law, and No. 1, vol. 5, Jones' Equity Reports,	791
	W. J. Houston, Solicitor, for 10 certificates from 2nd Circuit,	200
	Bank of North-Carolina, interest on temporary loan,	93 36
	Bank of the Republic, New York, for interest on State Coupon Bonds,	2,715
	John W. Syme for advertising sales of North-Carolina Bonds in Raleigh Register,	49
	Bank of North-Carolina, premium for \$112,000 checks on New York,	840
	Geo. T. Cooke, Postmaster, Raleigh, postage stamps for State offices in Capitol,	90 26
	Moses A. Smith, Postmaster in Salisbury, postage on Supreme Court Reports, sent to Clerks and Judges,	17
	O. H. Perry, State Librarian, his second quarter's salary for 1860,	112 50
	Bank of North-Carolina, temporary loan,	80,000

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1860.		
June.	R. H. Page, Secretary of State, his 2nd quarter's salary for 1860,	200
	D. W. Courts, Public Treasurer, his 2nd quarter's salary for 1860,	500
	Adams' Express, freight on packages, from New York, to Public Treasurer,	250
	Graham Daves, private Secretary to Gov. Ellis, for sealing 696 State Bonds,	69 60
	American Bank Note Company, New York, for printing Coupon Bonds of North-Carolina,	357 50
	Sundry Telegraphic dispatches from Raleigh to New York for Public Treasurer,	16 49
	Edward Newlin, for advertising proposals for North-Carolina Bonds, in New York Journal of Commerce,	8 50
July.	R. C. Cotton, his salary from June 30th, 1859, to Feb. 4th, 1860, as Adjutant General of North Carolina,	266 66
	C. H. Brogden, Comptroller, his 2nd quarter's salary for 1860,	250
	Henry A. London, Treasurer of Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, sundry Bills allowed for June 1860, by Board of Managers of said works,	3,497 30
	John A. Avirett, expenses of Council of State, meeting in Raleigh, July 20th, 1860,	180 10
	W. J. Yates, for publishing in Western Democrat, proclamation of Gov. Ellis, for arrest of Tolliver Smith, a fugitive from justice in Mecklenburg County,	4
	R. M. Pearson, Chief Justice Supreme Court, his 2nd quarter's salary for 1860,	625
	M. E. Manly, Judge Supreme Court, his 2nd quarter's salary for 1860,	625
	W. H. Battle, Judge Supreme Court, his 2nd quarter's salary for 1860,	625
	R. R. Heath, Judge Superior Courts, for 7 certificates from 7th Circuit,	595

Year ending September 30th, 1860.

1860.		
July.	J. W. Osborne, Judge Superior Courts, for 1 certificate (special term) from Davidson County,	90
	Wm. A. Jenkins, Attorney General, for attending Supreme Court in Raleigh, June Term, 1860, in discharge of his official duties,	100
	E. B. Freeman, Clerk Supreme Court in Raleigh, as follows :	
	His half years salary ending June 30th, 1860,	150
	For recording 2,403 pages at 30 cents per page,	720
	For 6 Record books, bought of J. J. Chaplin,	60
	For 36 Dockets, bought of J. B. Ege,	18
	James Litchford, Marshal to Supreme Court in Raleigh, for 45 days service, June Term 1860,	90
	W. E. Anderson, Treasurer Insane Asylum of North Carolina, on account of said Asylum,	5,000
	Bank of Cape Fear at Raleigh, interest on temporary loans,	2,501
	Bank of the Republic, New York, for interest on Coupon Bonds of North Carolina,	124,626
	Sinking Fund of N. C., interest on State Coupon Bonds held by said Fund,	5,895
	Sundry persons, interest on Bonds of the State of N. C., due 1st Monday in July 1860,	4,132
	Sundry persons, interest on Bonds of Fayetteville & Western Plank road Company, due 1st Monday in July 1860,	3,045
	C. Dewey, interest on Bonds of Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company, due 1st Monday in July, 1860.	75
	Bank of the Republic, New York, for interest on Coupon Bonds of Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company,	1,665
	John W. Syme, for publishing Comptrol-	

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1860.			
July.	ler's Report for 1859, in Raleigh Register,	225	
	Holden & Wilson, printing for the several Departments in Capitol,	96	57
	Martha Spears, a pension for 1860,	100	
	Martha Gardner, " " "	40	
	John W. Leak, premium for exchange on New York,	24	63
	Bank of North Carolina, temporary loan,	25,000	
	Bank of Cape Fear, at Raleigh, " "	16,000	
	Jonas Cline, for settling State taxes, due from Catawba County for 1859,	26	32
	Drury King, Superintendent of Capitol, his 2nd quarter's salary for 1860,	65	
	James F. Taylor, for 1 State Bond of \$500, dated 2d day of April 1849, and running ten years,	500	
	W. R. Richardson, Clerk of Treasury Department, his 2nd quarter's salary for 1860,	187	50
	H. W. Guion, President Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company, 200 State Coupon Bonds of \$1000 each, dated July 1st, 1860, and running thirty years, issued on acct. of said road,	200,000	
	W. H. Dempsey, for services about Capitol, June and July, 1860,	30	
	Adams' Express Co., freight on 3 packages from New York to Raleigh,	2	50
	Graham Daves, Private Secretary to Gov. Ellis, for sealing 288 State Bonds,	28	80
	Sundry Telegraphic dispatches to New York, for Public Treasurer,	5	60
Aug.	Wayne County Agricultural Society, State's quota for 1860,	50	
	S. H. Young, Treasurer N. C. Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, part of appropriation by Legislature of 1858-'59, to enlarge and improve the buildings of said Asylum,	1,000	
	N. M. Long, member of Board of Inter-		

Year ending September 30, 1860.

1860.		
Aug.	nal Improvements, and Graham Daves, Secretary, for meeting of said Board in Raleigh, Aug. 7, 1860,	15
	H. A. London, Treasurer of Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, part expenses for July, 1860, on acct. of said Improvement,	1,987 82
	E. Morris, Chief Engineer of above Improvement, 2nd quarter's salary for 1860,	1,000
	F. I. Wilson, for printing 6000 copies of the Report of Ebenezer Emmons, State Geologist,	629 95
	The following Sheriffs for making returns of election held for Governor, in Aug. 1860 :	
	J. L. Bundy, Sheriff Cabarrus County,	10
	J. W. Steed, " Randolph "	10
	Joseph Lusk, " Gaston "	15
	P. F. Pescud, articles for Executive Mansion,	9 90
	William A. Jenkins, Attorney General, for attending Supreme Court at Morganton, August term, 1860, in discharge of his official duties,	100
	J. R. Dodge, Clerk of Supreme Court at Morganton, his half year's salary, ending Aug. 1860,	150
	For recording 1242 pages at 30 cents,	372 60
	Bank of Cape Fear at Raleigh, interest on temporary loans,	780
	Bank of the Republic, New York; for interest on Coupon Bonds of North-Carolina,	10,323
	B. S. Harrison, interest on State Coupon Bonds,	42
	R. N. & D. C. Herndon, interest on State Registered Bond,	39 16
	C. H. Lawson, interest on State Registered Bonds,	105
	Band of the Republic, New York, for in-	

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1860.			
Aug.	terest on Coupon Bonds of Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company,	\$	375
	Sundry persons, interest on Bonds of Fayetteville and Western Plankroad Company,		345
	R. C. Pearson, President of Western North-Carolina Railroad Company, 50 State Coupon Bonds of \$1000 each, dated July 1, 1860, and running 30 years, issued on account of said road,	50,000	
	Accrued interest to August 10th, 1860,	333	33
	J. G. Williams & Co., premium for check on New York,		22 50
	Geo. T. Cooke, Postmaster in Raleigh, postage stamps for Secretary of State,		30
	The following Sheriffs for settling State taxes in August, 1860 :		
	J. L. Bundy, Sheriff of Cabarrus County.		23
	J. W. Steed, " Randolph "		19
	Joseph Lusk, " Gaston "		29 52
	The above named Sheriffs, on account of Senatorial Election in August, 1860,		15
	R. N. & D. C. Herndon, for one State Bond, due Aug 25, 1860,	1000	
	Graham Daves, private Secretary to Gov. Ellis, for sealing 29 State Bonds,		2 90
	Adams' Express freight on 3 packages from New York to Raleigh,		2 50
	J. W. Syme, for advertising North-Carolina Bonds, in Raleigh Register,		10
Sept.	Gates Co. Agricultural Society, State's qouta for 1860,		50
	S. H. Young, Treasurer North-Carolina Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, balance of appropriation by Legislature of 1858-'9, to enlarge and improve the buildings of said Asylum,	1,911	50
	H. A. London, Treasurer of Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, expenses for August, 1860, on account of said Improvement,	2,249	67

Year ending September 30th, 1860.

1860. Sept.		
John Spelman, for publishing in Salisbury Banner, the proclamation of Gov. Ellis, for arrest of Nicholas, a fugitive from justice from Wilkes Co.,	\$	350
J. L. Ward, Sheriff of Polk County, for arrest of Tolliver Smith, a fugitive from justice, under proclamation of Gov. Ellis,		200
Ebenezer Emmons, State Geologist, his 2d and 3rd quarter's salary for 1860,		1,250
Ebenezer Emmons, Jr., Assistant State Geologist, his second quarter's salary, for 1860,		375
J. J. Chaplin, for binding Emmon's Report,		164
Sundry Sheriffs, for making returns of the election for Governor, in August, 1860,		1,222 50
Briggs & Dodd, for repairing fence at Executive Mansion,		150
John W. Ellis, Governor of North-Carolina, his 3rd quarter's salary for 1860,		750
Graham Daves, private Secretary to Gov. Ellis, his 3rd quarter's salary for 1860,		75
Thomas Settle, Solicitor, for one certificate from 4th Circuit,		20
Robert Strange, Solicitor, for five certificates from 5th Circuit,		100
J. W. Osborne, Judge Superior Courts, for two certificates from 7th Circuit,		180
Joseph Britain, Sheriff of Burke County, for 16 days services as Marshal to Supreme Court, at Morganton, August Term, 1860,		32
Marcus Erwin, Solicitor, for four certificates from 7th Circuit,		80
R. R. Heath, Judge Superior Courts, for eight certificates from 7th Circuit,		640
R. M. Pearson, Chief Justice Supreme Court, his 3rd quarter's salary for 1860,		625
Bank of Cape Fear, at Raleigh, interest		

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1860.			
Sept.	on sundry temporary loans to meet liabilities of the State,	\$	2,463 01
	Bank of the Republic, New York, for interest on Coupon Bonds of North Carolina,		9,624
	Sundry persons, interest on State Coupon Bonds,		180
	Fayetteville & Western Railroad Company, interest on State Coupon Bonds,		1,170
	Sundry persons, interest on State Registered Bonds,		10,620 60
	Transferred to Literary Fund in payment of interest on Bonds issued by the State of North Carolina, on account of Fayetteville & Western Plankroad, and held by Literary Fund,		1,080
	Bank of the Republic, New York, for interest on Coupon Bonds of Cape Fear & Deep River Navigation Company,		4,905
	Fayetteville & Western Railroad Company, interest on Coupon Bonds of Cape Fear & Deep River Navigation Company,		1,845
	Sundry persons, premium for checks on New York to pay interest on N. C. Bonds,		1,001 88
	D. G. McRae, his salary as keeper of State Arsenal at Fayetteville, for year ending Oct. 1st, 1860,		60
	Postage expenses of said Arsenal,		45
	Transferred to Literary Fund in payment for Bonds of Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company, held by Literary Fund,		140,000
	Briggs & Dodd, iron railings for porticos of Capitol, and putting up same,		326 55
	Briggs & Dodd, freight on pipes for water closets in Capitol,		24 43
	O. H. Perry, State Librarian, for books purchased by him for State Library,		1,230 13
	For expenses of Librarian to New York,		100
	O. H. Perry, his 3rd quarter's salary for 1860,		112 50

Year ending September 30th, 1860.

1860.	Other expenses on account of State Libra-	
Sept.	ry,	24 97
	Bank of Cape Fear, at Raleigh, and Bank	
	of North Carolina, sundry temporary	
	loans to meet liabilities of the State,	251,000
	Sundry Sheriffs, for settling State Taxes	
	in September, 1860, as follows :	
	L. H. Lawrence, Sheriff Lincoln Co.,	27
	W. F. Wasson, " Iredell "	24 06
	W. H. Cullom, " Johnston "	6 32
	James Roberts, " Rockingham "	17
	A. B. Long, " Rutherford "	37
	J. M. Neal, " McDowell "	34 74
	Wm. Flynt, " Forsyth "	19
	J. H. Nethercutt, " Jones "	26 06
	P. F. White, " Chowan "	32 60
	Wm. Haymore, " Surry "	23
	Tully Davenport, " Tyrrel "	40 32
	G. B. Threadgill, " Anson "	31 40
	Joseph Marshall, " Stanly "	27 40
	John Martin, " Stokes "	20 32
	William Green, " Haywood "	49 66
	J. C. Smith, " Alexander "	26 74
	R. G. Tuttle, " Caldwell "	29 66
	Christian Strader, " Caswell "	14 32
	E. D. Hampton, " Davidson "	17 66
	T. J. Carr, " Duplin "	13 66
	E. C. Grier, " Mecklenbr'g "	25 66
	G. M. Green, " Cleaveland "	32 32
	M. H. Eure, " Gates "	27
	Goodman Durden, " Washington "	33 66
	Reuben King, " Robeson "	14 73
	J. H. Allen, " Brunswick "	14 06
	C. A. Boon, " Guilford "	14 32
	Joseph Brittain, " Burke "	31
	Hiram Hunter, " Madison "	44 32
	W. H. Smith, " Person "	11 54
	N. W. Cooper, " Nash "	21 66
	R. B. Paschal, " Chatham "	10 32
	W. A. Walton, " Rowan "	24 33
	S. A. Warren, " North'mpt'n "	19
	Sidney Deal, " Watauga "	35 66

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1860.			
Sept.	A. H. Sanders, Sheriff	Montgom'ry Co.,	1806
	Charles Byrd,	Yancey "	3713
	R. M. Jones,	Orange "	766
	W. D. Humphrey,	Onslow "	1766
	J. B. Lee,	Currituck "	3232
	C. Austin,	Union "	2953
	J. R. Grady,	Harnett "	673
	W. W. Long,	Yadkin,	23
	W. E. Mann,	Pasquotank "	3127
	W. R. Young,	Buncombe "	43
	J. A. Reeves,	Ashe "	2966
	B. Fitzrandolph,	Bladen "	27
	J. L. Ward,	Polk "	43
	J. A. Vann,	Hertford "	2366
	J. J. Bennett,	Richmond "	1633
	A. W. Bell,	Camden "	3432
	J. M. Hilliard,	Davie "	2327
	Isaac Arledge,	Henderson "	43
	J. T. Barnes,	Wilson "	1286
	Hilliard Gibbs,	Hyde "	3633
	W. B. Campbell,	Beaufort "	19
	W. H. High,	Wake "	3
	Wm. Patterson,	Alamance "	11
	William Fields,	Lenoir "	1366
	Hector McNeill,	Cumberland "	11
	R. R. Tayloe,	Bertie "	2833
	G. W. Crumpler,	Sampson "	1167
	K. H. Worthy,	Moore "	11
	Esly Staly,	Wilkes "	2903
	E. D. Hall,	New Han'r "	2087
	Lewis Williamson,	Columbus "	2847
	Josiah Hodges,	Pitt "	2166
	J. F. Jenkins,	Edgecombe "	1660
	Wash. Harris,	Franklin "	713
	A. C. Latham,	Craven "	19
	Geo. Dill,	Carteret "	25
	J. R. White,	Perquimans "	3380
	Jesse Bledsoe,	Alleghany "	2966
	J. H. Gooch,	Granville "	9
	N. R. Jones,	Warren "	1113
	E. D. Davis,	Jackson "	4567
	J. S. Snow,	Halifax "	1632
	W. A. Thompson,	Wayne "	633

Year ending September 30th, 1860.

1860.		
Sept.	Sundry Sheriffs for making returns of the Senatorial elections in August, 1860,	289 34
	D. W. Courts, Public Treasurer, his 3rd quarter's salary for 1860,	500
	W. R. Richardson, Clerk of Treasury Department, his 3rd quarter's salary for 1860,	187 50
	Dancy, Hyman & Co., New York, Candles for use of the State,	377 19
	W. H. Dempsey, for services about Capitol, August 1860,	15
	Drury King, for expenses about Capitol, Adams' Express, freight on package from New York to Raleigh,	6 50
	Vernon Brothers, New York, Stationery for use of the State,	75
	Telegraphic dispatches from Raleigh to New York, for Public Treasurer,	676 51
		4 30
		\$ 2,676,923 66

SINKING FUND.—(*Receipts.*)

STATEMENT E.

Exhibiting the sources from which the Receipts of the Sinking Fund have been derived.

Interest on State Coupon Bonds held by Sinking Fund, Railroad dividends appropriated to Sinking Fund,
--

Detailed as follows :

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1859.		
Oct.	Received as interest on State Coupon Bonds, held by Sinking Fund,	2,850
	Received from the Public Fund, as surplus revenue from said Fund,	100,000
Nov.	Received from North Carolina Railroad Company, as dividend on stock in said Road,	40,000
Dec.	Received from Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company as dividend on stock in said Road,	29,250
1860.		
Jan.	Received as interest on State Coupon Bonds held by Sinking Fund,	4,080
April.	Received from North Carolina Railroad Company, as dividend on stock in said Road,	30,000
May.	Received as interest on State Coupon Bonds held by Sinking Fund,	4,965
July.	Received from Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company, as dividend on stock in said Road,	19,500
	Received as interest on State Coupon Bonds held by Sinking Fund,	5,895
Sept.	Received from North Carolina Railroad Company, as dividend on stock in said Road,	90,000
		<hr/> \$ 326,540

Year ending September 30th, 1860.

SINKING FUND.—(*Disbursements.*)

STATEMENT F.

Showing the Disbursements of the Sinking Fund,

Detailed as follows :

1859.		
Oct.	Paid for 206 State Coupon Bonds of \$500 each, dated July 1st, 1859, and running 30 years,	\$103,000
1860.		
Jan.	Transferred to Public Fund in payment for 147 State Coupon Bonds of \$500 each, dated October 1st, 1859, and running 30 years,	73,500
May.	Transferred to Public Fund in payment for 70 State Coupon Bonds of \$500 each, dated January 1st, 1860, and running 30 years,	35,000
Sept.	Transferred to Public Fund, in payment for State Coupon Bonds, dated January 1st, 1860, and running 30 years,	25,600
	Transferred to Public Fund, in payment for 30 State Coupon Bonds of \$1,000 each, dated July 1st, 1860, and running 30 years,	30,000
	Transferred to Public Fund, in payment for 60 State Coupon Bonds of \$1000 each, dated July 1st, 1860, and running 30 years,	60,000
		<u>\$327,100</u>

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

STATEMENT,

Exhibiting the number Acres Land, valuation Land, valuation Town Property, the Taxes derived from every subject of taxation in the several Counties of the State, and the aggregate amount of all ; also the Taxes levied by the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for County, School and other purposes, as follows :

Year ending September 30, 1860.

1860.

No. 1.—ALAMANCE COUNTY.		
WILLIAM PATTERSON, Sheriff.		
Acres Land,	230,505	
Valuation Land,	\$1,187,523	
Town Property,	\$71,470	
STATE TAXES.		
Land, \$2,375.05, Town Property, \$142.94	\$	2,517 99
Polls, \$2,152, Interest, \$1,088.66,		3,240 66
Dividend and Profit,		16 83
Salaries and Fees,		171 79
Studs and Jacks,		60
Buying and selling Slaves,		26 87
Daguerreotypists,		10
Pistols and Knives,		23 75
Gold Watches,		46 48
Silver Watches, \$28.23, Pianos, \$22.50,		50 73
Plate and Jewelry,		6 62
Riding Vehicles,		231 65
Liquor Dealers,		120 19
Merchants' Capital,		674 65
Peddlers,		40
Retailers,		90
Exhibitions for Reward,		20
Express Companies,		10
Horse and Mule Drovers,		5 58
Marriage License,		13
Deeds for Real Estate,		6 50
Patent Medicines,		14 83
Privileged Voters,		2 40
Delinquents for 1858,		86 56
Arrears for Insolvents,		12 86
Collateral Descent,		20
Gross Amount,	\$	7,519 94
COUNTY TAXES.		
Poor, 7 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 15 cents per poll,	\$	1,293 22
County purposes, 15 do., and 45 do.,		3,319 62
Schools, 8 do., and 10 do.,		1,284 39
Total amount,	\$	5,897 23

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1860.

No. 2.—ALEXANDER COUNTY.

J. C. SMITH, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	155,330	
Valuation Land,	\$419,658	
Town Property,	\$20,422	
STATE TAXES.		
Land, \$839.31, Town Property, 40.84, \$	880	15
Polls, \$767.20, Interest, \$213.59,	980	79
Dividend and Profit,		62
Salaries and Fees,	17	
Studs and Jacks,	102	
Buying and Selling Slaves,	10	38
Ferries, .30; Pistols and Knives, \$3.75,	4	05
Gold Watches,	8	51
Silver Watches, \$12.25; Pianos, \$7.50,	19	75
Playing Cards,		70
Riding Vehicles,	58	59
Liquor Dealers,	7	90
Note Shavers,	60	59
Merchants' Capital,	164	41
Taverns,	6	
Circus',	75	
Exhibitions for reward,	25	
Marriage License,	40	74
Mortgages and Deeds,	9	70
Deeds for Real Estate,	7	76
Patent Medicines,	11	52
Privileged Voters,	26	40
Delinquents for 1859,		80
Collateral Descent,	55	
Gross Amount,	\$ 2,573	36
COUNTY TAXES.		
Poor, 5 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 16 cents per poll,	377	42
County Purposes, 6 do. and 20 do.	460	77
Schools, 10 do. and 26 do.	685	
Jury, 6 do. and 18 do,	440	97
Total Amount,	\$ 1,964	16

Year ending September 30th, 1860.

1860.

No. 3.—ALLEGHANY COUNTY.

JESSE BLEDSOE, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	128,202
Valuation Land,	\$338,964

STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$	679	32
Polls,		411	20
Interest,		75	36
Studs and Jacks,		18	
Pistols and Knives,		1	25
Silver Watches,		1	
Riding Vehicles,		3	50
Note Shavers,		30	90
Merchants' Capital,		15	
Marriage License,		12	

Gross Amount,	\$	1,247	53
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COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 4 cents per \$100 value Real Estate, and 8 cents per poll,	176	42
County Purposes, 18 do. and 50 do.	865	87
Schools, 7 do. and 30 do.	390	98

Total Amount,	\$	1,433	27
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Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1860.

No. 4.—ANSON COUNTY.

G. B. THREADGILL, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	324,509 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Valuation Land,	\$1,516,429.50	
Town Property,	74,235	
STATE TAXES.		
Land,		\$ 3,034.55
Town Property,		148.47
Polls,		2,973.60
Interest,		868.27
Dividend and Profit,		616.28
Salaries and Fees,		219.43
Studs and Jacks,		56
Buying and selling Slaves,		164.14
Daguerreotypists,		6
Gates, Bridges and Ferries,		46.50
Pistols and Knives,		17.50
Gold Watches,		65.07
Silver Watches,		36.49
Pianos,		54
Plate and Jewelry,		3.35
Riding Vehicles,		394.90
Liquor Dealers,		158.49
Note Shavers,		30.30
Merchants' Capital,		669.82
Retailers,		90
Horse and Mule Drovers,		41.77
Patent Medicines,		8.26
Marriage License,		36
Mortgages and Deeds,		70
Deeds for Real Estate,		19.50
Gross Amount,		\$ 9,828.69
COUNTY TAXES.		
Poor, 5 cents per \$100 value real estate and 10 cents per poll,		1,161.97
Railroad, 41 do., and 65 do.,		8,900.41
Total Amount,		\$ 10,062.38

Year ending September 30th, 1860.

1860.

No. 5.—ASHE COUNTY.

J. A. REVES, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	233,575	
Valuation Land,	\$ 616,849	
Town Property,	24,030	
STATE TAXES.		
Land,		\$ 1,233 95
Town Property,		48 06
Polls,		764 20
Interest,		183 84
Salaries and Fees,		28 50
Studs and Jacks,		42
Pistols and Knives,		13 75
Dirks and Canes,		2 50
Gold Watches,		1 20
Silver Watches,		3 27
Pianos,		1 50
Plate and Jewelry,		1 40
Riding Vehicles,		12 10
Liquor Dealers,		22 83
Note Shavers,		26
Merchants' Capital,		157 42
Peddlers,		40
Retailers,		60
Patent Medicines,		6 40
Daguerreotypists,		10
Marriage License,		34 92
Mortgages and Deeds,		5 82
Deeds for Real Estate,		2 91
Privileged Voters,		18 40
Arrears for Insolvents,		50
Gross Amount		\$ 2,721 47
COUNTY TAXES.		
Poor, 3 cents per \$100 value real estate,		
and 7 cents per poll,		262 46
County purposes, 14 do., and 23 do.,		1,128 45
Total Amount,		\$ 1,390 91

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1860.	No. 6.—BEAUFORT COUNTY.		
	WILLIAM B. CAMPBELL, Sheriff.		
	Acres Land,	467,980	
	Valuation Land,	\$1,009,891	
	Town Property,	525,262	
	STATE TAXES.		
	Land, \$2,022.29; T'wn Pr'p'y, \$1,051.12,	\$	3,073 41
	Polls, 3,116, Interest, 887.84,		4,003 84
	Dividend and Profit,		294 56
	Salaries & Fees,		383 13
	Studs & Jacks,		50
	Buying and selling slaves,		70 16
	Gates and Bridges,		102 40
	Pistols and Knives,		106 25
	Gold Watches, \$94.15 ; Silver do., \$44.77,		138 92
	Harps, \$2.50, Pianos, \$94.50,		97 00
	Plate and Jewelry,		52 32
	Play' C'rds, \$12.25; Rid'g Vehicl's, 225.70		237 95
	Liq. d'l'rs, \$766.14; N'teSh'v'rs, \$279.68,		1,045 82
	Merchant's capital,		2,626 19
	Peddlers, \$40; Retailers, \$300 ;		340
	Circus', \$75; Exhibitions for reward, \$95,		170
	Horse and Mule Drivers,		34 50
	Livery Stables, \$25; Auctioneers, \$54.37,		79 37
	Patent Medicines,		21 50
	Daguerreotypists,		20
	Lightning Rod Men,		40
	Marriage License,		94
	Mortgages and Deeds,		27
	Deeds for Real Estate,		32
	Privileged voters,		16 80
	Delinquents for 1859,		22 40
	Collateral Descent,		80
	Gross amount,	\$	13,359 52
	COUNTY TAXES.		
	Poor 8½ per \$100 value real estate, and 26 cents per poll,		2,346 93
	County purposes, 11 do. and 33 do.		3,011 14
	Schools, 5½ do. and 18 do.		1,547 81
	Insane Asylum, 2 do. and 5 do.		507 20
	Jury, 3 do. and 8 do.		680 94
	Total amount,	\$	8,094 02

Year ending September 30th, 1860.

1860.

No. 7.—BERTIE COUNTY.

ROBERT R. TAYLOE, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	359,864	
Valuation Land,	\$1,685,666	
Town Property,	80,025	
STATE TAXES.		
Land, \$3,371.33; Town Property, \$160.05		3,531 38
Polls, \$3,630.40; Interest, \$1,430.20		5,060 60
Dividend and Profit,		43
Salaries and Fees,		149 25
Studs and Jacks,		46
Gates and Ferries,		37 25
Pistols and Knives,		76 25
Gold Watches,		73 81
Silver Watches, \$20.03; Pianos, \$81,		101 03
Plate and Jewelry,		19 99
Riding Vehicles,		277 41
Liquor Dealers,		611 50
Note Shavers,		33 85
Merchant's Capital,		708 96
Peddlers, \$40; Retailers, \$30,		70
Taverns, \$12; Circus, \$75,		87
Exhibitions for Reward,		55
Horse and Mule Drivers,		23 05
Foreign Made Riding Vehicles,		3 50
Patent Medicines,		10 74
Daguerreotypists,		10
Marriage License,		48
Mortgages and Deeds,		28
Deeds for Real Estate,		18
Subjects Unlisted,		104 20
Collateral Descent,		45
Gross Amount,	\$	11,272 77
COUNTY TAXES.		
Poor, 10 cents per \$100 value Real Es- tate, and 24 cents per poll,		2,854 81
County Purposes, 12 do. and 45 do.		4,160 93
Schools, 4 do. and 12 do.		1,247 71
Insane Asylum, 2 do. and 7 do.		670 79
Total Amount,	\$	8,934 24

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1860.

No. 8.—BLADEN COUNTY.

BENJ. FITZRANDOLPH, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	547,185 $\frac{3}{4}$
Valuation Land,	\$932,602
Town Property,	21,080

STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$	1,865	20
Town Property,		42	16
Polls,		2,448	80
Interest,		514	94
Salaries and Fees,		69	
Studs and Jacks,		24	
Gates and Ferries,		19	
Pistols and Knives,		47	50
Gold Watches,		62	92
Silver Watches,		19	44
Pianos.		21	
Plate and Jewelry,		21	50
Riding Vehicles,		202	93
Liquor Dealers,		280	61
Merchants' Capital,		470	92
Retailers,		90	
Marriage License,		38	95
Horse and Mule Drivers,		10	
Subjects unlisted,		485	
Collateral Descent,		1,678	57

Gross Amount \$ 7,932 29

COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 8 $\frac{1}{3}$ cents per \$100 value real estate, and 25 cents per poll,	\$	1,559	98
County Purposes, 10 do., and 30 do.,		1,871	98
Schools, 6 $\frac{2}{3}$ do., and 20 do.,		1,239	99
Deaf and Dumb Asylum, 1 $\frac{2}{3}$ do., and 5 do.,		310	
Insane Asylum, 1 $\frac{2}{3}$ do., and 5 do.,		310	

Total Amount, \$ 5,291 95

Year ending September 30th, 1860.

1860.

No. 9.—BRUNSWICK COUNTY.

JAMES H. ALLEN, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	359,742
Valuation Land,	\$705,916.75
Town Property,	93,715

STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$ 1,406	13
Town Property,		187 43
Polls, \$1,856.80; Interest, \$295.80,	2,152	60
Dividend and Profit,		72
Salaries and Fees,	114	50
Studs and Jacks, \$18; Ferries, \$5,	23	
Pistols and Knives,	41	25
Gold Watches,	39	41
Silver Watches,	27	22
Pianos,	7	50
Plate and Jewelry,	26	93
Riding Vehicles,	112	80
Liquor Dealers,	33	12
Note Shavers,	2	50
Merchants' Capital,	132	53
Peddlers,	80	
Retailers,	180	
Marriage License,	27	16
Mortgages and Deeds,	16	49
Deeds for Real Estate,	20	67
Privileged Voters,	10	40
Commission Merchants,		25

Gross amount, \$ 4,642 63

COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 11 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 30 cents per poll,	1,575	89
County purposes, 40 do., and 80 do,	5,055	32
Schools, 6 do., and 11 do.,	735	08

Total amount, \$ 7,366 29

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1860.

No. 10.—BUNCOMBE COUNTY.		
WILLIAM R. YOUNG, Sheriff.		
Acres Land,	378,584	
Valuation Land,	\$1,167,782	
Town Property.	176,678	
STATE TAXES.		
Land,	\$	2,335 56
Town Property,		353 35
Polls,		1,373 60
Interest,		421 04
Dividend and Profit,		139 80
Salaries and Fees,		175 44
Studs and Jacks,		126
Buying and Selling Slaves,		59 50
Toll Bridges,		10
Pistols and Knives,		21 25
Dirks and Canes,		2 50
Gold Watches,		48
Silver Watches,		28 80
Pianos,		42
Plate and Jewelry,		23 75
Riding Vehicles,		177 55
Liquor Dealers,		9 60
Note Shavers,		74 10
Merchants' Capital,		443
Taverns,		25 37
Livery Stables,		50
Marriage License,		198
Mortgages and Deeds,		32 98
Deeds for Real Estate,		32 98
Privileged Voters,		8
Gross Amount,		\$ 6,212 17
COUNTY TAXES.		
Poor, $6\frac{2}{3}$ cents per \$100 value real estate,		1,256 30
and 20 cents per poll,		
County Purposes. $11\frac{2}{3}$ do., and 35 do.,		2,198 53
Schools, $3\frac{1}{3}$ do., and 10 do.,		628 15
Jury, 5 do., and 15 do.,		942 23
Total Amount,		\$ 5,025 21

Year ending September 30th, 1860.

1860.

No. 11.—BURKE COUNTY.

JOSEPH BRITTAIN, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	214,217½
Valuation Land,	\$ 664,716
Town Property,	94,500

STATE TAXES.

Land, \$1,330.05 ; Town Property, \$189,	\$	1,519 05
Polls, \$1,307.20 ; Interest, \$549.75,*		1,856 95
Dividend and Profit,		446 72
Salaries and Fees,		162
Studs and Jacks,		48
Buying and Selling Slaves,		25
Bridges and Gates,		13 50
Pistols and Knives,		10
Gold Watches,		35 21
Silver Watches, \$12.10 ; Pianos, \$28.50,		40 60
Plate and Jewelry,		24 85
Riding Vehicles,		88 70
Liquor Dealers,		113 49
Note Shavers,		40 30
Merchants' Capital,		439 14
Retailers, \$90 ; Circus', \$75,		165
Exhibitions for Reward,		10
Horse and Mule Drivers,		20 20
Livery Stables, \$25 ; Auctioneers, .60,		25 60
Marriage License,		26 19
Mortgages and Deeds,		11 64
Deeds for Real Estate,		5 33
Playing Cards,		8 75
Privileged Voters,		44

Gross Amount, \$ 5,180 22

COUNTY TAXES.

County purposes, 20 cents per \$100 value		
real estate, and 45 cents per poll,	\$	2,243 84
Railroad,		3,109 87

Total Amount, \$ 5,353 71

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1860.

No. 12.—CABARRUS COENTRY.

J. L. BUNDY, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	218,424	
Valuation Land,	\$1,633,944	
Town Property,	134,902	
STATE TAXES.		
Land, \$3,268.90; Town Property, \$271.80	\$	3,540 70
Polls, \$1,941; Interest, \$1,265.82,		3,206 82
Dividend and Profit,		116 34
Salaries and Fees,		169 54
Studs and Jacks,		70
Buying and Selling Slaves,		147 48
Pistols and Knives,		30
Gold Watches,		84 96
Silver Watches, \$52.98; Pianos, \$49.50,		102 48
Plate and Jewelry,		18 45
Riding Vehicles,		338 65
Liquor Dealers,		133 04
Note Shavers,		34 10
Merchants's Capital, \$726.04; Circus \$100,		826 04
Express Companies,		10
Horse and Mule Drivers,		16 85
Livery Stables, \$75; Auctioneers, \$5.85,		80 85
Daguerreotypists,		10
Marriage License,		92 15
Mortgages and Deeds,		23 28
Deeds for Real Estate,		23 77
Distress,		14 67
Privileged Voters,		23 20
Collateral Descent,		1 05
Gross Amount,	\$	9,114 42
COUNTY TAXES.		
Poor, 1 cent per \$100 value Real Estate, and 8 cents per poll,		372 24
County Purposes, 12 do. and 40 do.		3,089 91
Schools, 17 do. and 72 do.		4,743 62
Total Amount,	\$	8,205 77

Year ending September 30, 1860.

1860.	No. 13.—CALDWELL COUNTY.	
	R. G. TUTTLE, Sheriff.	
	Acres Land,	203,606
	Valuation Land,	\$ 647,754.50
	Town Property,	27,500
	STATE TAXES.	
	Land, \$1,295.51 ; Town Property, \$55,	\$ 1,350 51
	Polls, \$759.20 ; Interest, \$248.15,	1,007 35
	Dividend and Profit,	23
	Salaries and Fees,	14 50
	Studs and Jacks,	44
	Buying and Selling Slaves,	6 50
	Pistols and Knives,	13 75
	Dirks and Canes,	1 25
	Gold Watches,	9 40
	Silver Watches, \$8.01 ; Pianos, \$9,	17 01
	Plate and Jewelry,	2 80
	Riding Vehicles,	74 20
	Liquor Dealers,	21 83
	Note Shavers,	3
	Merchants' Capital,	160 50
	Pedlars, \$40; Taverns, \$7.50; Circus, \$75	122 50
	Exhibitions for Reward,	35
	Patent Medicines,	17 03
	Marriage License,	42
	Mortgages and Deeds,	3
	Deeds for Real Estate,	16 50
	Privileged Voters,	12
	Gross Amount,	\$ 2,997 64
	COUNTY TAXES.	
	County purposes, 25 cents per \$100 value	
	real estate, and 60 cents per poll,	\$ 2,294 09
	Schools, 7½ do. and 20 do.	708 38
	Total Amount,	\$ 3,002 47

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1860.

No. 14.—CAMDEN COUNTY.

A. W. BELL, Sheriff,	
Acres Land,	117,526
Valuation Land,	\$564,810
STATE TAXES.	
Land, 1,070.02; Polls, 1,005.34,	\$ 2,075 36
Dividend and Profit, \$1.32; Interest, 428,	429 32
Salaries and Fees,	53
Studs and Jacks,	16
Bridges and Gates,	77 95
Pistols and Knives,	21 25
Dirks and Canes,	12 5
Gold Watches,	20 41
Silver Watches, 10.24; Pianos, 10.50;	20 74
Plate and Jewelry,	20 1
Riding Vehicles,	105 79
Liquor Dealers,	248 70
Note Shavers,	33 10
Merchants' Capital,	380 03
Pedlars, \$40; Retailers, 1.50; Circus, 75,	265
Exhibitions for Reward,	30
Bowling Alleys,	100
Horse and Mule Drivers,	50 31
Patent Medicines,	18 35
Buying and Selling Slaves,	46 92
Marriage License,	56 26
Mortgages and Deeds,	18 43
Deeds for Real Estate,	39 77
Privileged Voters,	11 20
Subjects unlisted,	96 05
Collateral Descent,	254 18
Gross Amount	\$ 4,471 38
COUNTY TAXES.	
Poor, 12 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 30 cents per poll,	1,080 97
County purposes, 15 do., and 40 do.,	1,384 81
Schools, 30 do., and 70 do.,	2,635 23
Total Amount,	\$ 5,101 01

Year ending September 30, 1860.

1860.

No. 15—CARTERET COUNTY.

GEORGE DILL, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	164,756,
Valuation Land,	\$327,688
Town Property,	172,820

STATE TAXES.

Land, 655.37; Town Property, 345.64,	\$	1,001	01
Polls, 1,212; Interest, 365.96,		1,577	96
Dividend and Profit,		40	48
Salaries and Fees,		25	
Stuck and Jacks,		12	
Buying and Selling Slaves,		5	
Pistols and Knives,		7	50
Gold Watches,		32	55
Silver Watches,		15	97
Pianos, \$33; Plate and Jewelry, 2.25,		35	25
Riding Vehicles,		33	35
Liquor Dealers,		575	35
Note Shavers,		11	
Merchants' Capital,		496	10
Pedlars, \$40; Retailers, \$150,		190	
Taverns, \$17.94; Bowling Alleys, \$100,		117	94
Billiard Tables,		125	
Patent Medicines,		15	86
Daguerreotypists,		20	
Lightning Rod Men,		40	
Exhibitions for Reward,		10	
Marriage License,		50	44
Mortgages and Deeds,		17	46
Deeds for Real Estate,		15	04
Collateral Descent,		87	95
Privileged Voters,		3	20

Gross amount,

\$ 4,561 41

COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 5 cents per \$100 value real estate,			
and 6 cents per poll,	\$	341	15
County purposes, \$14 do., and 50 do.,		1,458	21
Schools, 10 do., and 14 do.,		711	20
Railroad, 51 do., and 1.50 do.,		4,825	09

Total amount

\$ \$7,335 65

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1860.

No. 16.—CASWELL COUNTY.

CHRISTIAN STRADER, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	238,489
Valuation Land,	\$1,544,061
Town Property,	142,326

STATE TAXES.

Land, \$3,088.12; Town Property, 284.65, \$	3,372 77
Polls, \$4,540; Interest, \$2,629.64,	7,169 64
Dividend and Profit,	334 96
Salaries and Fees,	300 90
Studs and Jacks,	65
Buying and Selling Slaves,	340
Daguerreotypists,	16
Ferries,	5 17
Pistols and Knives,	21 25
Gold Watches,	110 85
Silver Watches, \$51.83; Pianos, \$103.50,	155 33
Plate and Jewelry,	33 49
Riding Vehicles,	605 08
Liquor Dealers,	240 65
Note Shavers,	99 30
Merchants' Capital,	1,200 49
Pedlars,	40
Retailers,	150
Circus,	75
Exhibitions for reward,	20
Horse and Mule Drivers,	8
Auctioneers,	22
Marriage License,	48
Mortgages and Deeds,	6
Deeds for Real Estate,	24
Playing Cards,	2 80
Collateral Descent,	222 90

Gross Amount,

\$ 14,667 80

COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 6 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 14 cents per poll,	1,807 90
County Purposes, 35 do. and 75 do.	10,168 72
Schools, 18 do. and 6 do.	3,380 22

Total Amount,

\$ 15,356 84

Year ending September 30, 1860.

1860.

No. 17.—CATAWBA COUNTY.

JONAS CLINE, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	251.651
Valuation Land,	\$1,109,922
Town Property,	34,393

STATE TAXES.

Land, \$2,219.84; Town Property, \$68.78,	\$ 2,288 62
Polls, \$1,438.40; Interest, \$608.36,	2,046 76
Dividend and Profit,	1 80
Salaries and Fees,	30 15
Studs and Jacks,	90
Daguerreotypists, .9; Toll-gates, \$12.50,	12 59
Pistols and Knives,	7 50
Gold Watches,	23 85
Silver Watches, \$19.10; Pianos, \$4.50,	23 60
Plate and Jewelry,	28
Riding Vehicles,	180 51
Liquor Dealers,	11 50
Note Shavers,	2 70
Merchant's Capital,	522 01
Retailers, \$30; Auctioneers, .85,	30 85
Patent Medicines,	50
Marriage License,	62 08
Mortgages and Deeds,	4 85
Deeds for Real Estate.	36 38
Playing Cards,	1 75
Collateral Descent,	48 54

Gross Amount, \$ 5,426 82

COUNTY TAXES.

County Purposes, 13 cents per \$100 value Real Estate, and 25 cents per poll,	1,959
Schools, 7 do. and 10 do.,	982 10

Total Amount, \$ 2,941 10

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1860.

No. 18.—CHATHAM COUNTY.

R. B. PASCHAL, Sheriff.

Acres Land, 485,515

Valuation Land, \$1,795,678

Town Property, 65,615

STATE TAXES.

Land, \$3,585.75, Town Property, \$131.23 \$ 3,716 98

Polls, \$3,355.20 ; Interest, \$1,086.32, 4,441 52

Dividend and Profit, 77 16

Salaries and Fees, 143

Studs and Jacks, 102

Buying and selling Slaves, 10

Pistols and Knives, 20

Gold Watches, 14 75

Silver Watches ; \$76.09, Pianos, \$55.50, 131 59

Plate and Jewelry, 29 25

Playing Cards, 21 70

Riding Vehicles, 451 98

Merchants' Capital, 601 96

Pedlars, 40

Retailers, 150

Billiard Tables, 125

Horse and Mule Drivers, 11 80

Auctioneers, 20 12

Patent Medicines, 11 09

Marriage License, 43 55

Mortgages and Deeds, 9 70

Deeds for Real Estate, 19 40

Privileged Voters, 16

Arrears for Insolvents, 3 20

Note Shavers, 43 59

Gross Amount, \$ 10,255 34

COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 7 cents per \$100 value real estate,
and 20 cents per poll, \$ 2,216 57

County purposes, 20 do., and 50 do., 5,870 50

Schools, 3 do., and 15 do., 1,204 05

Insane Asylum, 3½ do., and 10 do., 1,069 97

Total amount, \$ 10,361 09

Year ending September 30th, 1860.

1860.

No. 19.—CHEROKEE COUNTY.

H. H. DAVIDSON, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	645,487
Valuation Land,	\$565,895
Town Property,	48,100

STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$ 1,118 85
Town Property,	96 20
Polls,	773 60
Interest,	51 65
Dividend and Profit,	3 68
Salaries and Fees,	26
Studs and Jacks,	90
Toll Bridges,	3 77
Pistols and Knives,	25
Dirks and Canes,	1 25
Gold Watches,	5 25
Silver Watches,	10 40
Riding Vehicles,	29 35
Liquor Dealers,	75 49
Merchants' Capital,	166 63
Retailers,	150
Marriage License,	51 41
Mortgages and Deeds,	4 85
Deeds for Real Estate,	16 49
Privileged Voters,	3 20
Arrears for Insolvents,	3

Gross Amount,	\$ 2,706 07
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COUNTY TAXES.

Poor,	400
County Purposes,	2,885 74
Schools,	804 36

Total Amount,	\$ 4,090 10
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Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1860.

No. 20.—CHOWAN COUNTY.

PETER F. WHITE, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	102,409	
Valuation Land,	\$779,284.04	
Town Property,	155,956.25	
STATE TAXES.		
Land, \$1,608.07; Town Property, 311.91	\$	1,919 98
Polls, \$1,679.36; Interest, 1,618.46,		3,297 82
Dividend and Profit,		61 80
Salaries and Fees,		99 25
Studs and Jacks,		14
Buying and Selling Slaves,		50
Gates, \$30; Pistols and Knives, 35,		65
Gold Watches,		42 05
Silver Watches, \$9.54, Harps, \$2.50,		12 04
Pianos, \$78; Plate and Jewelry, \$44.51,		122 51
Riding Vehicles,		159 59
Liquor Dealers,		196 31
Note Shavers,		93 28
Merchants' Capital,		505 08
Retailers, \$90, Taverns, 12.50,		102 50
Circus, \$100, Bowling Alleys, 20,		120
Express Companies.		10
Horse and Mule Drovers,		79 99
Livery Stables,		25
Commission Merchant,		09
Marriage License,		31 04
Mortgages and Deeds,		12 61
Deeds for Real Estate,		20 37
Privileged Voters,		19 20
Subjects unlisted,		3 50
Gross Amount	\$	7,063 01
COUNTY TAXES.		
Poor, 4 cents per \$100 value real estate,		
and 14 cents per poll,	\$	670 05
County Purposes, 30 do., and 44 do.,		3,735 88
Schools, 4 do., and 6 do.,		400 39
Public Buildings 6 and 8 do.,		730 26
Insane Asylum, 8 cents per poll,		169 12
Total Amount,	\$	5,705 70

Year ending September 30, 1860.

1860.

No. 21.—CLEAVELAND COUNTY.

GEORGE M. GREEN, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	164,231	
Valuation Land,	\$942,363	
Town Property,	86,858	
STATE TAXES.		
Land,		\$ 1,887 40
Town Property,		174 01
Polls,		1,522 40
Interest,		411 89
Salaries and Fees,		61 58
Studs and Jacks,		150
Buying and Selling Slaves,		104 13
Ferries,		275
Pistols and Knives,		625
Gold Watches,		20 92
Silver Watches,		13 39
Pianos,		7 50
Plate and Jewelry,		3 05
Riding Vehicles,		122 52
Liquor Dealers,		68 15
Note Shavers,		75 13
Merchants' Capital,		452 25
Retailers,		90
Auctioneers,		2
Dentists,		10
Marriage License,		57 23
Mortgages and Deeds,		15 52
Deeds for Real Estate,		10 67
Gross Amount		\$ 5,268 74
COUNTY TAXES.		
Poor, 3 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 18 cents per poll,		656 45
County purposes, 26 do., and 41 do.,		3,443 34
Schools, 12 do., and 36 do.,		1,922 74
Railroad, 25 do., and 75 do.,		4,004 72
Total Amount,		\$ 10,028 25

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1860.

No. 22.—COLUMBUS COUNTY.		
LEWIS WILLIAMSON, Sheriff.		
Acres Land,	404,924	
Valuation Land,	\$649,376	
Town Property.	17,968	
STATE TAXES.		
Land, \$1,298.75; Town Prop'ty, 35.94,	\$	1,234 69
Polls, 1,579.20; Interest, 514.79,		2,093 99
Dividend and Profit,		31 60
Salaries and Fees,		71 50
Studs and Jacks,		17
Buying and Selling Slaves,		18 37
Ferries,		1 80
Pistols and Knives,		70
Gold Watches,		32 53
Silver Watches, \$16.85; Pianos, 3,		19 85
Plate and Jewelry,		7 22
Riding Vehicles,		85 20
Liquor Dealers,		203 92
Note Shavers,		51 10
Merchants' Capital,		491 91
Retailers, \$390; Circus, \$75,		465
Exhibitions for Reward,		15
Horse and Mule Drivers,		7 15
Patent Medicines,		12 64
Daguerreotypists,		10
Marriage License,		56 26
Mortgages and Deeds,		10 67
Deeds for Real Estate,		21 83
Privileged Voters,		29 60
Collateral Descent,		61 23
Gross Amount,	\$	5,220 06
COUNTY TAXES.		
Poor, 15 cents per \$100 value real estate,		
and 45 cents per poll,		1,855 61
County Purposes, 15 do., and 25 do.,		1,463 81
Schools, 6 do., and 18 do.,		742 24
Deaf & Dumb Asylum, 10 cts. pr. poll,		195 90
Jury, 4 do., and 22 do.,		690 73
Total Amount,	\$	4,948 29

Year ending September 30th, 1860.

1860.	No. 23.—CRAVEN COUNTY.	
	ALEXANDER C. LATHAM, Sheriff.	
	Acres Land,	567,298
	Valuation Land,	\$941,658
	Town Property,	620,461
	STATE TAXES.	
	Land, \$1,726.36; T'wn Pr'pty, \$1,254.52,	\$ 2,980 88
	Polls, \$3,028; Interest, \$4,626.45,	7,654 45
	Dividend and Profit,	130 36
	Sal'rs & Fees, \$511.86; St'ds & J'ks, 26,	537 86
	Buying and selling slaves,	27 05
	Daguerreotypists,	11
	Pistl's & Knives, \$71.25; Ferries, 9.72,	80 97
	G'ld Watches, \$105.61; Sil'r do., 25.73,	131 34
	Pian's, \$109.50; Plate & Jewl'ry, 65.93,	175 43
	Riding Vehicles,	174 25
	Liq. d'lers, \$956.75; N'te Sh'vrs, 17.60,	974 35
	Commission Merchants,	75
	Merch'ts' cap'tl, \$3,899.66; Pedl'rs, 120,	4,019 66
	Retailers, \$300; Auctioneers, \$215.63,	515 63
	Circuses, \$115; Exhibit'ns for reward, 20,	135
	Billiard tables,	150
	Horse and Mule Drovers,	43 72
	Livery Stables, \$25; Brokers, 300,	325
	Marriage License,	64 09
	Mortgages and Deeds,	95
	Deeds for Real Estate,	33 95
	Privileged voters,	28
	Arrears for Insolvents,	9 60
	Collateral Descent,	1,014 19
	Gross amount,	\$ 19,312 53
	COUNTY TAXES.	
	Poor 13 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 40 cents per poll,	3,598 20
	County purposes, 10 do. and 30 do.	2,737 66
	Schools, 5 do. and 15 do.	1,355 03
	Public Buildings, 2 do. and 4 do.	469 05
	Insane Asylum, 3 do. and 6 do.	703 58
	Jury, 6 do. and 18 do.	1,642 60
	Bridge, 2 do. and 6 do.	547 53
	Railroad, 75 do. and 1.20 do.	16,412 31
	Total amount,	\$ 27,465 96

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1860.	No. 24.—CUMBERLAND COUNTY.		
	HECTOR McNEILL, Sheriff.		
	Acres Land,	510,794½	
	Valuation Land,	\$1,246,612	
	Town Property,	695,472	
	STATE TAXES.		
	Land, \$2,466.38; Town Prop'ty, 1,390.94	3,857	32
	Polls, \$2,798; Interest, \$990.38	3,788	38
	Dividend and Profit,	1,980	03
	Salaries and Fees,	841	69
	Studs and Jacks,	26	
	Bridges and Gates	5	42
	Pistols and Knives,	37	50
	Dirks & Canes, \$5; Gold Watches, 109.72	114	72
	Silver Watches, \$35.25; Pianos, 118.50,	153	75
	Plate and Jewelry,	75	46
	Play. Cards, \$9.80; Rid'g Vehicles, 3.43	13	23
	Liquor Dealers,	2,841	94
	Note Shavers,	76	
	Merchant's Capital,	6,513	28
	Retailers, \$300; Circus, \$75,	375	
	Exhibitions for Reward,	30	
	Bowling Alleys, \$50; Bil'rd Tables, 250,	300	
	Insurance Companies,	200	
	Livery Stables, \$50; Auctioneers, 154.42,	204	42
	Commission Merchants,	250	
	Patent Medicines,	190	48
	Daguerreotypists,	10	
	Marriage License,	107	67
	Mortgages and Deeds,	42	68
	Deeds for Real Estate,	60	63
	Priv'd Voters, \$54.40; Distileries, 10.50	64	90
	Gross Amount,	\$ 22,252	57
	COUNTY TAXES.		
	Poor, 13 cents per \$100 value Real Es- tate, and 23 cents per poll,	3,347	02
	County Purposes, 14 do. and 26 do.	3,648	70
	Schools, 4 do. and 12 do.	1,206	66
	Deaf and Dumb Asylum, 1 do. and 6 do.	409	41
	Jury, 11 do. and 24 do.	2,995	10
	Total Amount,	\$ 11,606	89

Year ending September 30, 1860.

1860.

No. 25.—CURRITUCK COUNTY.

JESSE B. LEE, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	138,111
Valuation Land,	\$577,801

STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$ 1,155 60
Polls,	1,259 20
Interest,	204 68
Salaries and Fees,	5
Studs and Jacks,	6
Pistols and Knives,	11 25
Gold Watches,	31 28
Silver Watches,	12 02
Pianos,	3
Riding Vehicles,	87 75
Liquor Dealers,	30
Merchants' Capital,	187 99
Pedlars,	160
Retailers,	120
Circus,	75
Exhibitions for reward,	55
Bowling Alleys,	60
Horse and Mule Drivers,	9 10
Buying and Selling Slaves,	12 50
Marriage License,	55 29
Mortgages and Deeds,	8 73
Deeds for Real Estate,	19 89

Gross Amount,	\$ 3,569 28
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COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 6 cents per \$100 value Real Estate, and 20 cents per poll,	673 24
County Purposes, 38 do. and 1.30 do.	4,317 79
Schools, 6 do. and 20 do.	673 24

Total Amount,	\$ 5,654 27
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Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1860.

No. 26.—DAVIDSON COUNTY.		
E. D. HAMPTON, Sheriff.		
Acres Land,	341,428	
Valuation Land,	\$1,627,517	
Town Property,	65,557	
STATE TAXES.		
Land, \$3,255.03, Town Property, 131.11	\$	3,386 14
Polls, \$2,417.60 ; Interest, 1,211.16,		3,628 76
Dividend and Profit,		58 72
Salaries and Fees,		121 50
Studs and Jacks,		78
Buying and selling Slaves,		327 43
Gates and Ferries,		62 35
Pistols and Knives,		28 75
Gold Watches,		58 27
Silver Watches, \$59.99 ; Pianos, 37.50,		97 49
Plate and Jewelry,		430
Playing Cards,		210
Riding Vehicles,		480 91
Liquor Dealers,		78 61
Note Shavers,		290
Merchants' Capital,		749 22
Pedlars, \$40 ; Taverns, 6.50,		46 50
Circus, \$75 ; Exhibitions for Reward, 25,		100
Express Companies,		10
Horse and Mule Drivers,		143
Livery Stables, \$25 ; Anct'rs, 1.47,		26 47
Pat. Medic's, \$3.88 ; Dag'typeists, 10,		13 88
Marriage License,		103 79
Mortgages and Deeds,		19 40
Deeds for Real Estate,		14 06
Privileged Voters,		22 40
Arrears for Insolvents,		80
Gross Amount,		\$ 9,524 18
COUNTY TAXES.		
Poor, 6 cents per \$100 value real estate,		
and 18 cents per poll,	\$	1,582 03
County purposes, 24 do., and 80 do.,		6,580 36
Schools, 7 do., and 19 do.,		1,778 27
Total amount,		\$ 9,940 66

Year ending September 30, 1860.

1860.

No. 27.—DAVIE COUNTY.		
JAMES M. HILLIARD, Sheriff.		
Acres Land,	159,887	
Valuation Land,	\$895,385	
Town Property,	56,000	
STATE TAXES.		
Land,	\$ 1,791	28
Town Property,		112
Polls,	1,380	
Interest,	464	76
Dividend and Profit,	24	
Salaries and Fees,	131	84
Studs and Jacks,	60	
Buying and selling Slaves,	101	21
Gates, and Ferries,	35	90
Pistols and Knives,	31	25
Gold Watches,	29	64
Silver Watches,	16	48
Pianos,	25	50
Plate and Jewelry,	7	70
Playing Cards,	4	90
Riding Vehicles,	193	50
Liquor Dealers,	40	65
Note Shavers,	92	55
Merchants' Capital,	420	37
Pedlars,	40	
Retailers,	60	
Circus,	75	
Exhibitions for Reward,	25	
Patent Medicines,	9	70
Marriage License,	57	
Mortgages and Deeds,	14	
Collateral Descent,	17	27
Gross Amount,		\$ 5,261 50
COUNTY TAXES.		
Poor, 5 cents per \$100 value real estate and 11 cents per poll,	683	81
County Purposes, 12 do., and 31 do.,	1,728	18
Schools, 7 do., and 13 do.,	910	36
Total Amount,		\$ 3,322 35

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1860.

No. 28.—DUPLIN COUNTY.

THOMAS I. CARR Sheriff,

Acres Land,	422,665
Valuation Land,	\$978,904
Town Property,	63,823

STATE TAXES.

Land, 1,958.51; Town Property, 128.65,	\$	2,087	16
Polls, \$2,920.80; Interest, 883.52,		3,804	32
Dividend and Profit,		40	08
Salaries and Fees,		134	25
Studs and Jacks,		18	
Buying and Selling Slaves,		5	
Pistols and Knives,		60	
Gold Watches, \$64.70; Silver do., 27.34,		92	04
Pianos, \$42; Plate and Jewelry, 4.74,		46	74
Rid. Vehicles, \$237.44; Liq. D'rs, 257.45		494	89
Note Shavers,		251	19
Merchants' Capital,		906	23
Pedlars, \$40; Retailers, 210; Circus, 75,		325	
Bowling Alleys,		50	
Express Companies,		10	
Horse and Mule Drivers,		50	25
Foreign Made Riding Vehicles,		3	
Auctioneers, \$5.80; Patent Medicines, 20,		25	80
Exhibitions for Reward,		20	
Marriage License,		60	14
Mortgages and Deeds,		776	
Deeds for Real Estate,		44	13
Playing C'ds, \$4.90; Priv'd Voters, 13.60		18	50
Delinquents for 1858,		160	
Arrears for Insolvents,		240	
Collateral Descent,		404	81

Gross Amount

\$ 8,963 29

COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 10 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 30 cents per poll,	2,151	40
County purposes, 12 do., and 36 do.,	2,581	68
Schools, 7 do., and 21 do.,	1,505	98
Public Buildings, 5 do. and 15 do.	1,075	70

Total Amount,

\$ 7,314 76

Year ending September 30th, 1860.

1860.

No. 29.—EDGECOMBE COENTY.		
JAMES F. JENKINS, Sheriff.		
Acres Land,	239,231	
Valuation Land,	\$2,474,991	
Town Property,	231,020	
STATE TAXES.		
Land, \$4,945.58; Town Property, 461.66	\$	5,407 24
Polls, \$4,686.90; Interest, 3,409.40,		8,096 30
Dividend and Profit,		1,024 80
Salaries and Fees,		533 71
Studs and Jacks,		163 .
Buying and Selling Slaves,		26 50
Daguerreotypists,		14
Pistols and Knives,		116 25
G'd Watch's, \$149.87; Silv'r, do. 56.39,		206 26
Plate and Jewelry, \$69.11; Pianos, 81,		150 11
Playing Cards,		24 85
Rid. Vehicles, \$710.47; Liq. D'lrs, 762.75,		1,473 22
Note Shavers,		432 80
Merch'ts' Capt'l, \$1,353.74; Pedl'rs, 80,		1,433 74
Retailers, \$180; Circus, 150;		330
Exhibitions for Reward,		65
Bowling Alleys,		50
Horse and Mule Drivers,		23 68
Livery Stables, \$25; Auction'rs, 20.35,		45 35
Patent Medicines,		27
Lightning Rod Men,		40
Marriage License,		59 17
Mortgages and Deeds,		37 35
Deeds for Real Estate,		14 55
Arrears for Insolvents,		50
Collateral Descent,		4,580 57
Gross Amount,		\$ 24,349 22
COUNTY TAXES.		
Poor, 9 cents p r \$100 value Real Estate,		4,203 77
and 30 cents per poll,		5,064 06
County Purposes, 10 do. and 40 do.		
Schools, 4 do., and 15 do., white and		1,959 89
slave Poll,		1,235
Patrol, 25 cents on Slave Black Poll,		
Total Amount,		\$ 12,462 72

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1860.

No. 30.—FORSYTH COUNTY.

WILLIAM FLYNT, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	200,655
Valuation Land,	\$973,629
Town Property,	307,289

STATE TAXES.

Land, \$1,947.25; Town Prop'rty, 614.58,	\$	2,561	83
Polls, 1,748; Interest, 2,219.24		3,967	24
Dividend and Profit,		960	12
Salr's & Fees, \$161.28; St'ds & J'ks, 60,		221	28
Buying and Selling Slaves,		160	
Gates and Ferries,		15	60
Pistl's & knives, \$28.75; d'ks & canes, 1.25,		30	
Gold Watches, \$41.53; Silver do., 48,		89	53
Pianos, \$99; Plate and Jewelry, 13.54,		112	54
Riding Vehicles,		247	01
Liquor Dealers,		287	21
Note Shavers, \$52.23; Play'g cards, 4.55,		56	78
Merch'ts' capital, \$967.58; Retailers, 90,		1,057	58
Circus, \$75; Exhibitions for reward, 35,		110	
Horse and Mule Drivers,		1	10
Auctioneers,		23	29
Patent Medicines,		24	33
Marriage License,		85	36
Mortgages and Deeds,		24	25
Deeds for Real Estate,		11	16
Privileged Voters,			80
Arrears for Insolvents,			80
Collateral Descent,		54	17

Gross amount,

\$ 10,101 98

COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 10 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 25 cents per poll,	\$	1,811	61
County purposes, 10 do., and 20 do.,		1,701	26
Schools, 10 do., and 25 do.,		1,806	11

Total amount

\$ 5,318 98

Year ending September 30th, 1860.

1860.

No. 31.—FRANKLIN COUNTY.		
WASHINGTON HARRIS, Sheriff.		
Acres Land,	299,297	
Valuation Land,	\$1,081,922	
Town Property,	175,580	
STATE TAXES.		
Land, \$2,163.62; Town Property, 349.91,	\$	2,513 53
Polls, \$3,216.80; Interest, 2,120.24,		5,337 04
Dividend and Profit,		156 52
Salaries and Fees,		150 34
Studs and Jacks,		48
Buying and Selling Slaves,		156 20
Pistols and Knives,		75
Gold Watches,		85 58
Silver Watches, \$29.17, Harps, 2.50,		31 67
Pianos, \$100.50, Plate and Jewl'y, 50.05,		150 55
Riding Vehicles,		399 48
Liquor Dealers,		855 83
Note Shavers,		197 68
Merchants' Capital,		893 27
Retailers, \$210; Circus, 150,		3 60
Exhibitions for Reward,		20
Billiard Tables,		125
Express Companies,		10
Horse and Mule Drivers,		18 70
Livery Stables,		25
Marriage License,		50 44
Mortgages and Deeds,		16 49
Deeds for Real Estate,		7 27
Collateral Descent,		304 61
Gross Amount,		\$ 11,988 20
COUNTY TAXES.		
Poor, 9 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 3 cents per poll,		2,326 83
County purposes, 8 do., and 24 do.,		1,956 73
Schools, 5 do., and 15 on White and Black polls,		1,217 83
Insane Asylum, 2 do., and 6 per poll,		490 43
Jury, 5 do., and 15 do.,		1,226 08
Total Amount,		\$ 7,217 90

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1860.

No. 32.—GASTON COUNTY.

JOSEPH LUSK, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	221,992
Valuation Land,	\$956,895
Town Property,	25,250

STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$ 1,913 79
Town Property,	50 50
Polls, \$1,391.20; Interest, \$584.98,	1,976 18
Dividend and Profit,	65 84
Salaries and Fees,	77
Studs and Jacks,	64
Buying and Selling Slaves,	58 67
Toll Bridges and Gates,	37 50
Pistols and Knives,	7 50
Gold Watches,	24 50
Silver Watches,	10 52
Pianos,	9
Plate and Jewelry,	3
Riding Vehicles,	157 22
Liquor Dealers,	39 85
Note Shavers,	114 60
Merchants' Capital,	232 56
Retailers,	90
Auctioneers,	82
Marriage License,	55 29
Mortgages and Deeds,	13 58
Deeds for Real Estate,	18 91
Distress,	8 29
Collateral Descent,	57 38

Gross amount, \$ 5,086 50

COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 4 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 15 cents per poll,	648 88
County purposes, 15 do., and 45 do,	2,237 32
Schools, 6 do., and 20 do.	927 57

Total amount, \$ 3,813 77

Year ending September 30th, 1860.

1860.

No. 33.—GATES COUNTY.

MILLS H. EURE, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	169,690
Valuation Land,	\$ 690,440
Town Property,	22,050

STATE TAXES.

Land, \$1,380.88 ; Town Property, 44.10,	\$ 1,424 98
Polls, \$2,055.20 ; Interest, 940.62,	2,955 82
Dividend and Profit,	6 84
Salaries and Fees,	36
Studs and Jacks,	50
Pistols and Knives,	20
Gold Watches,	34 63
Silver Watches, \$6.46 ; Pianos, 39,	45 46
Plate and Jewelry,	3
Riding Vehicles,	180 78
Liquor Dealers,	283 92
Note Shavers,	85 70
Merchants' Capital,	376 08
Retailers, \$60 ; Taverns, 25,	85
Circus,	75
Exhibitions for Reward,	25
Horse and Mule Drivers,	20
Auctioneers,	2 50
Marriage License,	52 38
Mortgages and Deeds,	15 52
Deeds for Real Estate,	16 97
Privileged Voters,	5 60

Gross Amount, \$ 5,841 18

COUNTY TAXES.

Poor 8 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 13 cents per poll,	\$ 904 22
Schools, 4 do., and 12 do.,	593 52
Patrol, 15 cents on Black Poll,	301 35

Total Amount, \$ 1,799 09

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1860.	No. 34.—GRANVILLE COUNTY.	
	JOSEPH H. GOOCH, Sheriff.	
	Acres Land,	452,331
	Valuation Land,	\$2,013,211
	Town Property,	220,210
	STATE TAXES.	
	Land, \$4,026.41 ; Town Property, 440.42	\$ 4,466 83
	Polls, \$5,251.20 ; Interest, 2,275.88,	7,527 08
	Dividend and Profit,	194 68
	Salaries and Fees,	376 93
	Studs and Jacks,	129
	Buying and Selling Slaves,	117 75
	Pistols and Knives,	53 75
	Gold Watches,	134 73
	Silver Watches, \$41.53 ; Pianos, 154.50,	196 03
	Plate & Jewl'y, \$45.29 ; Play. Cards, 6.40	51 69
	Riding Vehicles,	636 91
	Liq. D'lrs, \$1,091.70 ; Note Sh'rs, 246.20,	1,437 90
	Merchant's Capital,	1,222 13
	Pedlars, \$200 ; Retailers, \$270,	470
	Circus, \$75 ; Exhibition for Reward, 30,	105
	Bowl'g Al'ys, \$100 ; Billiard Tables, 125	225
	Express Companies,	10
	Horse and Mule Drovers,	43 59
	Foreign Made Riding Vehicles,	7 25
	Auct'rs, \$8.02 ; Pat. Medicines, 27.66,	35 68
	Liq'r Pedlars. \$120 ; Mar'ge License, 85,	205
	Mortgages and Deeds,	21
	Deeds for Real Estate.	26
	Distress, \$50 ; Privileged Voters, 46.80,	96 80
	Delinquents for 1859,	10 40
	Arrears for Insolvents,	13 25
	Collateral Descent,	194 81
	Gross Amount,	\$ 17,909 19
	COUNTY TAXES.	
	Poor, 3 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 15 cents per poll,	1,646 46
	County Purposes, 9 do., and 39 do.,	4,542 54
	Schools, 3 do., and 10 do.,	1,315 76
	Insane Asylum 2 do., and 6 do.,	833 08
	Total Amount,	\$ 8,337 84

Year ending September 30th, 1860.

1860.

No. 35.—GUILFORD COUNTY.		
C. A. Boon, Sheriff.		
Acres Land,	397,385½	
Valuation Land,	\$1,858,920	
Town Property,	273,188	
STATE TAXES.		
Land, \$3,720.83; Town Property, 547.98,	\$	4,268 81
Polls, \$2,824.80; Interest, 2,119.80,		4,944 67
Dividend and Profit,		247 32
Salaries and Fees,		463 25
Studs and Jacks,		144
Buying and Selling Slaves,		215 54
Duguerreotypists,		12 74
Pistols and Knives,		28 75
Gold Watches,		74 21
Silver Watches, \$44.37, Pianos, 58.50,		102 87
Plate and Jewelry,		25 89
Riding Vehicles,		461 02
Liquor Dealers,		416 30
Note Shavers,		53 40
Merchants' Capital,		1,752 92
Peddlers, \$80; Retailers, 40; Circus, 75,		195
Express Companies,		10
Horse and Mule Drivers,		65 32
Livery Stables,		25
Pat. Medicines, \$42.27; Dentists, 10,		52 27
Exhibitions for Reward,		30
Marriage License,		147 44
Mortgages and Deeds,		53 35
Deeds for Real Estate,		42 68
Collateral Descent,		202 54
Gross Amount,	\$	14,025 29
COUNTY TAXES.		
Poor, 10 cents per \$100 value real estate,		
and 20 cents per poll,		2,854 76
County purposes, 12 do., and 43 do.,		4,128 33
Schools, 15 do., and 25 do.,		4,080 25
Public Buildings, 8 do., and 17 do.,		2,320 79
Insane Asylum, 2 do., and 4 do.,		570 95
Total Amount,	\$	13,955 08

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1860.

No. 36.—HALIFAX COUNTY.

JAMES S. SNOW, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	407,465
Valuation Land,	\$2,119,200
Town Property,	121,634

STATE TAXES.

Land, \$4,314.08; Town Property, 246.07,	\$ 4,560 15
Polls, \$5,017.60; Interest, 3,145.93,	8,163 53
Dividend and Profit,	52 84
Salaries and Fees,	310 07
Studs and Jacks,	87
Buying and Selling Slaves,	4
Gates and Ferries,	46
Pistols and Knives,	113 75
Gold watches, \$133.32; Silver do., 31.36	164 68
Pianos, \$105; Plate and Jewelry, 61.10,	166 10
Play C'ds, \$6.30; Rid'g Vehicles, 481.85,	488 15
Liquor Dealers,	1,317 70
Note Shavers,	343 80
Merchants' Capital,	1,804 31
Peddlers, \$40; Retailers, 330,	370
Taverns, \$42.51; Circus, 150,	192 51
Exhibitions for Reward,	45
Bowling Alleys,	50
Express Companies,	10
Horse and Mule Drivers,	48 27
Patent Medicines,	30 60
Marriage License,	190 60
Mortgages and Deeds,	22
Deeds for Real Estate,	47
Delinquents for 1857, '58, '59,	2 11

Gross Amount, \$ 18,630 17

COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 6 cents per \$100 value Real Es- tate, and 14 cents per poll,	2,214 92
County Purposes, 12 do. and 60 do.	6,418 66
Schools, 6 do. and 10 do.	1,943 32

Total Amount, \$ 10,576 90

Year ending September 30, 1860.

1860.

No. 37.—HARNETT COUNTY.

JAMES H. GRADY, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	309,089
Valuation Land,	\$451,651
Town Property,	4,388

STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$	903	31
Town Property,		8	77
Polls,		1,324	
Interest,		122	72
Dividend and Profit,		4	04
Salaries and Fees,		99	88
Studs and Jacks,		22	
Gates and Ferries,		33	32
Pistols and Knives,		27	50
Gold Watches,		20	45
Silver Watches,		13	83
Pianos,		16	50
Plate and Jewelry,		1	60
Riding Vehicles,		142	05
Liquor Dealers,		11	31
Note Shavers,		8	63
Merchants' Capital,		261	20
Peddlers,		40	
Daguerreotypists,		10	
Liquor Peddlers,		80	
Marriage License,		45	
Mortgages and Deeds,		6	
Deeds for Real Estate,		45	00
Collateral Descent,		137	36

Gross Amount,	\$	3,343	97
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COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 12 cents per \$100 value real estate and 25 cents per poll,	971	23
County Purposes, 40 do. and 70 do.,	3,011	59
Schools, 10 do. and 30 do.,	964	64
Insane Asylum,	221	63

Total Amount,	\$	5,169	09
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Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1860.

No. 38.—HAYWOOD COUNTY.

WILLIAM GREEN, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	251,341	
Valuation Land,	\$385,651	
Town Property,	11,985	
STATE TAXES.		
Land,	\$	772 90
Town Property,		23 97
Polls,		533 60
Interest,		103 72
Salaries and Fees,		13
Studs and Jacks,		42
Pistols and Knives,		10
Gold Watches,		6 50
Silver Watches,		7 64
Pianos,		1 50
Riding Vehicles,		39 85
Note Shavers,		13 80
Merchants' Capital,		101 74
Retailers,		30
Marriage License,		34
Mortgages and Deeds,		24
Deeds for Real Estate,		5
Privileged Voters,		2 40
Gross amount,	\$	1,765 62
COUNTY TAXES.		
Poor, 5 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 15 cents per poll,		298 07
County purposes,		1,824 02
Schools,		580
Total amount,	\$	2,702 09

Year ending September 30th, 1860.

1860.

No. 39.—HENDERSON COUNTY.	
ISAAC ARLEDGE, Sheriff.	
Acres Land,	337,411
Valuation Land,	\$1,076,196
Town Property,	56,350
STATE TAXES.	
Land,	\$ 2,152 ³⁹ / ₁₀₀
Town Property,	112 ⁷⁰ / ₁₀₀
Polls,	1,161 ³⁰ / ₁₀₀
Interest,	287 ⁴⁴ / ₁₀₀
Dividend and Profit,	32
Salaries and Fees,	78
Studs and Jacks,	56
Pistols and Knives,	27 ⁵⁰ / ₁₀₀
Gold Watches,	21 ⁶⁰ / ₁₀₀
Silver Watches,	18 ⁵⁷ / ₁₀₀
Harps,	250
Pianos,	46 ⁵⁰ / ₁₀₀
Plate and Jewelry,	24 ⁵³ / ₁₀₀
Riding Vehicles,	146 ⁹⁸ / ₁₀₀
Liquor Dealers,	8 ⁹⁵ / ₁₀₀
Note Shavers,	4 ²⁰ / ₁₀₀
Merchants' Capital,	515 ⁹¹ / ₁₀₀
Peddlers,	40
Retailers,	90
Circus,	75
Exhibitions for Reward,	15
Express Companies,	10
Buying and Selling Slaves,	82 ⁶² / ₁₀₀
Marriage License,	83
Mortgages and Deeds,	7
Deeds for Real Estate,	20 ⁵⁰ / ₁₀₀
Collateral Deseent,	11
Gross Amount,	\$ 5,099 ⁵¹ / ₁₀₀
COUNTY TAXES.	
County Purposes, 14 cents per \$100	
value real estate, and 48cents per poll,	2,266 ⁰¹ / ₁₀₀
Schools, 3 ¹ / ₂ do. and 12 do.	547 ⁸⁴ / ₁₀₀
Total Amount,	\$ 2,813 ⁸⁵ / ₁₀₀

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1860.

No. 40.—HERTFORD COUNTY.

JOHN A. VANN, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	204,229	
Valuation Land,	\$871,777	
Town Property,	148,165	
STATE TAXES.		
Land, \$1,558.55; Town Prop. 296.33,	\$	1,854 88
Polls, \$1,968; Interest, 1,407.20,		3,375 20
Dividend and Profit,		438 04
Salaries and Fees,		196 80
Studs and Jacks,		29
Buying and selling Slaves,		25
Ferries,		4
Pistols and Knives,		29 50
Gold Watches,		45 10
Silver Watches,		16 02
Pianos,		46 50
Plate and Jewelry,		27 55
Riding Vehicles,		187 34
Liquor Dealers,		439 40
Note Shavers,		6
Merchants' Capital,		902 07
Retailers,		90
Taverns,		9
Horse and Mule Drivers,		9 40
Auctioneers,		23 98
Marriage License,		22 31
Mortgages and Deeds,		18
Deeds for Real Estate,		13 58
Privileged Voters,		19 20
Collateral Descent,		7 90
Gross Amount,		\$ 7,835 77
COUNTY TAXES.		
Poor, 8 cents per \$100 value real estate and 30 cents per poll,		1,584 84
County Purposes, 16 do., and 60 do.,		3,169 70
Schools, 4 do., and 20 do.,		900 41
Insane Asylum, 4 do., and 20 do.,		920 57
Total Amount,		\$ 6,575 52

Year ending September 30th, 1860.

1860.

No. 41.—HYDE COUNTY.

HILLIARD GIBBS, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	142,042½
Valuation Land,	\$816,219.73

STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$ 1,670 95
Polls,	1,570 40
Interest,	281 26
Dividend and Profit,	24 48
Salaries and Fees,	99 25
Studs and Jacks,	30
Pistols and Knives,	36 25
Gold Watches,	36 35
Silver Watches,	12 40
Pianos,	10 50
Plate and Jewelry,	4 70
Riding Vehicles,	175 15
Liquor Dealers,	252 85
Note Shavers,	71 60
Merchants' Capital,	380 43
Peddlers	80
Retailers,	240
Circus,	75
Exhibitions for Reward,	30
Bowling Alleys,	50
Marriage License,	67 90
Mortgages and Deeds,	25 22
Deeds for Real Estate,	18 43

Gross Amount	\$ 5,243 11
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COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 8 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 10 cents per poll,	832 81
County purposes, 30 do., and 60 do.,	3,558 25
Schools, 10 do., and 20 do.,	1,186 08
Insane Asylum, 30 do.,	580 27

Total Amount,	\$ 6,157 41
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Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1860.

No. 42.—IREDELL COUNTY.

W. F. WASSON, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	343,187	
Valuation Land,	\$1,418,952	
Town Property,	99,105	
STATE TAXES.		
Land, \$2,837.90 ; Town Property, 198.21	\$	3,036 11
Polls, \$2,522.40 ; Interest, 1,129.53,		3,651 93
Dividend and Profit,		362 40
Salaries and Fees,		116 50
Studs and Jacks,		120
Buying and Selling Slaves,		78 91
Gates and Ferries,		15 97
Pistols and Knives,		10
Gold Watches,		71 49
Silver Watches, \$36.69 ; Pianos, 45,		81 69
Plate and Jewelry,		9 26
Riding Vehicles,		368 50
Liq. D'lrs, \$103.81 ; Note Sh'rs, 5.95,		109 76
Merchant's Capital,		676 64
Peddlers,		40
Exhibitions for Reward,		15
Bowling Alleys,		50
Horse and Mule Drovers,		1 90
Livery Stables,		25
Patent Medicines,		3 43
Daguerreotypists,		20
Marriage License,		69 35
Mortgages and Deeds,		52 07
Deeds for Real Estate.		19 40
Gross Amount,	\$	9,005 31
COUNTY TAXES.		
Poor, 3 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 9 cents per poll,		745 62
County Purposes, 18 do., and 43 do.,		4,114 90
Schools, 5 do., and 14 do.,		1,210 88
Insane Asylum 1 do., and 4 do.,		281 16
Total Amount,	\$	6,352 56

Year ending September 30, 1860.

1860.

No. 43.—JACKSON COUNTY.

E. D. DAVIS, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	695,261
Valuation Land,	\$ 278,646
Town Property,	5,621

STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$710 50
Town Property,	12 33
Polls,	429 60
Interest,	15 35
Studs and Jacks,	48
Pistols and Knives,	7 50
Dirks and Canes,	1 25
Gold Watches,	3 65
Silver Watches,	2 40
Pianos,	4 50
Riding Vehicles,	13 15
Liquor Dealers,	1 98
Merchants' Capital,	95
Marriage License,	15
Mortgages and Deeds,	2
Deeds for Real Estate,	1

Gross Amount, \$ 1,363 21

COUNTY TAXES.

Poor 5 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 20 cents per poll,	\$ 244 99
County purposes, 15 do. and 40 do.	629 58
Schools, 10 do., and 32 do.,	447 83
Public Buildings, 30 do. and 30 do.	995 67

Total Amount, \$ 2,318 07

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1860.

No. 44.—JOHNSTON COUNTY.

WILLIAM H. CULLOM, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	490,460
Valuation Land,	\$1,261,144
Town Property,	34,459

STATE TAXES.

Land, \$2,523.48; Town Property, 68.92	\$ 2,592 40
Polls, \$2,892.80; Interest, 1,116.80,	4,009 60
Dividend and Profit,	10 96
Salaries and Fees,	88 21
Studs and Jacks,	50
Buying and Selling Slaves,	16
Pistols and Knives,	75
G'd Watch's, \$64.33; Silv'r, do. 27.37,	91 70
Pianos,	43 50
Plate and Jewelry,	14 05
Rid. Vehicles, \$290.21; Liq. D'rs, 252.35,	542 56
Note Shavers,	30 10
Merch'ts' Capt'l, \$322.51; Peddlers, 160,	482 51
Retailers,	420
Horse and Mule Drovers,	18 75
Patent Medicines,	90
Lightning Rod Men,	40
Exhibitions for Reward,	10
Marriage License,	73 72
Deeds for Real Estate,	31 53
Privileged Voters,	10 40
Subjects Unlisted,	1 20

Gross Amount, \$ 8,653 09

COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 6 cents per \$100 value Real Estate, and 15 cents per poll,	1,322 92
County Purposes, 40 do. and 50 do.	6,992
Schools, 9 do. and 10 do.	1,527 50

Total Amount, \$ 9,842 42

Year ending September 30, 1860.

1860.

No. 45.—JONES COUNTY.

JOHN H. NETHERCUTT, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	198,936½
Valuation Land,	\$540,248.50
Town Property.	16,385

STATE TAXES.

Land, \$1,080.49; Town Prop'ty, 32.77,	\$	1,113	26
Polls, 1,520; Interest, 679.07,		2,199	07
Salaries and Fees,		44	
Studs and Jacks,		26	
Pistols and Knives,		33	75
Gold Watches,		40	16
Silver Watches, \$16.30; Pianos, 16.50,		32	80
Plate and Jewelry,		44	0
Riding Vehicles,		129	97
Liquor Dealers,		109	13
Note Shavers,		19	80
Merchants' Capital,		70	57
Retailers, \$60; Circus, \$75,		135	
Exhibitions for Reward,		55	
Horse and Mule Drivers,		3	95
Patent Medicines,		6	32
Marriage License,		12	61
Mortgages and Deeds,		3	88
Deeds for Real Estate,		5	82
Distress,		41	76
Privileged Voters,		12	80
Collateral Descent,		10	26

Gross Amount,	\$	4,110	32
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COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 10 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 45 cents per poll,	1,412	98
County Purposes, 15 do., and 65 do.,	2,071	90
Schools, 6 do., and 15 do.,	616	88
Patrol, 25 cents per slave poll,	398	

Total Amount,	\$	4,499	76
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Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1860.

No. 46.—LENOIR COUNTY.

WILLIAM FIELDS, Sheriff,

Acres Land,	232,701½
Valuation Land,	\$914,214
Town Property,	112,350

STATE TAXES.

Land, 1,833.82; Town Property, 224.70,	\$	2,058	52
Polls, \$2,407.20; Interest, 1,308.80,		3,716	
Salaries and Fees,		141	08
Studs and Jacks,		52	
Buying and Selling Slaves,		450	
Gates, \$45; Pistols and Knives, 61.25,		106	25
Gold Watches, \$79.20; Silver do., 30.53,		109	73
Pianos, \$73.50; Plate & Jewelry, 18.39,		91	89
Play. C'ds, \$13.30; Rid. Vehicles, 237.75		251	05
Liq. D'lrs, \$459.20; Note Shavers, 209.21		668	41
Merchants' Capital,		995	88
Peddlers, \$80; Retailers, 180,		260	
Bil'd Tables, \$375; Bowling Alleys, 50,		425	
Horse and Mule Drivers,		21	70
Livery Stables, \$50; Auctioneers, 3.46,		53	46
Lightning Rod Men,		40	
Liquor Peddlers,		40	
Exhibitions for Reward,		20	
Marriage License,		61	11
Mortgages and Deeds,		13	58
Deeds for Real Estate,		19	40
Distress,		9	74
Privileged Voters,		24	00
Arrears for Insolvents,		50	

Gross Amount

\$ 9,183 80

COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 5 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 20 cents per poll,	1,100	04
County purposes, 10 do., and 20 do.,	1,602	68
Schools, 5 do., and 12 do.,	858	56
Public Buildings, 40 do. and 70 do.	6,113	06
Railroad, 40 do., and 50 do.,	5,514	66

Total Amount,

\$ 15,189 00

Year ending September 30th, 1860.

1860.

No. 47.—LINCOLN COUNTY.

L. H. LOWRENCE, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	183,321
Valuation Land,	\$837,575
Town Property,	137,844

STATE TAXES.

Land, \$1,746.20; Town Prop'ty, \$275.68,	\$ 2,022 88
Polls, \$1,262; Interest, \$690.64,	1,952 46
Dividend and Profit,	72 52
Sal'rs & Fees, \$185.87; Studs & J'ks, 42,	227 87
Buying and selling slaves,	4 65
Toll Bridges and Gates,	3 25
Pistols and Knives,	7 50
G'ld Watches, \$23.48; Sil'r do., 17.60,	41 08
Pianos, \$33; Plate & Jewl'ry, 18.21,	51 21
Riding Vehicles,	155 04
Liq. d'lers, \$211.35; Note Sh'vrs, 23.20,	234 55
Merchants' Capital,	477 51
Retailers,	30
Patent Medicines,	22 90
Lightning Rod Men,	40
Marriage License,	43 65
Mortgages and Deeds,	15 52
Deeds for Real Estate,	14 54
Privileged voters,	1 60
Subjects Unlisted,	8 80

Gross amount, \$ 5,426 77

COUNTY TAXES.

Poor 1 cent per \$100 value real estate, and 5 cents per poll,	176 79
County purposes, 8 do. and 20 do.	1,096 33
Schools, 5 do. and 15 do.	724 96
Insane Asylum, 1 do.	97

Total amount, \$ 2,095 08

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1860.

No. 48.—MACON COUNTY.

J. G. CRAWFORD, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	340,745
Valuation Land,	\$286,284
Town Property,	18,950

STATE TAXES.

Land,	574	02
Town Property,	37	90
Polls,	692	80
Interest,	72	
Salaries and Fees,	20	
Studs and Jacks,	66	
Buying and selling Slaves,	30	80
Pistols and Knives,	6	25
Gold Watches,	12	61
Silver Watches,	12	53
Pianos,	3	
Plate and Jewelry,		76
Playing Cards,	2	80
Riding Vehicles,	42	25
Liquor Dealers,	18	75
Note Shavers,	42	67
Merchants' Capital,	288	67
Taverns,	1	25
Marriage License,	50	44
Mortgages and Deeds,	12	61
Deeds for Real Estate,	8	73
Privileged Voters,	14	40

Gross Amount, \$ 2,018 24

COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, $8\frac{1}{3}$ cents per \$100 value real estate,	
and 5 cents per poll,	\$ 295 80
County purposes, $8\frac{1}{3}$ do., and 25 do.,	462 80
Patrol, 25 do.,	44

Total amount, \$ 802 60

Year ending September 30th, 1860.

1860.

No. 49.—MADISON COUNTY.

HIRAM HUNTER, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	253,961
Valuation Land,	\$324,157
Town Property,	4,100

STATE TAXES.

Land, \$607.09; Town Property, 8.20,	615	29
Polls, \$480; Interest, 10,	490	
Salaries and Fees,	10	
Studs and Jacks,	60	
Pistols and Knives,	12	50
Dirks and Canes,	1	25
Silver Watches, \$2.25; Pianos, 3,	5	25
Riding Vehicles,	4	95
Merchants' Capital,	92	44
Retailers,	60	
Daguerreotypists,	10	
Marriage License,	38	80
Mortgages and Deeds,	19	
Deeds for Real Estate,	1	

Gross Amount \$ 1,410 48

COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 10 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 10 cents per poll,	\$ 184	69
County Purposes, 50 do., and 50 do.,	923	41
Schools, 10 do., and 10 do.,	184	69
Public Buildings 50 do. and 50 do.,	1,148	45
Jury, 15 do., and 15 do.,	271	03

Total Amount, \$ 2,712 27

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1860.

No. 50.—McDOWELL COUNTY.

JAMES M. NEAL, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	213,897
Valuation Land,	\$674,351
Town Property,	27,810

STATE TAXES.

Land, \$1,349 ; Town Property, 60.02,	\$ 1,409 02
Polls, 768.80 ; Interest, 111,	879 80
Dividend and Profit,	80 96
Salaries and Fees,	10
Studs and Jacks,	60
Pistols and Knives,	8 75
Gold Watches,	15 75
Silver Watches,	7 07
Pianos,	3
Plate and Jewelry,	1 40
Riding Vehicles,	42 60
Liquor Dealers,	34 20
Merchants' Capital,	218 83
Retailers,	90
Bowling Alleys,	50
Auctioneers,	8 40
Marriage License,	87
Mortgages and Deeds,	2
Deeds for Real Estate,	4
Playing Cards,	1 05
Privileged Voters,	18 40

Gross amount, \$ 3,032 23

COUNTY TAXES.

County purposes, 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ per \$100 value real estate, and \$1 per poll,

Total amount \$ 3,341 30

Year ending September 30th, 1860.

1860.

No. 51.—MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

E. C. GRIER, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	305,481
Valuation Land,	\$1,677,649
Town Property,	505,508

STATE TAXES.

Land, \$3,355.29; Town Prop., 1,011.81,	\$ 4,367 10
Polls, \$3,544; Interest, 2,813.88,	6,357 88
Div. & Profit, \$851; S. & Fees, 616.13,	1,467 13
S. & Jacks, \$108; Daguereotypists, 7.90,	115 90
Pistols and Knives,	12 50
Gold Watches, \$172.20; Silver do., 39.08,	211 28
Pianos, \$109.50; Plate & Jewelry, 69.50,	179 00
Play. C'ds, \$15.40; Rid. Vehicles, 475.89	491 29
Liq. D'lrs, \$1,492.75; Note Shavers, 42.50	1,535 25
Merchants' Capital,	2,564 85
Peddlers, \$40; Retailers, 240,	280
Circus, \$75; Billiard Tables, 125,	200
Insurance Co's, \$400; Express Co's, 10,	410
Buying and Selling Slaves,	22 20
Horse and Mule Drivers,	32
Liv. Stables, \$25; Ex. for Reward, 10,	35
Auct'rs, \$27; Marriage License, 88.27,	115 27
Mortgages and Deeds,	28 13
Deeds for Real Estate,	49
Privileged Voters,	89 60
Collateral Descent,	346 70

Gross Amount

\$ 18,910 08

COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 5 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 15 cents per poll,	1,749 77
County purposes, 10 do., and 25 do.,	3,279 14
Schools, 5 do., and 10 do.,	1,529 12
Railroad—20c on land, 40c on poll, 50c on pianos, 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ on plate and jewelry, $\frac{1}{2}$ per ct. on riding vehicles, 1 per ct. on gold watches, 1 per ct. on silver watch- es, 5 per ct. on foreign liquors, 2 per ct. on domestic liquors,	7,404 10

Total Amount,

\$ 13,962 13

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1860.

No. 52.—MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

A. H. SANDERS, Sheriff.

Acres Land, 292,368

Valuation Land, \$579,743

Town Property, 8,575

STATE TAXES.

Land, \$ 1,159 48

Town Property, 17 15

Polls, 1,126 40

Interest, 276 92

Salaries and Fees, 41 50

Studs and Jacks, 30

Gates, 15

Pistols and Knives, 13 75

Dirks and Canes, 1 25

Gold Watches, 17 80

Silver Watches, 14 22

Harps, \$2.52 ; Pianos, 4.50, 7 02

Riding Vehicles, 131 43

Liquor Dealers, 82 10

Note Shavers, 2

Playing Cards, 50

Merchants' Capital, 232 55

Retailers, 30

Taverns, 437

Horse and Mule Drivers, 190

Auctioneers, 11 63

Patent Medicines, 190

Marriage License, 48

Mortgages and Deeds, 6

Distress, 11

Privileged Voters, 80

Collateral Descent, 444

Gross amount, \$ 3,289 12

COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 3 cents per \$100 value real estate,
and 10 cents per poll, 327 03

County purposes, 13 do., and 20 do., 1,060 14

Schools, 4 do., and 15 do., 461 54

Total amount, \$ 1,848 72

Year ending September 30, 1860.

No. 53.—MOORE COUNTY.	
1860.	KENNETH H. WORTHY, Sheriff.
Acres Land,	502,135
Valuation Land,	\$955,027
Town Property,	23,492
STATE TAXES.	
Land,	\$ 1,910 04
Town Property,	46 98
Polls,	1,520 80
Interest,	327 12
Dividend and Profit,	8
Salaries and Fees,	75 50
Studs and Jacks,	36
Buying and Selling Slaves,	5 75
Bridges and Gates,	50
Pistols and Knives,	18 75
Gold Watches,	23 60
Silver Watches,	20 50
Pianos,	3
Riding Vehicles,	219 65
Liquor Dealers,	29 30
Note Shavers,	14 90
Merchants' Capital,	497 51
Retailers,	180
Auctioneers,	18 19
Patent Medicines,	22 98
Marriage License,	135 80
Mortgages and Deeds,	20 37
Deeds for Real Estate,	12 12
Distress,	13 88
Privileged Voters,	47 20
Collateral Descent,	2 50
Gross Amount	
	\$ 5,210 94
COUNTY TAXES.	
Poor, 9 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 27 cen.s per poll,	1,408 29
County purposes, 18 do., and 55 do.,	2,836 08
Schools, 7 do., and 20 do.,	1,075 83
Patrol, 15 cents on Black Poll,	147 45
Insane Asylum, 2 do. and 5 do.,	293 45
Total Amount,	\$ 5,761 10

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1860.

No. 54.—NASH COUNTY.		
N. W. COOPER, Sheriff.		
Acres Land,	318,793	
Valuation Land,	\$931,131	
Town Property,	14,690	
STATE TAXES.		
Land, \$1,855.42; Town Property, 29.38,	\$	1,884 80
Polls, \$2,458.20; Interest, 1,664.16,		4,122 36
Dividend and Profit,		172 32
Salaries and Fees,		92 50
Studs and Jacks,		52
Buying and Selling Slaves,		31 05
Duguerreotypists,		1
Gold Watches,		56 75
Silver Watches,		17 34
Pistols and Knives, \$90; Pianos, 37.50,		127 50
Plate and Jewelry,		10 98
Riding Vehicles,		266 17
Liquor Dealers,		413 05
Note Shavers,		547 90
Playing Cards,		8 05
Merchants' Capital,		566 43
Peddlers, \$40; Retailers, 180,		220
Bowling Alleys,		50
Horse and Mule Drovers,		23 10
Auctioneers, .75; Pat. Medicines, 10.70,		11 45
Marriage License,		55 29
Mortgages and Deeds,		9
Deeds for Real Estate,		11 50
Commission Merchants,		10
Distress, \$31.35; Priv'd. Voters, 34.40,		65 75
Collateral Descent,		18 30
Gross Amount,	\$	8,844 59
COUNTY TAXES.		
Poor, 8 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 19 cents per poll,		1,329 55
County purposes, 10 do., and 25 do.,		1,700 38
Schools, 8 do., and 19 do.,		1,314 54
Total Amount,	\$	4,344 47

Year ending September 30, 1860.

1860.

No. 55.—NEW HANOVER COUNTY.		
E. D. HALL, Sheriff.		
Acres Land,	489,385	
Valuation Land,	\$1,091,154	
Town Property,	2,775,341	
STATE TAXES.		
Land, \$2,182.31; Town Property, 5,527.03	\$	7,709 34
Polls, \$4,789.60; Interest, 956.48		5,746 08
Div. & Profit, \$868.52, S. & Fees, 2,034.73		2,903 25
Studs and Jacks,		20
Buying and Selling Slaves,		64 53
Daguerreotypists, \$22, Ferries, 36.05,		58 05
Pistols and Knives,		88 75
Gold watches, \$310.88; Silver do., 48.48		359 36
Harps,		2 50
Pianos, \$219; Plate and Jewelry, 219.68,		438 68
Play. C'ds, \$1.40; Rid'g Vehicles, 388.25,		389 65
Liq. D'rs, \$3,145.10; Note Sh'rs, 257.90,		3,403
Com. M'ts, \$145.27; M'ts Cap'l, 8,856.89		9,002 16
Peddlers, \$160; Retailers, 390; Circus, 75,		525
Exhibitions for Reward,		45
Bow'g Alleys, \$50; Billiard Tables, 500,		550
Insurance Co's, 500; Express Co's, 10,		510
Horse and Mule Drivers,		28 50
Livery Stables, \$50; Brokers, 300,		350
Auctioneers, \$218.62; Pat. Medic's, 226,		444 67
Marriage License,		121 25
Mortgages and Deeds,		81
Deeds for Real Estate,		51 41
Privileged Voters,		37 60
Collateral Descent,		246 68
Gross Amount,		\$ 33,276 46
COUNTY TAXES.		
Poor, 6 cents per \$100 value Real Es-		3,214 69
tate, and 15 cents per poll,		
County Purposes, 11 do. and 80 do.		9,039 92
Schools, 9 do. and 22 do.		4,792 07
Patrol, 5 do.		299 65
Insane Asylum, 2 do. and 5 do.		1,071 56
Total Amount,		\$ 18,417 89

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1860.

No. 56.—NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

SAMUEL A. WARREN, Sheriff.

Acres Land, 319,787

Valuation Land, \$1,589,012

Town Property, 40,970

STATE TAXES.

Land, \$3,178.02 ; Town Property, 81.94 \$ 3,259 96

Polls, \$3,488.80 ; Interest, 1,540.35, 5,029 15

Dividend and Profit, 80 32

Salaries and Fees, 224 50

Studs and Jacks, 73

Daguerreotypists, 5

Gates and Ferries, 94 90

Pistols and Knives, 133 75

Dirks and Canes, 250

Gold Watches, 81 40

Silver Watches, \$25.32 ; Pianos, 49.50, 74 82

Plate and Jewelry, 27 93

Riding Vehicles, 441 60

Liq. D'rs, \$617.80 ; Pl'ng. C'ds. 6.30, 624 10

Note Shavers, 31 71

Merchants Capital, 761 66

Retailers, \$60 ; Taverns, 7.50, 67 50

Circus, \$150 ; Exhibitions for Reward, 50, 200

Horse and Mule Drivers, 40 60

Foreign Made Riding Vehicles, 11 75

Marriage License, 101 85

Mortgages and Deeds, 34 92

Deeds for Real Estate, 46 08

Privileged Voters, 16

Gross Amount, \$ 11,465 00

COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 5 cents per \$100 value real estate,
and 20 cents per poll, 1,711 28

County Purposes, 10 do., and 50 do., 3,870 35

Schools, 5 do., and 15 do., 1,469 23

Patrol, 10 cents on Black poll, 352

Total Amount, \$ 7,402 86

Year ending September 30th, 1860.

1860.

No. 57.—ON SLOW COUNTY.

W. D. HUMPHREY, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	320,963	
Valuation Land,	\$666,703	
Town Property,	27,725	
STATE TAXES.		
Land,		\$ 1,333 40
Town Property,		55 45
Polls, \$ 1,766.40 ; Interest, 421.68 ;		2,188 08
Salaries and Fees,		50
Studs and Jacks,		24
Pistols and Knives,		47 50
Gold Watches, \$42.60 ; Silver do. 21.70 ;		64 30
Pianos,		22 50
Plate and Jewelry,		15 30
Playing Cards,		16 80
Riding Vehicles,		173 95
Liquor Dealers,		329 02
Note Shavers,		35 33
Merchants' Capital,		476 03
Peddlers,		130 65
Retailers, \$210 ; Circus, 75 ;		285
Exhibitions for Reward,		65
Bowling Alleys,		50
Horse and Mule Drivers,		23 23
Auctioneer,		6 24
Patent Medicines,		8 34
Daguerreotypists,		10
Lightning Rod Men,		40
Marriage License,		41 71
Mortgages and Deeds,		9 70
Deeds for Real Estate,		15 52
Privileged Voters,		2 40
Gross Amount,		\$ 5,519 47
COUNTY TAXES.		
Poor, 11 cents, per \$100 value real es-		
tate, and 28 cents per poll,		1,367 45
County Purposes, 8 do. and 24 do.		1,076 58
Schools, 6 do. and 18 do.		801 86
Total Amount,		\$ 3,245 90

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1860.

No. 58.—ORANGE COUNTY.		
RICHARD M. JONES, Sheriff.		
Acres Land,	373,024	
Valuation Land,	\$1,633,729	
Town Property,	292,676	
STATE TAXES.		
Land, \$3,270.89; Town Property, 585.35	\$	3,856 24
Polls, \$3,199.20; Interest, 1,905.91,		5,105 11
Dividend and Profit,		10 68
Salaries and Fees,		504 79
Studs and Jacks,		129
Buying and Selling Slaves,		59 75
Pistols and Knives,		15
G'd Watch's, \$86.32; Silv'r, do. 50.06,		136 38
Pianos, \$96; Plate and Jewelry, 40.89,		136 89
Rid. Vehicles, \$339.55; Liq. Dealers, 53,		392 55
Note Shavers, 82.10; Play. Cards, 16.10,		98 20
Merch'ts' Capt'l, 1,383.31; Peddlers, 40,		1,423 31
Retailers, \$150; Circus', 75,		225
Exhibitions for Reward,		20
Express Companies,		10
Horse and Mule Drivers,		7 72
Livery Stables, \$75; Anct'rs, 57.95,		132 95
Com. Merch'ts, \$1.44; Pat. Med., 78.17		79 61
Daguerreotypists, 10.10; Liq. Ped's, \$40		50 10
Marriage License,		95 06
Mortgages and Deeds,		25 89
Deeds for Real Estate,		10
Gold Headed Canes, .50; Distress, 22.32		22 82
Privileged Voters,		88 80
Collateral Descent,		10 91
Additional Tax for previous years,		39 03
Gross Amount,	\$	12,685 79
COUNTY TAXES.		
Poor, 10 cents per \$100 value Real Estate, and 20 cents per poll,		2,714 41
County Purposes, 10 do. and 30 do.		3,114 41
Schools, 5 do. and 20 do.		1,745 40
Insane Asylum, 3 do. and 10 do.		974 32
Total Amount,	\$	8,548 54

Year ending September 30, 1860.

1860.

No. 59.—PASQUOTANK COUNTY.		
Wm. E. MANN, Sheriff.		
Acres Land,	115,584	
Valuation Land,	\$1,140,947	
Town Property,	236,285	
STATE TAXES.		
Land, \$2,254.36; Town Prop'ty, \$472.57,	\$	2,726 93
Polls, \$1,559.20; Interest, \$540.95,		2,100 15
Dividend and Profit,		60
Sal'rs & Fees, \$320.38; Studs & J'ks, 30,		350 38
Buying and selling slaves,		101 25
Daguerreotypists,		5
Gates,		15
Pistols and Knives,		65
Dirks and Canes,		1 25
G'd Watches, \$74.26; Sil'r do., 15.42,		89 68
Pianos, \$55.50; Plate & Jewl'ry, 34.96,		90 46
Riding Vehicles,		150 07
Liq. d'lers, \$703.15; Note Sh'vrs, 181;		884 15
Merchants' Capital,		1,183 80
Retailers, \$240; Circus, 75;		300 15
Exhibitions for Reward,		60
Horse and Mule Drivers,		17 65
Livery Stables,		100
Foreign Made Riding Vehicles,		96
Auctioneers,		32
Patent Medicines,		44 10
Marriage License,		86 33
Mortgages and Deeds,		108 50
Deeds for Real Estate,		45 11
Privileged voters,		17 25
Gross amount,		\$ 8,685 66
COUNTY TAXES.		
Poor 8 cents per \$100 value real estate,		1,586 59
and 24 cents per poll,		2,258 68
County purposes, 12 do. and 30 do.		1,902 43
Schools, 10 do. and 26 do.		890 61
Jury, 5 do. and 10 do.		
Total amount,		\$ 6,638 31

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1860.

No. 60.—PERQUIMANS COUNTY.		
JOSIAH R. WHITE, Sheriff.		
Acres Land,	141,206½	
Valuation Land,	\$1,087,458	
Town Property.	69,770	
STATE TAXES.		
Land, \$2,174.92; Town Prop'ty, 139.54,	\$	2,314 46
Polls, 1,771.20; Interest, 729.13,		2,500 33
Salaries and Fees,		188 50
Studs and Jacks,		43
Buying and Selling Slaves,		9 50
Gates and Bridges.		2 50
Pistols and Knives,		40
Gold Watches,		49 77
Silver Watches, \$14.92; Pianos, 34.50,		49 42
Plate and Jewelry,		13 62
Riding Vehicles,		207 75
Liquor Dealers,		313 30
Note Shavers,		23 50
Merchants' Capital,		602 72
Retailers, \$30; Circus, \$75,		105
Exhibitions for Reward,		40
Horse and Mule Drivers,		58 56
Auctioneers,		15 75
Patent Medicines,		9 81
Marriage License,		49 47
Mortgages and Deeds,		21 34
Deeds for Real Estate,		25 71
Arrears for Insolvents,		80
Collateral Descent,		246 38
Gross Amount,	\$	6,931 19
COUNTY TAXES.		
Poor, 9 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 20½ cents per poll,		1,500
Schools, 4½ do., and 10½ do.,		750
Public Buildings, 2 do., and 6½ do.,		300
All other Purposes, 19½ do., and 63 do.,		3,776 27
Total Amount,	\$	6,326 27

Year ending September 30th, 1860.

1860.		No. 61.—PERSON COUNTY.	
		WILLIAM H. SMITH, Sheriff.	
	Acres Land,	236,855	
	Valuation Land,	\$968,662	
	Town Property,	23,435	
		STATE TAXES.	
	Land,	\$	1,938 94
	Town Property,		46 87
	Polls,		2,669 60
	Interest,		1,239 88
	Dividend and Profit,		158
	Salaries and Fees,		109 27
	Studs and Jacks,		62
	Buying and Selling Slaves,		60
	Pistols and Knives,		17 50
	Gold Watches,		37 05
	Silver Watches,		20 65
	Pianos,		24
	Plate and Jewelry,		20
	Riding Vehicles,		316 72
	Liquor Dealers,		420 45
	Note Shavers,		46 50
	Merchants' Capital,		525 46
	Retailers, \$90 ; Circus, 75,		160
	Exhibitions for Reward,		55
	Horse and Mule Drivers,		27 51
	Auctioneers,		20
	Patent Medicines,		12 80
	Daguerreotypists,		10
	Marriage License,		62
	Mortgages and Deeds,		13 20
	Deeds for Real Estate,		15 50
	Privileged Voters,		1 60
	Collateral Descent,		367 41
		Gross Amount,	\$ 8,443 11
		COUNTY TAXES.	
	Poor, 11 cents per \$100 value real estate and 37 cents per poll,		2,345 48
	County Purposes, 5 do. and 34 do.,		1,648 76
	Schools, 4 do. and 14 do.,		871 30
		Total Amount,	\$ 4,865 54

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1860.

No. 62.—PITT COUNTY.

JOSIAN HODGES, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	377,865
Valuation Land,	\$1,326,941
Town Property,	61,565

STATE TAXES.

Land, \$2,655.40 ; Town Prop. 123.13,	\$	2,778 53
Polls, 3,888 ; Interest, 1,977.80,		5,865 80
Div. & Profit, \$318.04 ; S. & Fees, 202,05		520 09
Studs and Jacks,		76
Buying and selling Slaves,		108 96
Ferries, .26 ; Pistols and Knives, \$68,75,		69 01
Gold Watches, \$105,49 ; Silver do, 32,21,		137 70
Dirks and Canes,		1 25
Pianos, \$54 ; Plate and Jewelry, 23.28,		77 28
Riding Vehicles,		392 44
Playing Cards,		2 45
Liquor Dealers,		385 50
Note Shavers,		17 70
Merchants' Capital,		944 47
Peddlers, \$40 ; Retailers, 240 ; Circus, 75,		355
Exhibitions for Reward,		30
Billiard Tables,		250
Horse and Mule Drovers,		96 95
Livery Stables, \$25 ; Auctioneers, 3.50,		28 50
Marriage License,		58 20
Mortgages and Deeds,		13
Deeds for Real Estate,		25 71
Privileged Voters,		58 40
Delinquents for 1858,		57 05
Collateral Descent,		148 21

Gross Amount,

\$ 12,498 20

COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 6 cents per \$100 value* real estate, and 25 cents per poll,	\$	2,016 84
County purposes, 15 do., and 50 do.,		4,368 50
Schools, 6 do., and 20 do.,		1,773 84
Insane Asylum, $\frac{3}{4}$ do., and 4 do.,		291 32
Total amount,	\$	8,450 50

Year ending September 30th, 1860.

1860.

No. 63.—POLK COUNTY.

J. L. WARD, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	134,246 $\frac{3}{4}$
Valuation Land,	\$356,864
Town Property,	14,200

STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$ 710 44
Town Property,	28 40
Polls,	396 80
Interest,	48 31
Studs and Jacks,	34
Gates and Bridges,	26 28
Pistols and Knives,	1 25
Gold Watches,	6 45
Silver Watches,	2 10
Buying and Selling Slaves,	1 51
Pianos,	1 50
Plate and Jewelry,	50
Riding Vehicles,	28 87
Liquor Dealers,	8 91
Merchants' Capital,	51 45
Retailers,	90
Privileged Voters,	4
Marriage License,	12 12
Distress,	50

Gross amount, \$ 1,502 89

COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 8 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 24 cents per poll,	421 65
County purposes, 20 do. and 60 do.,	1,054 12
School, 4 do. and 12 do.	209 86
Insane Asylum, 8 do. and 24 do.	421 65

Total amount \$ 2,107 28

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1860.

No. 64.—RANDOLPH COUNTY.

J. W. STEED, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	475,934
Valuation Land,	\$1,545,497
Town Property,	57,530

STATE TAXES.

Land, \$3,091.19; Town Prop. 115.06,	\$	3,206	25
Polls, \$2,032.80; Interest, 896.88,		2,929	68
Dividend and Profit,		108	08
Salaries and Fees,		111	
Studs and Jacks,		139	
Pistols and Knives,		32	50
Gold Watches,		34	22
Silver Watches, \$25.60; Pianos, 18,		43	60
Plate and Jewelry,		1	87
Riding Vehicles,		248	13
Liquor Dealers,		111	60
Note Shavers,		28	30
Merch'ts Capital, \$520.20; Pedlars, 40,		560	20
Retailers, \$30; Horse & Mule Dr's., 5.45		35	45
Patent Medicines,		50	60
Dentists, \$10; Daguerreotypists, 20,		30	
Marriage License,		78	57
Mortgages and Deeds,		44	62
Deeds for Real Estate,		18	43
Distress,		33	12
Arrears for Insolvents,		24	

Gross Amount,	\$	7,869	22
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COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 3 cents per \$100 value real estate and 12 cents per poll,		788	00
County Purposes, 10 do., and 30 do.,		2,365	3
Schools, 8 do., and 32 do.,		1,832	29
Insane Asylum, 3 do., and 8 do.,		683	45

Total Amount,	\$	5,669	16
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Year ending September 30th, 1860.

1860.

No. 65.—RICHMOND COUNTY.		
JOHN J. BENNET, Sheriff.		
Acres Land,	418,257	
Valuation Land,	\$998,548	
Town Property,	9,685	
STATE TAXES.		
Land, \$1,997.09; Town Property, 19.37,	\$	2,016 46
Polls, \$2,326.40; Interest, 652.06,		2,978 46
Dividend and Profit,		874 96
Salaries and Fees,		141 68
Studs and Jacks,		25
Buying and Selling Slaves,		84
Gates and Ferries,		52 20
Pistols and Knives,		38 75
Gold Watches,		40 85
Silver Watches, \$25.85; Pianos, 30,		55 85
Plate and Jewelry,		21 62
Riding Vehicles,		288 47
Liquor Dealers,		65 60
Note Shavers,		2
Mer'nts' Capital, \$574,96; Retailers, 60,		634 96
Horse and Mule Drivers,		4 52
Patent Medicines,		80
Liquor Peddlers,		40
Marriage License,		28 13
Mortgages and Deeds,		9 70
Deeds for Real Estate,		17 46
Privileged Voters,		3 20
Laurel Hill Fair Tax,		41 50
Collateral Descent,		36 45
Gross Amount	\$	7,502 62
COUNTY TAXES.		
Poor, 5 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 11 cents per poll,	\$	827 19
County Purposes, 12 do., and 38 do.,		2,326 30
Schools, 5 do., and 15 do.,		939 99
Public Buildings 4 do. and 7 do.,		608 83
Railroad 8 do., and 25 do.,		1,541 07
Total Amount,	\$	6,243 38

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1860.

No. 66.—ROBESON COUNTY.

REUBEN KING, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	630,740
Valuation Land,	\$1,137,489.75
Town Property,	20,200

STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$2,275 88
Town Property,	40 40
Polls, \$2,911.20 ; Interest, 326.54 ;	3,237 74
Dividend and Profit,	151 44
Salaries and Fees,	173 63
Studs and Jacks,	86
Buying and Selling Slaves,	39 75
Bridges and Gates,	1 25
Pistols and Knives,	32 50
Gold Watches,	67 50
Silver Watches,	27 75
Pianos,	27
Plate and Jewelry,	2 85
Riding Vehicles,	361 58
Liquor Dealers,	142 47
Note Shavers,	16 50
Merchants' Capital,	540 28
Retailers,	90
Circus,	75
Exhibitions for Reward,	10
Marriage License,	56 05
Mortgages and Deeds,	5 70
Patent Medicines,	11 05
Privileged Voters,	9 60
Collateral Descent,	60 23

Gross Amount,

\$ 7,542 15

COUNTY TAXES.

Poor 8 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 24 cents per poll,	\$ 1,799 51
County purposes, 8 do. and 24 do.	1,799 51
Schools, 6 do., and 18 do.,	1,330 19
Public Buildings, 5 do. and 15 do.	1,124 65
Jury, 3 do. and 9 do.	674 81

Total Amount,

\$ 6,728 67

Year ending September 30th, 1860.

1860.

No. 67.—ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.
JAMES ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	329,623
Valuation Land,	\$1,408,886
Town Property,	57,201

STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$ 2,817 74
Town Property,	114 40
Polls,	3,288
Interest,	1,795 30
Salaries and Fees,	188 40
Studs and Jacks,	46
Buying and Selling Slaves,	489 76
Toll Gates and Bridges,	86
Pistols and Knives,	47 50
Gold Watches,	78 75
Silver Watches,	34 29
Pianos,	58 50
Plate and Jewelry,	39 62
Riding Vehicles,	465 13
Liquor Dealers,	390 04
Note Shavers,	27 64
Merchants' Capital,	960 27
Retailers,	210
Horse and Mule Drovers,	10
Patent Medicines,	470
Marriage License,	105 73
Mortgages and Deeds,	22 31
Deeds for Real Estate,	24 74
Playing Cards,	420
Collateral Descent,	141

Gross Amount

\$ 11,450 02

COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 8½ cents per \$100 value real estate, and 25 cents per poll,	2,236 80
County purposes, 10 do., and 30 do.,	2,684 16
Schools, 6 do., and 18 do.,	1,598 25
Insane Asylum, 2 do.,	85 12

Total Amount,

\$ 6,604 33

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1860.

No. 68.—ROWAN COUNTY.

WM. A. WALTON, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	316,569	
Valuation Land,	\$1,626,910	
Town Property,	433,980	
STATE TAXES.		
Land, \$3,253.81; Town Prop'ty, \$867.96, \$	4,121	77
Polls, \$2,684.30; Interest, 2,531.22,	5,215	52
Dividend and Profit,	408	42
Salaries and Fees,	433	57
Studs and Jacks,	84	
Buying and Selling Slaves,	130	65
Ferries, \$8.50; Pistols and Knives 25,	33	50
Gold Watches, 121.92; Silver do. 33.88,	155	80
Pianos, \$66; Plate and Jewelry, \$45.42,	111	42
Riding Vehicles,	381	13
Playing Cards,	12	95
Liquor Dealers,	218	37
Note Shavers,	9	38
Merchants' Capital,	1,736	56
Peddlers, \$40; Retailers, 450,	490	
Circus,	75	
Exhibitions for Reward,	55	
Bowling Alleys,	100	
Billiard Tables,	250	
Horse and Mule Drovers,	6	75
Livery Stables,	50	
Brokers, \$600; Auctioneers, 24.73,	624	73
Daguerreotypists,	10	
Marriage License,	137	74
Mortgages and Deeds,	35	89
Deeds for Real Estate,	23	28
Privileged Voters,	120	
Gross Amount,	\$ 15,031	43
COUNTY TAXES.		
Poor, 2 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 10 cents per poll,	742	
County purposes, 20 do., and 60 do.,	6,087	18
Schools, 8 do., and 15 do.,	2,134	99
Total Amount,	\$ 8,964	17

Year ending September 30, 1860.

1860.	No. 69.—RUTHERFORD COUNTY.	
	A. B. LONG, Sheriff.	
	Acres Land, 330,586	
	Valuation Land, \$1,026,503	
	Town Property, 77,650	
	STATE TAXES.	
	Land, \$2,048.80; Town Prop., 155.30,	\$ 2,204 10
	Polls, \$1,674.80; Interest, 569.38,	2,244 18
	Salaries and Fees,	101 50
	Studs and Jacks,	110
	Toll Bridges and Gates,	40
	Pistols and Knives,	16 25
	Gold Watches,	31 80
	Silver Watches, \$20.90; Pianos, 12,	32 90
	Plate and Jewelry,	1 90
	Riding Vehicles,	175 28
	Liquor Dealers,	210 25
	Note Shavers,	46 95
	Merchants' Cap., \$405.08; Peddlers, 80,	485 08
	Retailers, \$120; Auctioneers, 6.78,	126 78
	Daguerreotypists,	10
	Exhibitions for Reward,	10
	Marriage License,	99 91
	Mortgages and Deeds,	23 28
	Deeds for Real Estate,	13 09
	Distress, \$11.23; Priv'g'd Voters, 2.40,	13 63
	Delinquents for 1854 to '58 inclusive,	43 80
	Collateral Descent,	144 80
	Gross Amount	\$ 6,185 49
	COUNTY TAXES.	
	Poor, 20 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 34 cents per poll,	\$2,941 38
	County Purposes, 11 do., and 22 do.,	1,689 27
	Schools, 7 do., and 15 do.,	1,094 26
	Public Buildings 6 do. and 20 do.,	1,094 78
	Insane Asylum, 1 do. and 2 do.,	153 57
	Printing County Railroad Bonds, 2 do. and 2 do.,	263 80
	Interest on " " 10 do. and 40 do.,	1,969 10
	Total Amount,	\$ 9,206 16

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1860.

No. 70.—SAMPSON COUNTY.		
GEORGE W. CRUMPLER, Sheriff.		
Acres Land,	516,589	
Valuation Land,	\$1,317,511	
Town Property,	84,275	
STATE TAXES.		
Land,	\$ 2,497	
Town Property,	168 55	
Polls,	3,391	
Interest,	754 23	
Dividend and Profit,	5 88	
Salaries and Fees,	188 04	
Studs and Jacks,	78	
Buying and selling Slaves,	234 18	
Pistols and Knives,	67 50	
Gold Watches,	67 40	
Silver Watches,	41 70	
Pianos, \$40.75; Plate and Jewelry, 19,	59 72	
Riding Vehicles,	388 67	
Liquor Dealers	359 17	
Note Shavers,	124 34	
Merchants' Capital,	714 43	
Pedlars, \$320; Retailers, 90,	410	
Circus,	75	
Auctioneers,	7 45	
Exhibitions for Reward,	10	
Marriage License,	46 56	
Mortgages and Deeds,	6 79	
Deeds for Real Estate,	34 92	
Distress,	29 44	
Privileged Voters,	18 90	
Arrears for Insolvents,	14 80	
Gross amount,		\$ 9,793 70
COUNTY TAXES.		
Poor, 5 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 15 cents per poll,	1,339 44	
County purposes, 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ do., and 35 do.,	3,125 37	
Schools, 8 $\frac{1}{3}$ do., and 25 per White and Black Poll,	2,217 65	
Total amount,		\$ 6,682 46

Year ending September 30th, 1860.

1860.

No. 71.—STANLY COUNTY.

JOSEPH MARSHALL, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	227,669
Valuation Land,	\$577,598
Town Property,	12,590

STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$ 1,161 87
Town Property,	25 18
Polls,	1,007 20
Interest,	226 70
Dividend and Profit,	224
Salaries and Fees,	45 66
Studs and Jacks,	48
Gates and Ferries,	18
Pistols and Knives,	12 50
Gold Watches,	8 88
Silver Watches,	16 14
Pianos,	4 50
Playing Cards,	2 10
Riding Vehicles,	104 07
Liquor Dealers,	65 94
Note Shavers,	6 46
Merchants' Capital,	151 75
Taverns,	3 53
Horse and Mule Drivers,	1
Auctioneers,	9 77
Liquor Peddlers,	40
Marriage License,	66 78
Mortgages and Deeds,	13
Deeds for Real Estate,	5
Arrears for Insolvents,	2 40

Gross Amount,

\$ 3,048 67

COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 6 cents per \$100 value real estate and 16 cents per poll,	569 02
County Purposes, 26 do. and 66 do.,	2,420 86
Schools, 8 do. and 23 do.,	781 14
Insane Asylum, 2 do., and 5 do.	185 18

Total Amount,

\$ 3,956 20

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1860.

No. 72.—STOKES COUNTY.

JOHN MARTIN, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	255,724
Valuation Land,	\$739,914.75
Town Property,	22,310

STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$ 1,479 93
Town Property,	44 62
Polls,	1,526 40
Interest,	320 21
Salaries and Fees,	58
Studs and Jacks,	12
Pistols and Knives,	16 25
Gold Watches,	24 65
Silver Watches,	13 23
Pianos,	16 50
Plate and Jewelry,	2 77
Playing Cards,	3 85
Riding Vehicles,	121 40
Liquor Dealers,	45 75
Note Shavers,	19 30
Merchants' Capital,	225 70
Retailers,	120
Auctioneers,	23 20
Marriage License,	63
Mortgages and Deeds,	45
Deeds for Real Estate,	16 50

Gross amount, \$ 4,198 27

COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 7 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 20 cents per poll,	939 55
County purposes, 35 do, and 75 do.,	4,190 28
Schools, 8 do. and 15 do.	914 28

Total amount \$ 6,044 12

Year ending September 30, 1860.

1860.

No. 73.—SURRY COUNTY.

WM. HAYMORE, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	290,963
Valuation Land,	\$703,547
Town Property,	11,441

STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$ 1,406 19
Town Property,	22 88
Polls,	1,184 80
Interest,	248 32
Sal'rs & Fees, \$55; Studs & Jacks, 12,	67
Buying and selling slaves,	18 50
Pistols and Knives,	21 25
Gold Watches,	7 44
Silver Watches,	13 92
Pianos,	21
Plate and Jewl'ry,	1
Riding Vehicles,	71 54
Liq. d'lers, \$24.25; Note Sh'vrs, 37.15 ;	61 40
Merchants' Capital,	403 07
Retailers, \$180 ; Circus, 75 ;	255
Exhibitions for Reward,	15
Bowling Alleys,	50
Express Companies,	10
Patent Medicines,	40 21
Marriage License,	26
Mortgages and Deeds,	32
Deeds for Real Estate,	12 50
Privileged voters,	80

Gross amount,	\$ 3,989 82
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COUNTY TAXES.

Poor 5 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 15 cents per poll,	586 90
County purposes, 25 do. and 85 do.	3,089 82
Schools, 5 do. and 50 do.	1,130 45

Total amount,	\$ 4,807 17
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Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1860.

No. 74.—TYRREL COUNTY.

TULLY DAVENPORT, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	131,579
Valuation Land,	\$388,652
Town Property,	5,763

STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$ 777 24
Town Property,	11 52
Polls,	924 80
Interest,	169 64
Salaries and Fees,	30
Studs and Jacks,	12
Pistols and Knives,	16 25
Gold Watches,	21 34
Silver Watches,	8 35
Pianos,	4 50
Plate and Jewelry,	6 63
Riding Vehicles,	56 65
Liquor Dealers,	168 50
Merchants' Capital,	154 03
Peddlers,	120
Retailers,	60
Horse and Mule Drovers,	15
Patent Medicines,	14 75
Marriage License,	30
Mortgages and Deeds,	7
Deeds for Real Estate,	12
Playing Cards,	1 75
Distress,	4 80

Gross Amount, \$ 2,626 75

COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 15 cents, per \$100 value real es- tate, and 20 cents per poll,	821 70
County Purposes, 17 do. and 30 do.	1,015 89
Schools, 8 do. and 20 do.	545 94

Total Amount, \$ 2,383 53

Year ending September 30th, 1860.

1860.

No. 75.—UNION COUNTY.

C. AUSTIN, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	377,748
Valuation Land,	\$1,1,218,761
Town Property,	40,103

STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$2,463 94
Town Property,	80 20
Polls, \$1,583.20 ; Interest, 652.71 ;	2,235 91
Dividend and Profit,	18 88
Salaries and Fees,	58 25
Studs and Jacks,	107
Pistols and Knives,	5 75
Gold Watches,	19 50
Silver Watches,	18 19
Pianos,	4 50
Plate and Jewelry,	1 09
Riding Vehicles,	196 18
Liquor Dealers,	91 31
Note Shavers,	20 39
Merchants' Capital,	425 04
Retailers,	120
Circus,	75
Horse and Mule Drovers,	14
Auctioneers,	88
Patent Medicines,	5 90
Exhibitions for Reward,	20
Marriage License,	144 53
Mortgages and Deeds,	71 78
Deeds for Real Estate,	18 43
Collateral Descent,	174 28

Gross Amount,

\$ 6,390 93

COUNTY TAXES.

Poor 6 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 23 cents per poll,	3 1,224 91
County purposes, 11 do. and 55 do.	2,507 85
Schools, 8 do., and 12 do.,	1,252 13
Railroad, 45 do. and \$1 do.	7,706 88

Total Amount,

\$ 12,691 77

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1860.	No. 76.—WAKE COUNTY.	
	Wm. H. HIGH, Sheriff.	
	Acres Land,	574,823
	Valuation Land,	\$2,526,586
	Town Property,	741,720
	STATE TAXES.	
	Land,	\$ 5,053 17
	Town Property,	1,483 44
	Polls, \$5,730.40; Interest, 5,939.80	11,670 20
	Dividend and Profit,	595 96
	Salaries and Fees,	1,228 70
	Studs and Jacks,	122
	Buying and Selling Slaves,	270 54
	Daguerreotypists,	12 69
	Pistols and Knives,	151 55
	Gold Watches,	251 59
	Silver Watches, \$60.98; Pianos, 178.50,	239 48
	Plate and Jewelry,	214 80
	Riding Vehicles,	712 35
	Liq. D'ls, \$872.75; Note Sh'v'rs, 215.20	1,087 95
	Merchants Captital,	2,711 03
	Pedlars, \$200; Retailers, 480,	680
	Circus, \$75; Exhibitions for Reward, 50,	125
	Billiard Tables, \$125; Ins. Co's., 400,	525
	Express Companies,	10
	Horse and Mule Drivers,	21 85
	Livery Stables,	50
	Brokers, \$300; Auctioneers, 111.50,	411 50
	Patent Medicines,	124 80
	Marriage License,	135 80
	Mortgages and Deeds,	44 62
	Deeds for Real Estate,	63 05
	Playing Cards,	15 05
	Gross Amount,	\$ 28,011 82
	COUNTY TAXES.	
	Poor, 6 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 18 cents per poll,	3,275 46
	County Purposes, 10 do., and 35 do.,	5,824 15
	Schools, 5 do., and 13 do.,	2,564 29
	Deaf and Dumb Asylum, 1 do. and 2 do.	472 90
	Insane Asylum, 1 do. and 3 do.,	545 91
	Total Amount,	\$ 12,682 71

Year ending September 30th, 1860.

1860.	No. 77.—WARREN COUNTY.	
	NATHANIEL R. JONES, Sheriff.	
	Acres Land,	296,346
	Valuation Land,	\$1,454,247
	Town Property.	163,477
	STATE TAXES.	
	Land, \$2,802.87; Town Prop'ty, 326.95,	\$ 3,129 82
	Polls, \$4,662.40; Interest, 2,290.42,	6,952 82
	Dividend and Profit,	13 60
	Salaries and Fees,	422 37
	Studs and Jacks,	50
	Buying and Selling Slaves,	46 15
	Gates and Ferries,	60 50
	Pistols and Knives,	80
	Gold Watches,	140 35
	Silver Watches, \$30.96; Pianos, 121.50,	152 46
	Plate and Jewelry,	92 25
	Playing Cards,	65 45
	Riding Vehicles,	504 95
	Liquor Dealers,	1,194 44
	Note Shavers,	29 46
	Merchants' Capital,	1,260 11
	Retailers, \$120; Circus, \$75,	195
	Exhibitions for Reward,	30
	Bowling Alleys,	60
	Billiard Tables,	150
	Express Companies,	10
	Horse and Mule Drivers,	44 55
	Auctioneers,	13 50
	Patent Medicines,	40 20
	Marriage License,	57
	Mortgages and Deeds,	26 60
	Deeds for Real Estate,	22 33
	Privileged Voters,	14 40
	Collateral Descent,	1,450 69
	Gross Amount,	\$ 16,309 00
	COUNTY TAXES.	
	Poor, 5 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 12 cents per poll,	1,498 84
	County Purposes, 11 do., and 22 do.,	3,042 52
	Schools, 7 do., and 31 do.,	2,908 11
	Total Amount,	\$ 7,449 47

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1860.

No. 78.—WASHINGTON COUNTY.

GOODMAN DURDEN, Sheriff.

Acres Land, 226,150

Valuation Land, \$596,738

Town Property, 129,951

STATE TAXES.

Land, \$1,193.47; Town Property, 259.90 \$ 1,453 37

Polls, \$1,150.40; Interest, 540.08 1,690 48

Div. & Profit, \$19.92, S. & Fees, 133.05 152 92

Studs and Jacks, 64

Pistols and Knives, 32 50

Dirks and Canes, 125

Gold watches, \$36.22; Silver do., 10.66 46 88

Pianos, \$39; Plate and Jewelry, 29.42, 68 42

Riding Vehicles, 91 98

Liq. Deal'rs, \$281.17; Note Shavers, 4.80 289 57

Merchants Capital, 663 72

Retailers, \$150; Circus, 75, 225

Exhibitions for Reward, 25

Express Companies, 10

Horse and Mule Drivers, 29

Livery Stables, 25

Commission Merchants, 3

Patent Medicines, 46 49

Marriage License, 26

Mortgages and Deeds, 9

Deeds for Real Estate, 13

Playing Cards, 3 50

Privileged Voters, 7 20

Collateral Descent, 33 84

Gross Amount, \$ 5,007 57

COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 20 cents per \$100 value Real Es-
tate, and 60 cents per poll, 2,249 57

County Purposes, 20 do. and 60 do. 2,249 57

Schools, 10 do. and 30 do. 1,124 78

Patrol, 10 do. 154 70

Insane Asylum, 5 do. and 10 do. 485 04

Jury, 10 do. and 25 do. 1,047 43

Total Amount, \$ 7,311 09

Year ending September 30, 1860.

1860.

No. 79.—WATAUGA COUNTY.

SIDNEY DEAL, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	242,926
Valuation Land,	\$379,458
Town Property,	7,693

STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$ 758 91
Town Property,	15 39
Polls,	451 20
Interest,	47 11
Salaries and Fees,	5
Studs and Jacks,	30
Buying and Selling Slaves,	3 50
Pistols and Knives,	16 25
Dirks and Canes,	3 75
Gold Watches,	2 55
Silver Watches,	2 42
Pianos,	1 50
Riding Vehicles,	12 30
Liquor Dealers,	22 70
Merchants Capital,	40 51
Pedlars,	40
Marriage License,	27 16
Mortgages and Deeds,	2 91
Deeds for Real Estate,	8 25
Privileged Voters,	1 60

Gross Amount, \$ 1,493 01

COUNTY TAXES.

County Purposes, 33 cents per \$100 value real estate and \$1 per poll.	1,840 42
Schools, 6 do., and 20 do.,	344 34

Total Amount, \$ 2,184 76

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1860.

No. 80.—WAYNE COUNTY.

WM. A. THOMPSON, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	340,620
Valuation Land,	\$1,691,693
Town Property,	281,708

STATE TAXES.

Land, \$3,383.38 ; Town Prop. 564,	\$ 3,947 38
Polls, \$2,996 ; Interest, 1,916.56,	4,912 56
Div. & Profit, \$65.92 ; S. & Fees, 465.95,	531 87
Studs and Jacks,	52
Pistols and Knives,	121 25
Gold Watches, \$92.74 ; Silver do, 39.22,	131 96
Pianos, \$51 ; Plate and Jewelry, 39.09,	90 09
Playing Cards,	8 05
Riding Vehicles,	246 15
Liquor Dealers,	827 15
Note Shavers,	86 30
Merchants' Capital,	1,217 65
Retailers, \$450 ; Circus, 75,	525
Exhibitions for Reward,	35
Billiard Tables,	250
Express Companies,	10
Horse and Mule Drivers,	17 30
Brokers, \$300 ; Auctioneers, 12.75,	312 75
Commission Merchants,	31
Patent Medicines,	27 81
Lightning Rod Men,	40
Marriage License,	83 42
Mortgages and Deeds,	38 80
Deeds for Real Estate,	39 77
Distress, \$182.25 ; Privileg'd Voters, 1.60,	183 85
Delinquents for 1858,	2 20
Collateral Descent,	243 20

Gross Amount, \$ 14,012 51

COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 5 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 15 cents per poll,	\$ 1,525 97
County purposes, 10 do., and 20 do.,	2,682 26
Schools, 5 do., and 15 do.,	1,516 68

Total amount, \$ 5,724 91

Year ending September 30th, 1860.

1860.

No. 81.—WILKES COUNTY.

ESLEY STANLY, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	400,704
Valuation Land,	\$892,884
Town Property,	24,885

STATE TAXES.

Land, \$1,785.77; Town Property, 49.77	\$	1,835 54
Polls,		1,178 40
Interest,		427 79
Dividend and Profit,		14 60
Salaries and Fees,		39 96
Studs and Jacks,		66
Buying and Selling Slaves,		2
Pistols and Knives,		11 25
Gold Watches,		5 50
Silver Watches.		9
Pianos,		18
Plate and Jewelry,		3 60
Riding Vehicles,		77 53
Liquor Dealers,		22 40
Note Shavers,		34 30
Merchants Capital,		153 20
Retailers,		60
Circus,		75
Exhibitions for Reward,		25
Patent Medicines,		21 53
Marriage License,		36
Mortgages and Deeds,		51
Deeds for Real Estate,		6 50
Playing Cards,		9 45
Privileged Voters,		24 80
Delinquents fer 1859,		10 40

Gross Amount, \$ 4,218 75

COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 10 cents per \$100 value Real Estate, and 30 cents per poll,	1,392 19
County Purposes, 3 do. and 9 do.	417 65
Schools, 10 do. and 30 do.	1,392 19

Total Amount, \$ 3,202 03

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1860.

No. 82.—WILSON COUNTY.

J. T. BARNES, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	209,224
Valuation Land,	\$836,960
Town Property,	110,918

STATE TAXES.

Land, \$1,682.22; Town Prop. 221.83,	\$ 1,964 05
Polls, \$1,901.60; Interest, 1,252.10,	3,153 70
Div. & Profit, \$85.28; S. & Fees, 252,	337 28
S. & Jacks, \$77; Daguerreotypists, 17,	94
Buying and selling Slaves,	880
Pistols and Knives,	63 75
Gold Watches, \$64.32; Silver do., 22.79,	87 11
Pianos, \$57; Plate & Jewelry, 12.42,	69 42
Play. C'ds, \$4.55; Rid. Vehicles, 214.25	218 80
Liq. D'lrs, \$820.32; Note Shavers, 229.20	1,049 52
Merchants' Capital,	1,455 96
Peddlers, \$40; Retailers, 630,	670
Taverns, \$12.50; Circus, 150,	162 50
Exhibitions for Reward,	40
Bowling Alleys,	110
Billiard Tables,	125
Express Companies,	10
Horse and Mule Drivers,	30
Liv. Stables,	25
Auct'rs, \$3.73; Pat. Medicines, 52.63,	56 36
Lightning Rod Men,	40
Liq. Pedlars, \$40; Mar'ge License, 61.11,	101 11
Mortgages and Deeds,	970
Deeds for Real Estate,	15 52
Collateral Descent,	21 43

Gross Amount

\$ 9,859 01

COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 4 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 12 cents per poll,	668 01
County purposes, 38 do., and 1.47 do.,	7,145 03
Schools, 4 do., and 15 do.,	740 64
Patrol, 25 cents on Black Poll,	412 25

Total Amount,

\$ 8,965 93

Year ending September 30, 1860.

1860.

No. 83.—YADKIN COUNTY.

W. W. LONG, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	210,279
Valuation Land,	\$741,925
Town Property,	28,310

STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$ 1,583 85
Town Property,	56 62
Polls,	1,184 46
Interest,	616 77
Salaries and Fees,	67 50
Studs and Jacks,	69
Buying and Selling Slaves,	65 62
Gates and Ferries,	22 60
Pistols and Knives,	20
Dirks and Canes,	2 50
Gold Watches,	17 20
Silver Watches,	13 69
Pianos,	18
Plate and Jewelry,	7 88
Riding Vehicles,	131 67
Liquor Dealers,	48 02
Note Shavers,	41
Merchants' Capital,	229 35
Retailers,	90
Bowling Alleys,	50
Patent Medicines,	155
Marriage License,	101
Collateral Descent,	18

Gross Amount \$ 4,438 46

COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 8 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 25 cents per poll,	1,013 68
County purposes, 12 do., and 35 do.,	1,480 78
Schools, 10 do., and 30 do.,	1,247 23
Jury, 8 do., and 25 do.,	1,013 68

Total Amount, \$ 4,755 37

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1860.	No. 84.—YANCEY COUNTY.			
	CHARLES BYRD, Sheriff.			
	Acres Land,	271,452		
	Valuation Land,	\$425,750		
	Town Property,	11,850		
	STATE TAXES.			
	Land,		\$	851 50
	Town Property,			23 70
	Polls, \$622.40 ; Interest, 54.88 ;			677 28
	Studs and Jacks,			62
	Pistols and Knives,			10
	Gold Watches,			7 50
	Silver Watches,			6 90
	Riding Vehicles,			7 50
	Merchants' Capital,			111 35
	Peddlers,			40
	Retailers,			60
	Auctioneers,			50
	Patent Medicines,			1 11
	Daguerreotypists,			10
	Exhibitions for Reward,			10
	Marriage License,			31 04
	Mortgages and Deeds,			3 88
	Deeds for Real Estate,			3 88
	Playing Cards,			3 50
	Distress,			50
	Gross Amount,		\$	1,971 64
	COUNTY TAXES.			
	Poor 5 cents per \$300 value real estate, and 5 cents per poll,			117 19
	County purposes, 60 do. and 60 do.			1,406 28
	Schools, 15 do., and 15 do.,			351 57
	Public Buildings, 40 do., and 40 do.,			937 52
	Jury, 20 do., and 20 do.,			468 76
	Insane Asylum, 5 do., and 5 do.,			117 19
	Total Amount,		\$	3,398 51
	Aggregate amount of State Taxes,			\$ 696,763 16
	Aggregate amount of County Taxes,			564,833 24

Year ending September 30th, 1860.

STATEMENT,

Exhibiting the number of White, Black and Free Black Polls, and the amount of Poll Taxes paid into the Public Treasury, for 1859, by each and every County in the State :

COUNTIES.	White Polls.	Black Polls.	Free Black Polls.	POLL TAXES.
Alamance,	1,012	1,633	44	\$ 2,152
Alexander,	649	310		767 20
Alleghany,	422	92		411 20
Anson,	641	3,063	10	2,973 60
Ashe,	762	172	21	764 20
Beaufort,	903	2,891	101	3,116
Bertie,	674	3,838	26	3,630 40
Bladen,	722	2,299	40	2,448 80
Brunswick,	391	1,891	39	1,856 80
Buncombe,	892	806	19	1,373 60
Burke,	604	1,031		1,307 20
Cabarrus,	949	1,462		1,941
Caldwell,	474	463	7	759 20
Camden,	392	917	35	1,005 34
Carteret,	595	910	10	1,212
Caswell,	923	4,717	35	4,540
Catawba,	957	840		1,438 40
Chatham,	1,317	2,848	29	3,355 20
Cherokee,	728	236	3	773 60
Chowan,	343	1,748	9	1,679 36
Cleaveland,	979	904	20	1,522 40
Columbus,	699	1,227	48	1,579 20
Craven,	749	2,946	90	3,028
Cumberland,	757	2,960½	50	2,798
Currituck,	457	1,098	19	1,259 20
Davidson,	1,511	1,488	23	2,417 60
Davie,	630	1,106	12	1,380

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

STATEMENT.—(Continued.)

COUNTIES.	White Polls	Black Polls.	Free Black Polls.	POLL TAXES.
Duplin,	653	2,961	35	\$ 2,920 80
Edgecombe,	874	4,940	45	4,686 90
Forsyth,	1,296	867	22	1,748
Franklin,	741	3,225	55	3,216 80
Gaston,	704	1,024	11	1,391 20
Gates,	527	2,009	33	2,055 20
Granville,	1,240	5,195	129	5,251 20
Guilford,	1,731	1,728	68	2,824 80
Halifax,	769	5,190	231	5,017 60
Harnett,	485	1,170		1,324
Haywood,	523	133	5	533 60
Henderson,	903	544	9	1,161 30
Hertford,	351	2,020	89	1,968
Hyde,	492	1,425 $\frac{1}{4}$	40	1,570 40
Iredell,	1,215	1,931	6	2,522 40
Jackson,	408	100	2	429 60
Johnston,	1,241	2,348	27	2,892 80
Jones,	291	1,592	17	1,520
Lenoir,	490	2,492	21	2,407 20
Lincoln,	648	918	10	1,262
Macon,	606	253	3	692 80
Madison,	490	110		480
McDowell,	443	497	21	768 80
Mecklenburg,	1,141	3,272	17	3,544
Montgomery,	534	871	2	1,126 40
Moore,	899	988	14	1,520 80
Nash,	777	2,214	81	2,458 20
New Hanover,	1,036	4,906	45	4,789 60
Northampton,	734	3,520	107	3,488 80
Onslow,	598	1,579	31	1,766 40
Orange,	1,312	2,629	57	3,199 20
Pasquotank,	433	1,385	131	1,559 20
Perquimans,	400	1,758	56	1,771 20
Person,	708	2,588	41	2,669 60
Pitt,	892	3,951	17	3,888

Year ending September 30th, 1860.

STATEMENT.—(Continued.)

COUNTIES.	White Polls.	Black Polls.	Free Black Polls.	POLL TAXES.
Polk,	227	260	8	\$ 396 80
Randolph,	1,745	761	35	2,032 80
Richmond,	488	2,388	32	2,326 40
Robeson,	934	2,597	108	2,911 20
Rockingham,	1,022	3,020	68	3,288
Rowan,	1,370	1,985		2,684 30
Rutherford,	1,160	919	16	1,674 80
Sampson,	974	3,206	59	3,391
Stanly,	692	564	3	1,007 20
Stokes,	902	1,125	5	1,526 40
Surry,	894	587		1,184 80
Tyrrel,	335	809	12	924 80
Union,	911	1,058	10	1,583 20
Wake,	1,812	5,203	148	5,730 40
Warren,	624	5,141	43	4,662 40
Washington,	299	1,110	29	1,150 40
Watauga,	502	59	3	451 20
Wayne,	935	2,739	65	2,996
Wilkes,	928	524	21	1,178 40
Wilson,	678	1,650	46	1,901 60
Yadkin,	881	592	8	1,184 40
Yancey,	608	160	10	622 40
	65,638	152,686 $\frac{3}{4}$	2,897	\$ 176,725 20

NOTE.—The sheriffs of the counties of Greene and Martin did not settle for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1860, as required by law, and, therefore, the taxes and statistics of those counties are not published in this report.

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

STATEMENT,
*Showing the Number Acres of Land—Valuation Land—Valuation Town Property—and the
 Aggregate Valuation Real Estate of every County in the State:*

COUNTIES.	No. Acres Land.	Valuation Land.	Valuation Town Property.	Aggregate Value Real Estate.
Alamance,	230,505	\$ 1,187,523	\$ 71,470	\$ 1,258,993
Alexander,	155,330	419,658	20,422	440,080
Alleghany,	128,202	338,964		338,964
Anson,	324,509 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,516,429.50	74,235	1,590,664.50
Ashe,	233,575	616,849	24,030	640,879
Beaufort,	467,980	1,009,891	525,262	1,535,153
Bertie,	359,864	1,685,666	80,025	1,765,691
Bladen,	547,185 $\frac{3}{4}$	932,602	21,080	953,682
Brunswick,	359,742	705,916.75	93,715	799,631.75
Buncombe,	378,584	1,167,782	176,678	1,344,460
Burke,	214,217 $\frac{1}{2}$	664,716	94,500	759,216
Cabarrus,	218,424	1,633,944	134,902	1,768,846
Caldwell,	203,606	647,754.50	27,500	675,254.50
Camden,	117,526	564,810		564,810
Carteret,	164,756	327,688	172,820	500,508
Caswell,	238,489	1,544,061	142,326	1,686,387

Year ending September 30th, 1860.

Catawba,	251,651	1,109,922	34,393	1,144,315
Chatham,	485,515	1,795,678	65,615	1,861,293
Cherokee,	645,487	565,895	48,100	613,995
Chowan,	102,409	779,284	155,956	935,240
Cleaveland,	164,231	942,363	86,858	1,029,221
Columbus,	404,924	649,376	17,968	667,344
Craven,	567,298	941,658	620,461	1,562,119
Cumberland,	510,794 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,246,612	695,472	1,942,084
Currituck,	138,111	577,801		577,801
Davidson,	341,428	1,627,517	65,557	1,693,074
Davie,	159,887	895,385	56,000	951,385
Duplin,	422,665	978,904	63,823	1,042,727
Edgecombe,	239,231	2,474,991	231,020	2,706,011
Forsyth,	200,655	973,629	307,289	1,280,918
Franklin,	299,297	1,081,922	175,580	1,257,502
Gaston,	221,992	956,895	25,250	982,145
Gates,	169,690	690,440	22,050	712,490
Granville,	452,331	2,013,211	220,210	2,233,421
Guilford,	397,385 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,858,920	273,188	2,132,108
Halifax,	407,465	2,119,200	121,634	2,240,834
Harnett,	309,089	451,651	4,388	456,039
Haywood,	251,341	385,651	11,985	397,636
Henderson,	337,411	1,076,196	56,350	1,132,546
Hertford,	204,229	871,777	148,165	1,019,942
Hyde,	142,042 $\frac{1}{2}$	816,219	73	816,219
Iredell,	343,187	1,418,952	99,105	1,518,057

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

STATEMENT.—(Continued.)

Jackson,	695,261	\$	278,646	\$	5,621	\$	284,267
Johnston,	490,460		1,261,744		34,459		1,296,203
Jones,	198,936 $\frac{1}{2}$		540,248.50		16,385		556,633.50
Lenoir,	232,701 $\frac{1}{2}$		914,214		112,350		1,026,564
Lincoln,	183,321		837,575		137,844		975,419
Macon,	340,745		286,284		18,950		305,234
Madison,	253,961		324,157		4,100		328,257
McDowell,	213,897		674,351		27,810		702,161
Mecklenburg,	305,481		1,677,649		505,508		2,183,157
Montgomery,	292,368		579,743		8,575		588,318
Moore,	502,135		955,027		23,492		978,519
Nash,	318,793		931,131		14,690		945,821
New Hanover,	489,385		1,091,154		2,775,341		3,866,495
Northampton,	319,787		1,589,012		40,970		1,629,982
Onslow,	320,963		666,703		27,725		694,428
Orange,	373,024		1,633,729		292,676		1,926,405
Pasquotank,	115,584		1,140,947		236,285		1,377,232
Perquimans,	141,206 $\frac{1}{2}$		1,087,458		69,770		1,157,228
Person,	236,855		968,662		23,435		992,097
Pitt,	377,865		1,326,941		61,565		1,388,506
Polk,	134,246 $\frac{3}{4}$		356,864		14,200		371,064
Randolph,	475,934		1,545,497		57,530		1,603,027
Richmond,	418,257		998,548		9,685		1,008,233
Robeson,	630,740		1,137,489.75		20,200		1,157,689.75

Year ending September 30th, 1860.

Rockingham,	329,623	1,408,886	57,201	1,466,087
Rowan,	316,569	1,626,910	433,980	2,060,890
Rutherford,	330,586	1,026,503	77,650	1,104,153
Sampson,	516,589	1,317,511	84,275	1,401,786
Stanly,	227,669	577,598	12,590	590,188
Stokes,	255,724	739,914 ⁷⁵	22,310	762,224 ⁷⁵
Surry,	290,963	703,547	11,441	714,988
Tyrrel,	131,579	388,652	5,763	394,415
Union,	377,748	1,218,761	40,103	1,258,864
Wake,	574,823	2,526,586	741,720	3,268,306
Warren,	296,346	1,454,247	163,477	1,617,724
Washington,	226,150	596,738	129,951	726,689
Watauga,	242,926	379,458	7,693	387,151
Wayne,	340,620	1,691,693	281,708	1,973,401
Wilkes,	400,704	892,884	24,885	917,769
Wilson,	209,224	836,960	110,918	947,878
Yadkin,	210,279	741,925	28,310	770,235
Yancey,	271,452	425,750	11,850	437,600
	26,123,723 ¹	\$ 85,622,602 ⁵²	\$ 12,050,373 ²⁵	\$ 97,772,975 ⁷⁷

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

STATEMENT,

Showing the number Acres Land, Valuation Land, Valuation Town Property, Aggregate Valuation Real Estate, Tax on Land, Tax on Town Property, Number Taxable White, Black and Free Black Polls, Aggregate Poll Taxes, and the aggregate amount of State Taxes derived from the various subjects of Taxation in the State.

Number Acres Land,	26,123,723 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Valuation Land,	\$ 85,622,602	52
Valuation Town Property,	12,050,373	25
Aggregate Valuation Real Estate,	97,672,975	77
Number Taxable White Polls,	65,638	
Number Taxable Black Polls,	152,686 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Number of Taxable Free Black Polls,	2,897	
<hr/>		
Tax on Land,	\$ 171,020	26
Tax on Town Property,	24,104	16
Aggregate Poll Taxes,	176,725	20
Interest,	84,952	25
Dividend and Profit,	13,019	20
Salaries and Fees,	16,100	88
Studs and Jacks,	4,990	
Buying and Selling Slaves,	4,396	73
Daguerreotypists,	360	52 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gates, Bridges and Ferries,	1,160	46
Pistols and Knives,	3,107	75
Dirks and Canes,	31	25
Gold Watches,	4,604	33
Silver Watches,	1,982	25
Harps,	15	02
Pianos,	3,541	75
Plate and Jewelry,	1,897	87
Playing Cards,	330	30
Riding Vehicles,	19,128	68

Year ending September 30, 1860.

STATEMENT.—(Continued.)

Liquor Dealers,	\$ 29,038	38½
Note Shavers,	5,688	04
Merchants' Capital,	72,285	17
Peddlers,	3,050	65
Retailers,	11,520	
Taverns	193	47
Circus,	3,915	
Exhibitions for Reward,	1,595	
Bowling Alleys,	1,300	
Billiard Tables,	3,050	
Insurance Companies,	1,500	
Express Companies,	190	
Horse and Mule Drivers,	1,247	20
Livery Stables,	875	
Brokers,	1,800	
Auctioneers,	1,158	82
Patent Medicines,	1,390	40
Marriage License,	5,463	81
Mortgages and Deeds,	1,764	62
Deeds for Real Estate,	1,590	82
Foreign Made Riding Vehicles,	121	50
Commission Merchants,	194	30
Distress,	563	85½
Privileged Voters,	1,121	35
Liquor Peddlers,	400	
Lightning Rod Men,	360	
Arrears for Insolvents,	89	41
Delinquents,	237	32
Subjects Unlisted,	218	66
Collateral Descent,	13,248	92
Dentists,	30	
Additional Tax by Sheriff of Orange,	39	03
Fair in Richmond County,	41	50
Gold Headed Canes,		50
Distilleries,	10	50
Total Amount,	\$ 696,763	10

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

STATEMENT,

Showing the amount of the Sinking Fund

Date of Purchase.	Bonds \$1000 each.	Bonds \$500 each.	Date of Bonds.	Coupons due.	Amount paid for Bonds.
1857.					
Dec. 11,	31		1st Oct., 1857.	1st April, 1858. }	28,980
“ “		1	1st Jan'y, 1856.	1st Jan'y, 1858. }	
1858.					
Oct. 21,	2		1st July, 1858.	1st Jan'y, 1859.	1,920
Dec. 17,	29		1st Oct., 1858.	1st April, 1859. }	29,205
“ “		1	1st July, 1857.	1st Jan'y, 1859. }	
1859.					
April 29,	19		1st April, 1855.	1st Oct., 1859. }	22,540
“ “	2		1st Oct., 1856.	1st Oct., 1859. }	
“ “	2		1st April, 1857.	1st Oct., 1859. }	
“ “	9		1st April, 1859.	1st Oct., 1859.	9,000
Oct. 19,	266		1st July, 1859.	1st Jan'y, 1860.	133,000
1860.					
Jan. 2,	147		1st Oct., 1859.	1st April, 1860.	73 500
May 21,	70		1st Jan'y, 1860.	1st July, 1860.	35,000
Sept. 25,	51		1st Jan'y, 1860.	1st July, 1860.	25,600
“ 26,	95		1st July, 1860.	1st Jan'y, 1861.	95,000
	189	536			453,745

Year ending September 30th, 1860.

of North-Carolina, October 1, 1860.

Amount pur- chased.	Interest received to 1st Oct., 1860, inclusive.	Totals, Receipts, Disbursements, &c.			
31,500	5,580 95	Rec'd from R. & G. R. R. 2 dividends to 18th Dec., 1858,	58,500	58,500	
2,000	240	Rec'd from do. do., in 1859, div'ds,	29,250		
29,500	3,480 60	Rec'd from do. do. in 1860, do.,	19,500		
23,000	2,070	Rec'd from N. C. R. R. div'ds on preferred stock, in 1859-'60,	120,000		
9,000	810	Rec'd from do. do. on original stock, 2 per cent., in 1859,	40,000		
133,000	7,980	Rec'd from do. do. on orig. stock, 3 per ct. in 1860,	60,000	268,750	
73,500	4,410	Received from Surplus Rev. in 1859,	100,000	100,000	
35,000	1,045	Rec'd from Interest on State Bonds,	26,535	26,535	
25,500	765				
95,000					
457,000	26,535				
		<i>Receipts,</i>		\$453,785	
		Disb'd for State Bonds,	\$453,745		
		Cash in Treasury,	40		
			453,785	\$453,785	
		Add profit or loss,		3,255	
		Total amount,		\$457,040	

REPORT

SUPERINTENDENT

COMMON SCHOOLS

WORTHINGTON

THE YEAR 1892

WORTHINGTON

WORTHINGTON

WORTHINGTON

REPORT
OF THE
SUPERINTENDENT
OF
COMMON SCHOOLS,
OF
NORTH-CAROLINA,
FOR
THE YEAR 1859.

RALEIGH:
W. W. HOLDEN, PRINTER TO THE STATE.
1860.

SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

To His Excellency, JOHN W. ELLIS,
Governor of the State of North-Carolina:

SIR: I herein submit my Report of the operations and statistics of the Common School System of North-Carolina for the school year ending in September, 1859. The law requires this Report to be made on or before the first Monday in January; but the County returns from which most of the data of the Report are derived, continued to come in until after the end of the calendar year. This irregularity I have endeavored to correct; but in a system so extensive, employing so many and such a diversity of local agents, and covering so wide an area of country, there will probably always be accidents preventing perfect punctuality on the part of every officer. Since the first of January, 1860, I have received returns from several faithful county officers; and while I have used all proper exertions to have reports sent up from all the counties in time to enable me to offer my Report by the day specified in the law, I have considered it just to wait a reasonable period on account of inevitable contingencies causing delays in some cases where it would not be fair to report a failure in duty on the part of my subordinates.

The whole number of counties which have made returns more or less perfect for the year 1859, is eighty-one (81,) and the names of the five delinquent counties are to me a guarantee that accidental causes have prevented their reports.

The names of these are, *Alleghany, Anson, Haywood, Johnston, and Lenoir*, the chairmen of several of which I have been in communication with since the past summer.

The county of Alleghany has but recently been organized, and no separate return was expected from it, its school system being still connected with that of the parent county; and Johnston county has not yet recovered from the confusion caused by the failures and inefficiency of former chairmen.

The chairmen of Anson, Haywood and Lenoir are intelligent and active officers, and men of high character; and though I have not yet heard of the causes of their delay in making returns to me, my knowledge of their past fidelity and zeal, and of their public spirit and interest in the progress of the Common School system, satisfies me that their failure to report for the past year is not to be attributed to a want of attention to their duties.

But while eighty-one counties have made returns, less than that number are represented in all the columns of the statistical tables; and I regret to have again to report the fact that chairmen have not yet generally learned to make their returns according to law. The reports of several are deficient in some essential particulars, and a still greater number are wanting in statistics which those who make them might procure by devoting a more careful attention to the nature, wants and requirements of the system of which they are officers.

There has been, since my official connection with the Common Schools, a most manifest improvement in the character and efficiency of all its agents; and Chairmen of Boards of County Superintendents, especially, have made great progress both in knowledge of the duties of their position and in careful attention to them.

It has been my anxious and constant desire to make the office of General Superintendent a school for the instruction of local officers in the character, history, claims and obligations of the Common School system; and I feel well assured that the persistent effort to carry out this purpose has been crowned with a good measure of success.

I found, on my accession to office, a lamentable ignorance, in this respect, among all classes of the people; and among the many discouragements which I had to encounter, this

one alone presented a difficulty which it required much nerve to meet with hopeful anticipations of the result.

The Common School system presented a disjointed, fragmentary appearance, its official agents seeing, each one, but a small section of the work, were laboring without any general aim or system, and acting often, in different places, on contradictory principles. Erroneous practices had become established precedents, and while every section or county was practically left to manage its schools without reference to general laws, general necessities and the common welfare, every officer was, to a great extent, a law to himself, and very few teachers felt or pretended to acknowledge any responsibility to the public.

The difficulty of such a state of things is always enhanced by the disposition which it begets and fosters to be jealous of information and influence from without, just as the greatest ignorance is almost uniformly accompanied with the greatest stubbornness, prejudice and opposition to change.

This condition of things was not the fault of men but of measures of policy; but men's minds had become fixed by habits, and while blame was to be attached to none as false guides or authors of mischievous practices, errors had, nevertheless, nearly everywhere entrenched themselves in all that concerned the Common School system.

This formidable obstacle has not been entirely removed. but its threatening aspect is wholly changed.

A revolution, radical and hardly won, has been achieved; and the principles of our system have been framed into one compact body, whose shape and bearing are now obvious to all the laborers.

The edifice, it is true, is yet but a skeleton; but the wall is erected and its size and proportions defined, and the mutual dependence of the parts, and the place and uses of the many different materials can be understood.

The workmen, now, generally labor to one common end; and each having a well defined view of the whole building, and a fair conception of what it is to be when complete, per-

forms his several part with more zeal, and with a greater discretion.

Still, the tasks of many are imperfectly performed, nor can any reasonable mind look for perfect regularity, order and system until after many years of patient toil and intelligent general direction.

I.—GENERAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1859.

The leading facts of the Common School system for the year 1859, are but little different from those of the preceding year. In a few counties the number of children attending school was not quite as great as during the year 1858; but, generally, this was owing to causes having a favorable influence upon the ultimate success of the schools, while the average attendance was better than in previous years.

Several counties have been entirely redistricted by actual surveys, and in some instances these changes have temporarily closed the schools.

The disposition to build new and better houses seems annually to increase; and this, the desire to accumulate the fund in order to employ the best teachers, and for longer terms, has also caused vacations in a number of districts during the past year.

There has also been a very general and material advancement in the wages of teachers; and while this is a good sign, it will cause the schools to be of shorter duration, or else to be opened at less frequent intervals.

And it may be added, that the county returns are generally fuller when made just before the meeting of the Legislature, the chairmen having a laudable desire to enable me to present the system as justly and fairly as possible to the representatives of the people.

1. *Whole number of white children in the State.*—There are reports, more or less full, of the whole number of white persons in the State between the ages of 6 and 21 years from 74 counties. The sum of these is as follows, to wit: Males—ninety-three thousand four hundred and ninety-four, (93,494);

Females—eighty-six thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, (86,877); and of those whose sexes are not distinguished, eleven thousand three hundred and seventy-eight, (11,378); making in all one hundred and eighty-six thousand one hundred and seventy-four, (186,174.)

2. *Children attending School.*—There are reports, not generally full, of the number of children attending school during the year (1859) in 77 counties, the sum of which is: Males—sixty-one thousand four hundred and ninety-six, (61,496); Females—forty-seven thousand four hundred and forty-two, (47,442); in all, one hundred and eight thousand nine hundred and thirty-eight, (108,938.)

3. *Whole number of school districts reported.*—Seventy-eight (78) counties report the number of school districts which they contain to be three thousand three hundred and seventy-three, (3,373.)

4. *Number of schools taught.*—There are reports of these from seventy-nine (79) counties, the sum of which is two thousand seven hundred and fifty-eight, (2,758.)

5. *Teachers licensed.*—There are lists, very often imperfect, of the names and grades of the teachers licensed in seventy-one (71) counties, and the following is a statement of the number: Males—eighteen hundred and forty-three, (1,843); Females—one hundred and fifty-six, (156); of those whose sex is not distinguished, sixty-seven, (67); in all two thousand and sixty-six, (2,066.)

6. *The average length of the schools* was about four months.

7. *The average salary of teachers* was at least *twenty-eight dollars per month*, a material advance on former prices.

9. *Moneys received and expended by Chairmen of Boards of County Superintendents.*—The reported receipts of school moneys by Chairmen of Boards of County Superintendents in 70 counties, were three hundred and seventy-nine thousand eight hundred and forty-two dollars and sixty-four and one-fourth cents, (\$379,842 64¼.) The reported expenditures in the same counties were, two hundred and thirty-five thousand four hundred and ten dollars and fifty-seven and a half cents, (\$235,410 57½), and the balance in the hands of chairmen

was, one hundred and forty-five thousand one hundred and thirty-three dollars and one and three-fourths cents, (\$145,133 01 $\frac{3}{4}$.)

To make these sums balance or prove each other, it must be remembered that the expenditures in Bertie, Cleaveland and Wilkes amounted to seven hundred dollars and ninety-five cents, (\$700 95) over the receipts, and that this amount must be added to the total receipts or subtracted from the sum of disbursements and balances.

10. *Taxes collected and due for school purposes for the school year ending in September, 1859.*—For important reasons not necessary to be mentioned here, an Act of the last Legislature made it the duty of the Chairman of the Board of Superintendents of Common Schools in each county and the sheriffs to file with the Clerk of the County Court a written statement of the school taxes collected or due for the year, said statement to be made within ten days of the 1st Monday in October, and recorded by the Clerk, and a copy, under his seal of office, sent to the Superintendent of Common Schools for the State, within thirty days of the said first Monday in October.

The law, and the reasons for it, will be found in the appendix marked A.; but as it was a new Act, first going into operation in the year 1859, only sixty counties have made returns according to its provisions.

A full statement of these will be found in TABLE III.

The whole amount of taxes reported in 59 counties is seventy-three thousand one hundred and sixty dollars and nineteen and three-fourth cents (\$73,160 19 $\frac{3}{4}$), being an average of about twelve hundred and thirty-eight dollars (\$1238) to the county, which would make the school tax of the whole State about one hundred and five thousand dollars (\$105,000.)

II.—REMARKS ON THE STATISTICS OF THIS REPORT.

The statistics of this and of former Reports from this office will clearly indicate its usefulness as a Bureau for the collection and dissemination of useful information.

It is perhaps the best if not the only index of the current progress of the State, year by year; and although its facts are gathered from the many thousand subordinate agencies of a system somewhat complicated in its machinery, and still working rather clumsily from the want, during the first years of its existence, of efficient general supervision, they may be regarded as sufficiently accurate for ordinary purposes.

The information, so gained, and annually laid before the people, is certainly infinitely better than none; and for myself, with my opportunities of personal observation, and my experience of the manner in which returns are made from districts and counties, I feel warranted in relying on my general conclusions as tolerably near approximations of the truth.

Such statistics are important in a hundred ways to the progress of the State; and not to mention other illustrations which will occur to all, they have been found of essential utility even in the erection of new counties.

The average number of white children between the ages of 6 and 21 reported to the county for the year 1859, is two thousand five hundred and fifteen (2,515); and this would give, in 85 counties, two hundred and thirteen thousand seven hundred and seventy-five (213,775.)

The average number of children reported to the county in 1858 was 2,562, and this would have given in the whole State two hundred and seventeen thousand eight hundred and seventy-five (217,875); and thus there is a difference less than two *per cent.* in the enumeration of those two years, though depending on the reports of nearly four thousand district committees.

According to the returns for the year 1859, the average number of children attending school during the year was one

thousand four hundred and fourteen to the county, (1,414); and this would give one hundred and twenty thousand one hundred and ninety (120,190) as the number attending school in all the counties of the State during the year.

The average number attending school in each county, according to the returns in the year 1858, was 1,363, according to which the number taught in the whole State during that year, was one hundred and fifteen thousand eight hundred and fifty-five (115,855.)*

The average reported attendance to the county in the year 1857, was 1,326, and the whole attendance, according to this, one hundred and twelve thousand seven hundred and ten (112,710); increase from 1857 to 1858, 3,145; from 1858 to 1859, 4,335.

I still adhere to my opinion that there are in the State from two hundred and twenty to two hundred and thirty thousand children between the ages of 6 and 21 years; and that of these at least one hundred and fifty-five thousand attend the Common Schools.

The whole white population of the State is possibly from five hundred and seventy-five to five hundred and eighty-five thousand; though it is hoped this calculation may turn out to be considerably under the mark.

There are more districts in the counties making returns in 1859 than are reported; that is, several counties formerly containing large districts with more than one school in each, have been re-districted, or the work of re-districting is going on, while the new districts are not yet counted.

It may, therefore, be safely estimated that there are three thousand four hundred and thirty-five districts in the 78 counties reporting their districts; and this would make an

*The sum is incorrectly printed or stated in the Report of 1858, the error being caused by the hurry of composition, or having been made in the printing office. The author of the Reports seldom has opportunities of correcting the proof sheets; and it is extremely easy, and in fact almost unavoidable for mistakes to occur in printing large numbers of figures. Mistakes are also liable to occur in copying statistics from the first calculations into the Tables and other parts of the Report.

average of forty-four (44) to the county, and give in 85 counties three thousand seven hundred and forty (3,740) districts.

In my last Report (page 6,) I estimated the number at from 3,700 to 3,800; and I asserted, and here repeat the assertion, that the number will soon be 4,000.

The lists of licensed teachers sent to me are comparatively imperfect; but with all the defects in the action of subordinate officers, our progress in all relating to this part of the Common School system has been steady and most important in its results.

Nearly, if not all, the teachers are now compelled to undergo annual examinations, these examinations are made more rigid every year, and new and useful educational influences are constantly accumulated along the path of the teacher.

Their salaries here will compare favorably with their wages in all other States; and perhaps female teachers of primary schools are better paid in North-Carolina than in any other part of the world.

The average monthly wages of teachers in some of the leading Common School States during the year 1858, were as follows:

Massachusetts,	\$34 75
Connecticut,	23 75
New Hampshire,	19 72
Ohio,	20 42
Wisconsin,	20 97
Illinois,	24 57

These are the average salaries of male and female teachers, the wages of the latter being much lower; and they are given for the year 1858, the Reports for 1859 not yet having come to hand.

The average wages in North-Carolina per month for this last year were \$28, while there is not the great difference in the prices paid to male and female teachers that there is in most other places.

Nor should there be; for females make much the best

teachers of primary schools, and it is sincerely to be hoped that the pecuniary inducements to engage them in the most honorable calling of teaching, as well as the great need of their services and the good to be accomplished by them, will soon enlist a much larger number in this cause.

At present, the proportion of female teachers is not greater than one in twelve of the whole number, and it ought to be at least one half.

It may be added, on the subject of teachers, that when it is remembered the names and grade of over two thousand of those engaged in this calling are annually sent to the General Superintendent, some idea may be formed of our progress in this part of our system of schools.

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS, &c.

All sums reported to be in the hands of the chairmen during the year are counted with receipts; and I must here express my regret that these officers sometimes neglect to state former balances.

Every new account of the chairman should begin with a statement of the balances of the preceding year or years if there are any against him or in his favor; and if such a rule is not constantly followed his accounts are liable to fall into confusion, and without strict vigilance on the part of the Committee of Finance, serious errors may in time occur.

There are Financial Reports from more than seventy counties; but from the fact that former balances were not known to the Superintendents, or from some other cause not necessary to mention here, all these Reports are not stated in the Table.

The average of receipts, to the county, was about \$5,426, which would have made the amount for the whole State something over four hundred and sixty thousand dollars.

The average expenditure to the county was \$3,363, and according to this the disbursement in the whole State was about two hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars.

The average amount of taxes collected or due for school

purposes to the county, was \$1,238, and at this rate the amount in 85 counties would be about \$105,000, (one hundred and five thousand dollars.)

Assuming this to be the real amount of taxes and the number of children receiving instruction, at some time or other, as one hundred and fifty-five thousand, the cost, as far as it comes out of the people, of educating each child, is about sixty cents *per annum*, and counting the average length of the schools at four months, the cost is about 15 cents a month per child.

III.—CONDITION AND PROGRESS OF THE COMMON SCHOOL SYSTEM DURING THE YEAR 1859.

The remarks under the above head in my Report for the year 1858 will answer, with slight variation, for the year 1859.

A system like that of our Common Schools does not undergo sudden changes in the ordinary course of its operations; and although it makes steady progress, and this onward movement is, each year, more rapid, yet the common observer could not mark the change between periods only one year apart. For instance, there is generally an increasing attendance at school each year, and each year the increase is greater. From 1857 to 1858 the increase was about 3,145; from 1858 to 1859 about 4,335, a material advance, but only to be ascertained by careful statistics.

The system makes progress not only in accomplishing good, but in the increase and development of its own energies, and the more consistent and efficient working of its machinery; but, as suggested in former Reports, pretences of great and sudden changes for the better should, in the very nature of things, be suspected.

The revolution which the Common School system proposes to make in the character of the whole white population of the State is one of those vast moral results which cannot be briefly accomplished except by miracles; and if the end can be attained in the course of two or three generations, the time and means will be nobly employed.

The march of such a system as faintly depicted in the foregoing statistics, with all its vast material and moral resources, and the great sweep of its pathway conterminous in physical space, with the limits of the State, and in moral influence commensurate with all its infinite extent of honest interests, hopes and fears, must be slow, but it is a spectacle of the true moral sublime; a progress whose every measured step is a victory of christian civilization, and a permanent acquisition to the beneficent resources of society.

IV.--OBJECT, GENIUS AND VALUE OF THE COMMON SCHOOL SYSTEM.

It is important in every undertaking to recur, at frequent intervals, to first principles; and we should ever keep in view the original purpose of the undertaking and the reasons and necessities on which it was founded.

Unless we so act it is impossible to estimate the value of our labors, and indeed we cannot otherwise even determine where we are or to what we are advancing.

The object of the Common School system is the education of the entire white population of the State; and this object was considered desirable for two unanswerable reasons:

First—It was a philanthropy in perfect harmony with the genius of our political system; and a failure to make a faithful and persistent effort to accomplish this end would have been a serious reflection on the sincerity and consistency of all our professions as an organized society.

Secondly—The enlightenment of all the governing race of the country was a social, industrial and political necessity of the first importance; and every honest member of society, as well as every patriot, had, and has an immediate personal interest in this result.

The Common School system was adopted as a means to secure this end, because no other system had ever accomplished it in any place in any age of the world.

The masses of the people had never been educated until the adoption of systems of this kind; and these systems had, al-

most universally, after a fair and patient trial, accomplished the ends desired.

There had been a free government in North-Carolina for over sixty years, or two full generations, when the present Common School system was put into operation; and at that time about one-third of the adult white population of the State could not read and write, and many of those who had this accomplishment did not acquire it at school. Not one-fourth of the children of the State were attending school; and there were not houses enough for one-fifth of the area of the State.

As a natural result, the State made little progress in industrial development; and up to the year 1840 North-Carolina seemed, even in the estimation of her own people, to be likely to fill no other destiny than that of being a nursery from which to transplant men and material for the building up of other countries.

Such was the origin and object of the Common School system; and with these before us we can form some estimate of its value by the statistics in the first part of this Report.

In 1840, about twenty thousand children were attending the primary schools in all the State; in 1859, one hundred and twenty thousand, or six to one. Before the year 1840, more than one-third of the white children of the State were deprived of the means of knowledge; in 1860 there will not be one child in ten without these means.

The State in all other respects is wholly revolutionized; and the North-Carolina of to-day, in moral, material and intellectual development, in capacity for self-sustainment, in the spirit that animates her people, in hopes, energies and purposes, is as different from the North-Carolina of twenty years ago as she then was from the Province once lorded over by Governor Tryon.

Now, that we may still better estimate the character of the Common Schools, we must also understand the GENIUS of the system, or the principles on which it is conducted.

These partake largely of the character of all our Institutions; and in fact, if the government of the country were an absolute despotism, the people should still feel their individual

obligations for the education of their own off-spring. This is a responsibility from which the parent ought, no where, to be released; and certainly it would lead to the gradual adoption of dangerous ideas to exempt the people from all care in this matter in a republican country.

The agency of the State in the Common School system is limited; and here originates the great apparent difficulty of the whole matter.

If the Government had unlimited control, it might, by the employment of competent persons, establish and keep up efficient schools in every locality, and force the people to send their children; but the use of such means would be, in itself, a greater nuisance than that which the Common Schools are intended to prevent.

On the other hand, the very idea of a Common School system implies an active government agency in the cause of education; and I believe our State now occupies about the right position in this delicate matter.

She furnishes a large amount of means, and encourages the several counties to add to these by county taxes; she enacts general laws for the government of the whole system, and through her Superintendent supervises all the operations of the schools, instructs local agents in their duties, and enforces a performance of them; gathers up and records annually all the facts of the whole system; sees to the faithful application of her bounties; unites and directs the energies of all the friends of education; devises means of improvement, puts them into operation and sees to their continued use; observes errors and defects in the law and practice, and devises remedies; decides disputed points; collects and disseminates statistics, and records and makes known the experience of all the parts for the benefit of each particular one, and of future generations.

In this system, then, there are three distinct agencies, to wit: *The State, in her sovereign character; Counties, as organized political communities, and the Parents of the children.*

The principle underlying the whole fabric of American policy requires that the rights of each agency should be preserved; and yet this very fact is an apparent hindrance to the immediate and perfect success of the schools as literary institutions.

It must be remembered, however, that the ultimate object of the Common School system is not merely the establishment of good schools, but these are desired mainly as a means to a higher end. That great purpose is the welfare of the people; and beyond all doubt this may be jeopardized, to say the least, by the manner in which their children are instructed.

Education does not consist merely in knowledge of letters. This knowledge is itself but a means of education; and what we aim at is the information of the people, the development of their moral powers, and the establishment of just principles of thought and action. For instance, the population which sustained the American Revolution and adopted the Federal Constitution, were comparatively an *unlettered* people, and yet they were *educated*. God Himself, in a long series of wonderful Providences, had trained them for virtuous principles and illustrious actions.

Now, according to the method of reasoning herein adopted, any system of things which relieves the people of just responsibilities accustoms them to arbitrary power; and the habit of leaning on Government for every thing, must prove an evil in the end; and such a people, though all of them may be skilled in letters, may still be giddy, fickle and helpless, unruly and licentious, instead of being educated for the virtuous self-denials, the self-reliance, energy and manliness necessary to make a great, free and happy commonwealth.

And, therefore, I argue that the Common School system, in order the more effectually to subserve its ultimate purpose, must retain the genius already stamped upon it—must, to a certain extent, in its general laws and its system of management, conform to the analogy of our whole political system.

Its administrative machinery should be itself a great popular school: it should, in its government, accustom the masses of the people to a sense of individual, personal responsibility,

and maintain in the duties imposed on counties, that spirit of municipal independence, which, under God, was the fostering mother of Anglo-Saxon freedom.

And here, it is to be distinctly understood, that the agency of the people, and of the counties as such, refers to the government and management of the schools as a system, a political or public Institution, and not to the internal discipline of the schools.

This latter is based on different principles; and it is very essential that the two things should be kept distinct in the popular mind.

V.—AGENCY OF THE STATE IN THE COMMON SCHOOL SYSTEM.

According to the views briefly developed above in regard to the genius and aim of the common school system, the agency of the State in its administration is an important and most difficult one.

One class of its duties is plain and obvious. It is to enact the laws, to explain them, and to see to their execution. It is to furnish part of the fund, and to see to the faithful application of all moneys used for its purposes.

It is to give one general aim, and to impress one guiding principle on the whole system; and to furnish facilities for subordinate action by counties, corporations and voluntary associations of individuals.

It should devise and supply forms and blanks to local agencies; should supervise the whole administrative action, collect and publish the statistics of the system, and ascertain and record its experience and progress.

All this is easy to be understood; and the State is farther bound by the fundamental principle of its existence to see that there *is* a Common School system furnishing to the children of all its citizens equal facilities for education.

This is a primary obligation of every political State sovereignty, based on American ideas, and so far the State's sphere of action and duty can be comprehended by all. The

State cannot act efficiently in these matters without the instrumentality of a single Executive officer or Superintendent, and this part of that officer's duties and responsibilities should be obvious to all. But a system of schools is unlike any other branch of public business, for it consists of two essential parts, to wit: its administrative policy as a system or public institution, and its internal discipline relating to the instruction and government of persons under pupilage. One part is an affair of public government, to be conducted by general laws and controlled by the public authorities on a fixed routine; the other is paternal in its character, and relates to the government, instruction and training of a part of the community who are not responsible agents.

In this latter branch of the system is a wide field of usefulness; and yet, the representative of the State must, in this domain, act mainly by moral means, and his exertions be often impeded and sometimes defected by the ignorance, misconception and prejudices of those who are to be benefitted.

As before stated he could act with vastly more of energy and precision if armed with absolute legal authority; but according to the principles already laid down, this power would, in the end, prove destructive of the very purposes of the Common School system.

To illustrate this view and make it plainer to the common apprehension, as well as to diffuse useful information, it is proper here to state some of the trials and labors of the Superintendent.

Convenient and comfortable houses, good teachers and uniformity in text books would be of immense utility in promoting the whole system of Common Schools, and if the Superintendent were armed with absolute authority in these matters, he could rapidly change the entire face of things.

But it is essential to the maintenance of a proper sense of personal responsibility that parents or their immediate representatives should have a voice in the selection of teachers of their children. The school-master stands in the place of the parent; and to deprive the latter of all control in the selection

of the former, is to make a serious incroachment on the most sacred of all human authority and privilege.

Still, it is manifestly the obligation of the Government as *Parens Patriæ*, or father of all, to use judicious means to protect its subjects from imposition in this most delicate and vital matter; and it can, from just analogy to its action in other things, impose certain general requirements on all who desire to teach, subjecting them to the necessity of examination and licensure by fixed tribunals, imposing upon them restraints and other educational and disciplinary influences, and causing them to feel their responsibility to the State, and to the whole public, as well as to those most immediately interested in their services. But after the Government has done all that it can do by general law on this subject, the General Superintendent of the system, if animated with the proper spirit, will find a wide field for discretionary action, and will reap, in his endeavors to do good, a plentiful harvest of unappreciated trials.

Such has been my own experience; and it would require a large volume to contain the details of devices adopted, difficulties encountered, vexations endured and sacrifices made to promote the efficiency of teachers. This kind of action, slow in its fruits, is seldom felt and appreciated by the public; and one acting under arbitrary authority could, with infinitely less exertion, make a much greater manifestation of results.

But I have always cheerfully accepted all the burdens of my position, well-knowing that the executive Head of the system could, for the present, gain as much credit by contenting himself with the mere routine requirements of law; and well knowing, also, that all really great and lasting results are the product of moral agencies for which honors are not awarded in this world.

For reasons already indicated, the people, or local authorities, should be allowed to lay off the districts and build houses; and while they will necessarily act slowly, a bad system of districts, and inconvenient and uncomfortable houses are very serious draw-backs to the efficiency of the schools. In these important matters there should be general regulations estab-

lished by law ; but after all is done that can be done by general legislation, consistent with the rights of the counties, and with the dignity and responsibilities of the constituent members of these local corporations, there is much to be accomplished by the exertions of the General Superintendent.

Uniformity in the use of good text books is essential to the success of any school ; but how is this great and most desirable result to be accomplished in an extensive and complicated system of Common Schools ?

On this subject I have encountered many and most trying difficulties ; and not the least of these is the diversity of opinion as to the principle which should govern our action on the subject.

I have not been without embarrassing doubts in my own mind in regard to this part of the matter ; and any well-informed mind, when it comes to examine the subject conscientiously, will find it full of the greatest difficulties.

In the higher schools, teachers assume the prerogative of deciding on books, and their decision is the law from which there is no appeal—and thus, in such institutions, the desirable end of perfect uniformity is always and easily obtained.

But there are apparently decisive reasons why the teachers of Common Schools should not have the absolute authority in this matter :

First. The whole system is *one* system, and yet it employs thousands of teachers, among whom there is vast diversity of opinion, qualification and action.

Secondly. The teachers of Common Schools are not so much dependent on their reputation as other teachers, and as a general thing, are not all well qualified to judge of books.

Thirdly. Each school is constantly changing its teachers, and thus there might be a change of text books every session, causing great expense and infinite confusion.

Should County Boards have the right to prescribe Books ? These boards have little to do with the internal management of schools, and are not chosen with reference to their abilities of this kind. They have important functions to perform, but these do not imply qualifications to judge of text books.

Should District Committees have the Power?—This is in effect to give it to the parent; and, for the most obvious reasons, this is a right which, immemorially and universally, has been considered as not belonging to him. If the selection is left to parents, then there never can be uniformity, and in all other schools parents have no voice in the matter.

No one would think of giving the authority to the Legislature, as it would occupy a large portion of its time, subject it to great excitements, and open the door for numberless intrigues from which all enlightened and conscientious men would be glad to be delivered.

Shall the power be vested in the General Superintendent?—It is perhaps seldom the case that men resist the placing of important powers in their own hands; but it is due to myself to say, that while I have been exceedingly anxious to promote uniformity, and have seen and felt its great importance, I have hitherto given my influence against the vesting of absolute authority of the kind in the Superintendent.

Such a power would have added much to the dignity and consequence of the office I have the honor to fill, and it would have relieved me of many cares and labors, and have prevented very considerable pecuniary sacrifices.

I hope, also, that by the aid of a higher power, I would have acted conscientiously in the matter, and I had reason to believe that with such authority vested in my hands I could soon make the schools assume a different appearance.

But I could not keep from dreading the ultimate results of such a policy; and, looking to the far future and to the lasting good of all the people, I shrank from a personal privilege which might prove a temporary blessing, but a final curse to the public.

The Superintendent is the officer of the State, elected by the legislature, and liable to be influenced by political or partisan considerations.

The office may be affected by the fluctuations of parties, for it is not to be supposed that the noble and patriotic motives which have hitherto governed the legislature in this

matter, must always and inevitably control its action in the premises.

But even if did, the incumbent of the office would still be a man, subject to human infirmities and errors; and slight departures from a strict line of conscientious duty might become precedents of evil and gradually lead to a most ruinous policy.

Books could be recommended from political and sectarian or personal influences; and authors and publishers would beset the path of the Superintendent, in every direction, with vexatious and tempting appliances.

Publishers would even interfere in the election of an officer, who could, by a single line of his pen, enrich them; and by their emissaries and the influences which they could direct, without even being known in the matter, could keep up a constant excitement in the State, rendering teachers and parents discontented with the selections made, and thus partially defeating even the immediate good expected from such a law.

Influenced by such considerations, I have opposed farther legislation on this subject; and, still anxious to promote uniformity in books, I have made exertions and expended personal means to attain this result, that would hardly be credited if fully related.

I have done this, in one sense, voluntarily, for the law did not, in words, command it; but I have felt that in accepting the office of Superintendent of Common Schools, I assumed, in morals, many important obligations which, like the duties of a parent or president of a college, cannot be enumerated in legislative enactments.

I have held that one indispensable qualification of a Superintendent is this sense of moral responsibility beyond the reach of legal definement; and that the greatest duty contracted to the public and to God, in accepting such a position, is ever to feel that exertions and obligations are to be measured, not by the terms of the law, but by the good to be accomplished and the opportunity of accomplishing it by any and every honorable means.

I am free to confess, however, that the nuisance arising

from the diversity and bad character of text books is yet far from being removed—nor are the moral means applied likely to remedy the evil for some time to come.

In view of these facts, a number of good men incline to the opinion that the Superintendent should have power to prescribe, and the recent developments into acts of violence of the prejudices and erroneous opinions of a portion of the northern section of the Union in regard to the social institutions of the south, has increased the tendency to this conclusion.

Now, one of the reasons which has always governed my action in regard to books, has grown out of the disposition, not merely of the north, but of all sections, to disparage the resources of North-Carolina. All parts of the south have suffered loss from the blind fanaticism of the north; but our own beloved State has been still more injured by opinions everywhere prevailing in regard to her own special history, position and prospects.

I have felt sure that the first and most important step in her advancement in a career of greatness which she might enter upon, was the emancipation of her own people from such erroneous prejudices, and that this deliverance could be most effectually accomplished through the agency of school books. I have also long seen our danger, common to all the south, from the use of books imbued with the peculiar sentiments of a certain class of modern infidels and agrarians or *abolishers*, falsely called humanitarians, rapidly increasing at the north and affecting with their subtle poison much of its literature of every kind; and for these reasons, as well as for the sake of promoting the efficiency of instruction in our schools, I have spent much labor, resorted to various means, and made considerable sacrifices to purge our schools of improper books.

The late attempts to excite insurrection, before alluded to, do not enhance a danger long visible to me, and in regard to which I have uttered many public warnings; but they have made these dangers more obvious to the public and have fixed their attention upon them with greater intensity of in-

terest. We should be careful in such an emergency, not to permit this single peril to fill the whole horizon of our view; and while concerting proper measures of prevention against it, let us deliberately weigh all the considerations bearing on this whole subject of books.

The institutions of the southern States, as understood and administered by the people, are built on the solid foundations of justice; and if we will accept our responsibilities as owners of African slaves, and exercise our authority with a christian spirit, in all things honestly consulting the best interests, temporal and eternal, of every class, and looking for guidance in our moral duties to the infallible light of revelation, we may safely rely on the continued protection of the common Lord and Master.

Let us show to the world that we have confidence in the equity of governments and institutions; and that while we recognise the danger of the times, we see it not in any distempers of our social system, but in the madness of foreign intermeddlers.

While, therefore, we are calmly acting, and unitedly fortifying ourselves from the aggressions of these, let us remember that we are strong enough in the justice of our institutions, and the character of our populations, to do nothing which is not based on principles of sound and lasting, as well as of momentary expediency.

But whatever views may be finally taken of this subject of books, and of the duty of the law-making power in regard to it, I am most clearly of opinion that the Legislature can, with great propriety, and ought, to strengthen the hands of the Superintendent in the use of certain important moral means for the elevation of the schools. The instrumentalities of this kind, whose efficiency the legislature can promote, are Educational Associations, State and County, and a State Educational Organ or Periodical.

There is now a State Association of great promise, ramifying into local affiliated societies, and thus widening its influences among all classes of the people; and there is also pub-

lished under the auspices of this Society, a State Educational Journal.

It is hardly necessary to dwell on the advantages of such associations. Such organized unions of its friends have been found useful in promoting every worthy enterprise; and in none are they more needed than in a system of Common Schools where so much depends on a healthy condition of public opinion, and in regard to which the public are so little inclined to think for themselves.

In this State Association all questions relating to the schools can be discussed together by all the leading teachers, and the local school officers of the State; any here, also, may be gathered the views, and united and made public as common property, the experience of all laborers of every class in all the various departments of instruction.

By such an association individual practices are brought to the test of public opinion, and this public opinion is made to bear on local errors, and to war on selfish movements resulting generally from a sense of isolation. The teacher's calling is elevated—the educational resources of the State are developed, united and directed to one end; and the people of the State soon learn the importance of this interest, and the necessity of fostering it with more care and liberality.

Here, also, is erected a home tribunal to influence the popular mind in regard to the merits of text books, modes of teaching, and plans of reform; and thus we become accustomed to rely on ourselves for this important kind of information, instead of looking, as in the past, to foreign sources.

The influence of the State Association is widened by local and affiliated societies and by its Journal; and this Periodical is, also, of indispensable importance as an organ of communication between the General Superintendent of Common Schools and teachers and subordinate officers of the system, a vast number of whom cannot be otherwise reached directly and at regular intervals.

In this respect the Journal of Education is a prime necessity; and as, for reasons unnecessary to mention, it is not

likely to be well sustained by voluntary subscriptions, the State ought to furnish it with the means of subsistence.

The reasons suggested why the State cannot safely interfere, by peremptory commands, in regard to text books, do not apply to a periodical based on the position of that occupied by the *North-Carolina Journal of Education*. It belongs to the State Educational Association, a public philanthropy, and is controlled by it ; and thus its profits will not enrich individuals, while it cannot be controlled by any political faction or sectarian society or local influence. It is a vehicle of official communication, and so far only are its contents authoritative, while the teachings of text books are received by the learned as fixed and fundamental truths.

But that the agency of the State may be the less liable to perversion, I would recommend that the counties, by their Boards of Superintendents, have the right to refuse to receive the Journal at the public expense. The law now authorizes these Boards to subscribe for a copy for each district within their respective counties ; and I propose that this permission to subscribe be changed to one to refuse. This plan contemplates a subscription by the State of one copy of the Journal for each district in the State, allowing to every county the right to refuse the copies intended for it, provided it acts within a specific time each year, and in such case retaining to its credit the cost of the Journal, if the cost comes from the Common School Fund.

If thought desirable, the Journal could be reduced in size, and even issued less frequently, say every two months or quarterly ; and in such case the expense would be light, and the benefit very great. For a more detailed view of the plan of publishing, and the method of furnishing aid to the Journal and to the State Educational Association, I refer your Excellency to another part of this Report, under the head of *Suggestions and Recommendations*.

My purpose here is to discuss the *principle* involved in the matter, and in as brief a manner as possible, to present the whole subject in its proper character, and in all its relations and tendencies.

Under the circumstances, and with the guards proposed, the connection of the State with this Journal cannot easily be perverted to evil purposes ; nor will it be any improper interference with the rights of the counties or the privileges and responsibilities of individuals. On the contrary, the object of all my recommendations is to enable the State to perform its duties in promoting the efficiency of the Common School system in a way consistent with its genius, and the least likely to accumulate dangerous powers in the hands of its representative.

It has been my uniform aim to have the office of Superintendent made as useful as possible with as little arbitrary power as is consistent with the obligations of the State it represents towards the great system it has called into being.

I have been contented, and am still contented to suffer the trials and to be liable to the misconceptions incident to the exertion of moral means, when a bestowal of large legal powers would enable me to achieve greater results, and win higher distinction with vastly less of labor and anxiety.

But the State should, as far as it can, facilitate the power of doing good by these moral agencies ; and I know of no plan more consistent with the genius of the whole system, more simple and economical, and at the same time more efficacious and less liable to abuse, than that of enabling the Head of the system, in the way proposed, to communicate regularly with all its parts, and to pervade teachers, and all subordinate officers, with his views, and to keep before them the facts, experiences and statistics necessary to enable them to co-operate with him with efficiency and intelligent discretion.

This plan has the farther advantage of connecting all the officers and teachers of the Common Schools with the State Educational Association, and of placing them in a position to receive ideas, suggestions and facts from each other, and from the conservative mind of our own State, instead of leaving them to foreign sources for their information on educational subjects.

It binds the whole Common School system and all the educational interests and influences of the State into one body,

and it pervades this body with veins and arteries, through which flows one common blood, making every part sensitive to an injury to any other, and interested in the health of the whole system.

Would not this be a grand consummation in a State where there has been so little common exertion for the public good?

As an additional part of my plan for developing the true spirit of our system of Common Schools, I desire to see the counties as well as the State, take a step necessary to fulfil obligations, contracted by adopting this system, with its State and county agencies, as distinct and fundamental principles.

I desire to see these features retained; but it is to be feared that the counties, as such, do not always feel their responsibilities, and are not animated with that spirit of emulation which ought to exist among them. One cause of this is the fact that they do not *see* and *feel*, as *county organizations*, their position, and that of the schools within their limits, with respect to each other; and that this state of things may be changed, *material and visible evidences of these relations ought at once to be called into existence.*

There is not, in any county in North-Carolina, a material sign, obvious to the senses of the people, of the agency of the county in the Common School system, if we except the Boards of County Superintendents; but even these, while composed of living men, are, as bodies, mostly shadowy and somewhat mythical, having a name but no local habitation.

Even their chairmen, so often called on by the public, are generally ambulatory officials, compelled to transact the most important business on the streets and in shops and stores, without those conveniences necessary to enable them to make records, at the time, of what is done, and unable to hold those free and full communications with all interested, necessary to the usefulness of their position.

The examination of teachers is a matter of the utmost importance, and it should be conducted with care and deliberation, in the hearing of all candidates for license, and under external circumstances calculated to impress all concerned,

and the whole public, with the magnitude of the interests at stake and the solemnity of the occasion.

And yet, these occurrences, whose intrinsic importance claim the respect of the whole community, and in regard to which all things should be done "decently and in order," are happening without the knowledge even of passers-by and near neighbors, in corners, in counting-rooms, in private places, in lawyers' and doctors' offices, and under such circumstances of inconvenience and discomfort to all concerned that they are necessarily hurried through with the greatest possible expedition, the grand purpose being to make a finish of a disagreeable task.

It is time for this course of things to be arrested; and it is high time for all concerned to realize the most obvious truth that when States, counties, or any other bodies, as well as individuals, require particular acts to be done, they must see that their agents have the facilities for accomplishing them properly.

For these reasons there ought to be erected in every county, with as little delay as possible, at the county seat, or at some other central and convenient place, a public building devoted wholly to Common School purposes. It may be and ought to be simple in design, but neat and convenient; and it may every where be erected at a small cost, and be made also a most important instrumentality of good.

It may consist of two departments: an office for the Board of County Superintendents and for their Chairman, and a Hall of moderate size for the examination of teachers, for teachers' meetings, and to hold a teacher's Library and a County Museum.

Will not every one, at a glance, comprehend all the relations of such an edifice to the public welfare?

1. It enables County Boards to perform their important duties with more care and system.

2. It furnishes the Chairmen of these Boards with permanent and convenient offices—a matter of prime necessity.

3. It enables examining committees to perform their services in a proper manner, publicly, carefully, and with decency

and solemnity. The teachers are made comfortable on such occasions, and these occasions may be rendered more interesting and useful by addresses, and other instructive exercises, and by the attendance, at times, of the public.

4. Teachers have inducements to form associations, and to make efforts to build up libraries; and the public will often feel called on to contribute books, documents, minerals and other things of interest and value.

5. There will be a fixed place where all who wish to aid in stimulating the cause of general education, can meet with the officers, teachers and friends of the Common Schools.

6. Every county will have a *material*, VISIBLE sign of the existence and importance of Common Schools, and of its relation to the system—an outward index of inner life, its condition and progress.

7. Emulation will be excited among the counties, as each one will now be able to present to the world a tangible evidence of its public spirit, and the condition of its inward or intellectual and moral life.

8. It will be easier to obtain good local officers, and they will take more interest in and devote more time to their duties.

It is unnecessary to multiply arguments on this subject, and the limits of this report forbid me to enter into more minute details.

My purpose in these discussions is to endeavor to give to the public an idea of the *origin, objects and general character* of our system of Common Schools—information necessary to enable it to appreciate its necessity and importance, and to labor intelligently for its improvement.

I humbly hope that I have accomplished this purpose, and that the relation of the *State, of counties and of individuals* to the system, and the duties which those relations imply, can now be understood and appreciated. The State, in the appointment of a Superintendent, with an adequate salary, has manifested, in a material form, its interest in and its sense of duty towards the system; and this mere act, in itself, gave more dignity and importance to the schools, and greatly added to their promise.

But the State has done more in investing its officer with powers of supervision not at all inconsistent with the relation of other parties to the system; and by increasing, in the way proposed, the moral efficiency of its representative, it will be able to discharge its functions with great usefulness to the cause in view.

These means will not tend to create a central, despotic power, in the end disastrous, by abridging the proper influence of the counties, or destroying the feeling of personal responsibility which all citizens and parents should feel in the education of the youth of the State; while any such danger will be avoided, and the counties will be fulfilling their own plain contract, by the steps recommended, and which will indicate their power, agency and spirit, by visible signs easily appreciated by the public.

And, finally, this very course of action by the State and counties will tend to deepen, instead of lessening, in the popular mind the sense of individual obligation in regard to the instruction of children.

One argument, and a leading one, for the new steps to be taken by the State and by the several counties, is, that the individuals of the State can be more readily and generally reached with appliances to stimulate their interest, to enlighten them as to their own duties and privileges, and to impress upon them a proper sense of the heavy responsibilities which these impose.

VI—SUGGESTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

I have desired to explain in this report the design and genius of the Common School system in order that by the meeting of the Legislature there may be a distinct understanding among the friends of the schools as to the real wants of the latter, and the methods by which they are to be supplied.

Much of this report is, therefore, occupied with the discussion of general principles; and I desire, if spared to make another, to devote more space to specific recommendations, based on these views. It may be proper, however, to offer

now a few suggestions for the consideration of all concerned, with the understanding that these will hereafter be developed into more full details.

1. It is recommended that the State, in some way, furnish means for placing the *State Educational Association*, and the *N. C. Journal of Education* under its charge, on a permanent foundation.

This can be accomplished in the following economical method, to-wit:

The legislature can authorise the publication of a copy of the journal, at a fixed price, for every Common School district in the State, with the permission of the Board of County Superintendents in each county to dissent, within a given time, to this arrangement, so far as that county is concerned.

Each county may have permission so to act from year to year.

Allow to the Educational Association the advertising profits of the Journal; and these would be sufficient, with taxes paid by the members, to place that body in a prosperous condition.

2. Steps ought to be at once taken to insure the erection of a building for Common School purposes.

Such a building is needed to preserve the books, blanks and records of the Common Schools—to enable the County Boards to hold their meetings more regularly—to furnish the chairman with a fixed office for the transaction of his business, and to enable the committees appointed to examine teachers, to attend to this important matter under more convenient and comfortable circumstances.

Such a building is, also, needed as a place of meeting for Teachers' Associations, and to encourage them to form libraries and make collections for county museums; and it is demanded as a proper and material sign of the existence, importance and progress of the Common School system in each county.

3. I wish to prepare a manual of instructions and suggestions for the guidance of chairmen of Boards of County Superintendents in the discharge of their important duties, and as the cost will be small I trust the legislature will authorize

its publication in a form for convenient use and perpetual reference.

4. A number of active and prominent chairmen are still urging the importance of changing the beginning and end of the school year, but as these officers do not agree in their views as to the new dates to be fixed on, I now barely allude to the subject, hoping to be able to lay before the next legislature a full expression of opinion from the chairmen of the State.

5. Several difficulties have recently occurred in regard to the claims of children charged with being of negro blood or descent within the prohibited degrees.

In these cases there has been a difference of opinion as to the race to which the parties concerned belong; and as there is no method provided in the school laws for deciding such cases in a simple and expeditious manner, serious trouble might, in many instances, be occasioned, and the usefulness of the schools destroyed for months and years.

There ought, therefore, to be some method devised for the temporary disposal of such questions—reserving to all parties the right to appeal to a Court of Record, but in the mean time, permitting the decision, *in pais*, under the provisions of the school law to stand and be binding until reversed in such a court.

CONCLUSION.

This report is made to your Excellency at a time of trial to you, and to all patriotic guardians of the public interests.

The popular heart, north and south, has been deeply stirred by the recent startling but natural developments of principles springing originally from opposition to those teachings of inspired Writ which humble man and exalt God.

There has long been a growing disposition, in certain quarters, to deify humanity, and practically to ignore the idea of man's sinfulness or frailty; and this cannot be done except in open contradiction to the lessons of all experience, and to the doctrines of the Holy Scriptures.

Such conclusions, too, strike at the root of all authority, divine and human; for every law is a restraint, an abridgement of natural liberty and, therefore, an outrage when imposed on beings whose instincts are all just and holy, and thus entitled to gratification.

These most absurd and dangerous doctrines once swayed, for a brief period, the heart of a whole* nation; and it was hoped that they would be forever disgraced by the bloody horrors, the unparalleled atrocities of that Reign of Terror. But the recent exhibition of opposition to all established authority, springing up armed from the bosom of American society, and distinguished with the sympathies of a large class of professed reformers, has divulged the existence of this fearful moral contagion in our midst; and now, while all are uncertain of the extent of the infection, there is a natural and general disposition everywhere to fear an outbreak of this most dreadful scourge of humanity.

These very acts, so fraught with danger to every class of people, demonstrate the utter fallacy of the doctrines in which they have their root; and were there no other evidence, these alone indicate, with a sad and overpowering force of argument, the depravity of man, and the necessity of divinely ordained authority to restrain those instincts and passions whose full development in action would cause the extermination of our race.

Their natural fruits are suspicions, evil-surmisings, alienations, bitter hatreds, fraternal strifes; in short, to blight that confidence and mutual dependence which hold society together, and to convert the whole human race into a horde of plundering and murderous Ishmaelites, everywhere lying in wait for each other, and fighting over the natural fountains and fruits of the earth. They cause us to put a much lower estimate than we ought even on our fallen humanity; and, as a natural consequence, tend to arrest, for the time, the progress of every benevolent agency, to unsettle the foundations of all order and subordination, to destroy all national and so-

*In France.

cial cohesion, and to split society into innumerable hostile fragments, converting whole nations into the condition of the panic-stricken camp of the host of Midian where every man's sword was set against his fellow.

In such a crisis, when all are disposed to fear and mistrust their nearest neighbors, the public men of the country have a high and most difficult mission to fill; but there is one rule which, if faithfully illustrated in action, will certainly lead to safety and success. It is a rule which no people can afford to violate, but one more easy of observance by a population like that of our own beloved State than by those whose former departure from it has involved us in our present troubles.

It is the rule of absolute right, understood in the pure light of God's infallible word; and surely a people, who for generations have made the teachings of this Book the only standard of public and private morality cannot be in danger of being suddenly and universally overcome by those fanatical delusions which originate in persistent attempts to wrest these Scriptures of Truth to the purposes of human vanity and pride.

We are, therefore, comparatively strong in the conservatism of sentiment, the soundness of the popular heart, caused by the long custom of imbibing our moral philosophy from the pure fountain of truth; and our first, greatest, and most permanent interest as a people, as well as individuals, is to adhere strictly and honestly to this method of reasoning, and this principle of action.

Let us, then, manifest to the world our confidence in the strength of our social and political fabric, based on such solid principles, by continuing calmly to administer them in their proper spirit, and by the light of inspired wisdom.

In such a state we ought not to anticipate fierce and bloody hostility between races and ranks and classes, merely because there are different races, ranks and classes; for it is not the existence of such diversity that creates danger, but the spirit which animates the hearts of individuals, and is reflected in the public administration.

The very first human government was the family of Adam, and it was ordained by God himself, and in this society, con-

sisting of only two persons, and they "one flesh," there was subordination, subjection of one to another for mutual good.

And there can be no society, in a wicked world, without diversity of interests and classes; and the peace of every social and political system depends on a just recognition of the mutual dependence of every rank on each other, and of the mutual obligations which this interest imposes. This sense of mutual interest and reciprocal duty has often been illustrated in incidents connected with the history of slavery in our midst; and a glorious fruit of this true policy was displayed before the eyes of all the world in a manner most honorable to the servant and to the governing race in the refusal of the former, at Harper's Ferry, to use the weapons thrust into their hands in destroying masters apparently unable longer to maintain their authority.

There is as much danger of prejudice between the rich and poor, and between the different professions, as between master and slave; and while the love of money is the root of all evil, it must tend continually to alienate from each other the hearts of those who love it above all things and have it, and of those who thus love it and have it not. And all attempts to enhance this alienation and widen the breach between classes of citizens, is just as dangerous as efforts to excite slaves to insurrection; and the principle which would justify the latter, would inevitably lead next to the destruction of those professions which are falsely considered by some as more honorable than other honest callings, then to the violent plunder of the rich, and finally to a fierce and endless struggle among the plunderers over their respective shares of booty.

But why should we, in North-Carolina, fear such attempts as these to uncage and let loose on society the worst passions of our fallen nature? True, such instincts exist; but these beasts of prey are guarded with something better than human restraints, or material bolts and bars. We have here a pure Gospel, faithfully preached; and wherever the character of a State illustrates a general indoctrination of the people in its precepts, there is a seal upon the lion's mouth.

Such a savor is our most conservative power: and indeed the true followers of our Lord are by Himself styled "the salt of the earth," a designation which conveys infinite meaning, and which, at such times as the present, all classes ought to be able to understand. The late troubles demonstrate the political importance and the social necessity of a true Gospel; and if farther evidence were needed, all but the wilfully blind can find it on every page of the world's history. And now, to bring these general reflections to a practical point, I desire to offer a suggestion which I feel sure will meet a ready and hearty response in your Excellency's bosom.

Let us, as a State, still adhere to those principles of benevolence which have distinguished us in the past: let us still manifest a generous confidence in all classes of our citizens, and guard with equal care the rights and true interests of each, well knowing that neither honor nor honesty nor patriotism is an incident of station, rank or profession, but of man. Let us remember that though our race is a fallen one, it is not forsaken by a gracious Creator, wholly abandoned to its evil instincts; and that it is, therefore, safer to depend on the affections and principles of true men of every grade than on the interest of any one class, as interests can be easily changed, and are never certain.

Let it be our aim to denounce and punish the evil, and encourage and reward the deserving, knowing no distinction among our citizens but that of the good and the bad.

In a great State there must and should be a great diversity of interests and occupations; and in every State there always will be men in moderate worldly circumstances.

And that infallible word which declares that the powers that be are ordained of God, and commands obedience to every ordinance of man for the Lord's sake, also enjoins compassion for the ignorant and tenderness for the poor, the fatherless and the widow.

The Common School system, though a common interest, is of special importance to those in moderate circumstances, and to mechanics and other honorable laborers who may be continually called from place to place; and no State institu-

tion is, therefore, so necessary to such as a system of schools which offers to them the means of educating their children wherever their interests may call them. Such an institution we have in our Common School system ; and by guarding it with jealous care, and using all proper means to promote its efficiency, the great and good State of North-Carolina says to all the vast variety of true men of every rank and class necessary to constitute a prosperous and powerful commonwealth, "that you are welcome here, and your wants appreciated : behold the schools erected for your children by my provident care, in every part of my wide domain where you may choose to dwell in peace, under the authority of my equal laws!"

Permit me to conclude by expressing my gratification that the State has, in its highest executive officer, a firm advocate of those essential principles of national strength.

With sentiments of high regard,

I am your obedient servant,

C. H. WILEY,

Supt. of Common Schools for the State.

Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 20th, 1860.

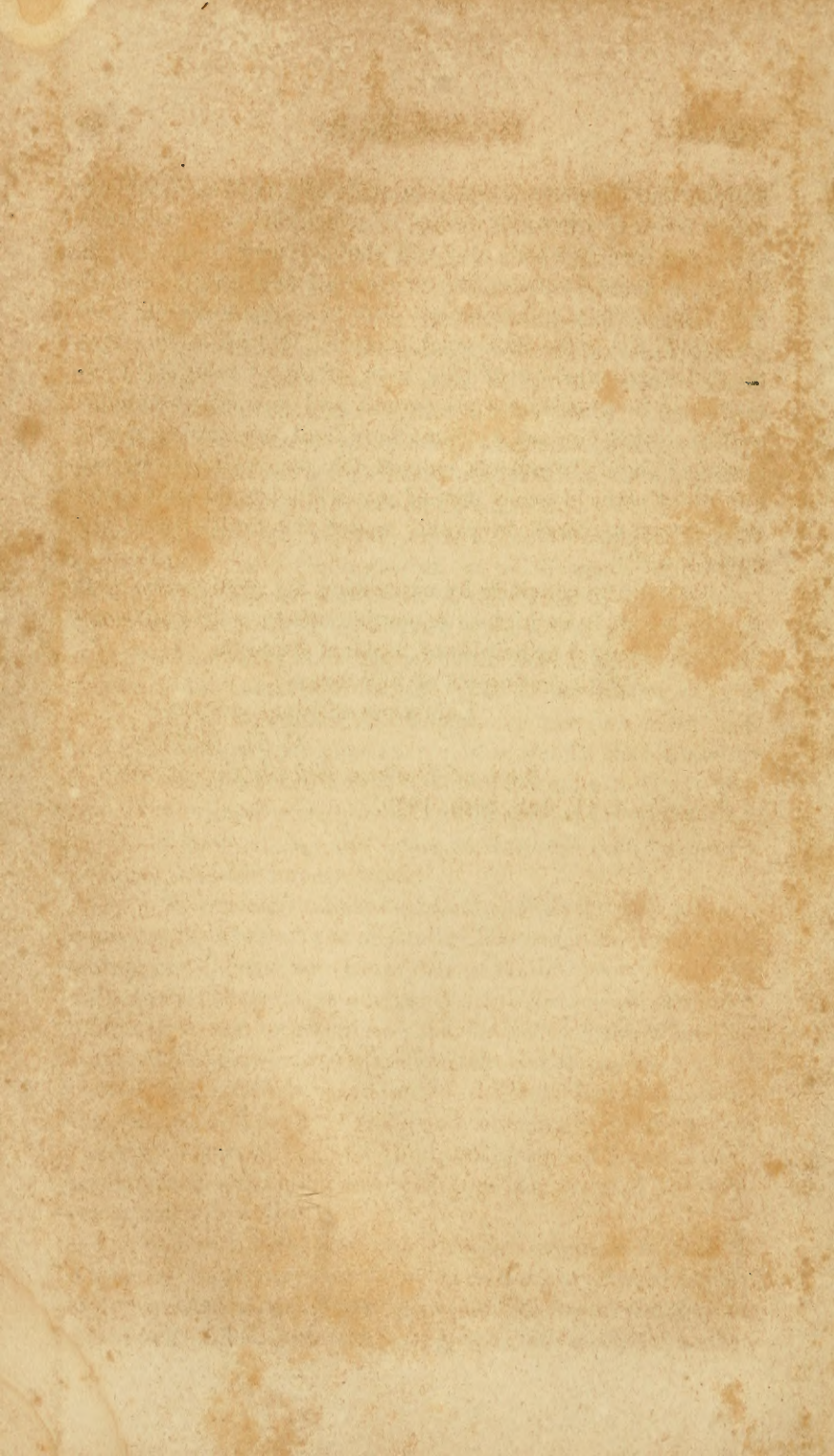


TABLE III,

Showing the amount of taxes collected and due for Common School purposes, in each County, for the school year ending in September, 1859, from returns made to the Superintendent for the State, by the Sheriffs and Chairmen of the Boards of County Superintendents of the several counties:

1	Alamance,		
2	Alexander,		
3	Alleghany,		
4	Anson,		
5	Ashe,		
6	Beaufort,		
7	Bertie,		
8	Bladen,	\$	1,219 01
9	Brunswick,		714 12
10	Buncombe, laid in Jan. 1859, \$614.96, { collected \$865.40, }		1,480 36
11	Burke,		743 30
12	Cabarrus, (gross amount,)		3,283 58
13	Caldwell,		
14	Camden,		
15	Carteret,		597 97
16	Caswell,		1,818 86
17	Catawba,		929 85
18	Chatham,		1,126 61
19	Cherokee,		
20	Chowan,		
21	Columbus,		
22	Craven,		1,180 16
23	Cleaveland, (gross amount,)		1,315 02
24	Cumberland, (no tax laid,)		
25	Currituck,		594 19
26	Davidson,		1,604 00
27	Davie,		808 99
28	Duplin,		
29	Edgecombe,		1,776 11
30	Franklin,		981 79
31	Forsythe,		1,671 21
32	Gaston,		876 22

33	Gates, (gross amount,)	\$	497 07
34	Granville,		1,232 16
35	Greene,		859 54
36	Guilford,		3,905 04
37	Halifax,		1,870 18
38	Harnett,		863 04
39	Haywood,		585 04
40	Henderson, (for the year 1857, perhaps } by mistake,)		559 36
41	Hertford,		882 74
42	Hyde,		
43	Iredell,		1,117 98
44	Jackson,		
45	Johnston,		
46	Jones,		591 44
47	Lenoir,		806 11
48	Lincoln,		
49	Macon,		517 54
50	Madison, (gross amount,)		172 05
51	Martin,		915 16
52	McDowell, (Sheriff absconded before } paying over,)		688 92
53	Mecklenburg,		3,449 98
54	Montgomery,		
55	Moore,		974 45
56	Nash,		1,261 06
57	New-Hanover,		4,620 35
58	Northampton,		1,443 13
59	Onslow,		755 12
60	Orange,		1,474 42
61	Pasquotank, (gross amount,)		2,235 03
62	Perquimans,		750 00
63	Person,		827 91
64	Pitt,		1,692 63
65	Polk,		
66	Randolph,		
67	Richmond,		968 03
68	Robeson,		1,505 41
69	Rockingham,		
70	Rowan,		1,443 70
71	Rutherford,		1,016 39
72	Sampson,		
73	Stanly,		676 11

74	Stokes,	\$	855 37
75	Surry, (gross amount,)		1,054 00
76	Tyrrell,		
77	Union, (gross amount,)		1,026 25
78	Warren,		
79	Washington,		
80	Watauga,		441 17
81	Wayne,		1,388 84
82	Wake,		2,340 97
83	Wilkes,		
84	Wilson, (gross amount,)		702 32
85	Yadkin,		1,065 17
86	Yancey, (sheriff absconded without pay- ing over,)	}	407 66
		\$	72,160 19

Total in 59 counties, seventy-three thousand one hundred and sixty.

N. B. Information has been received (just as this Report goes to press) of the return of the sheriff of Yancey; but he has not settled for the school taxes with the Chairman of the Superintendent of Common Schools.

NOTE.—When not otherwise stated in the agreement filed with the Clerk, the amount of taxes given is taken as the nett sum due.

APPENDIX.

[A.]

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 18, 1859.

To the Chairmen of the Boards of County Superintendents of Common Schools, the Clerks of the County Courts, and the Sheriffs of the several Counties of North-Carolina :

GENTLEMEN :—I send to each one of you a copy of “*An act concerning Common Schools*,” passed by the late General Assembly of the State.

The object of the first section is to restore to the form originally drawn by me the 8th section of the act of the Legislature of 1856-'57. The last clause in that section was added by accident, on its passage late in the session, and its repeal makes the law, in regard to the division of the school fund among the schools of each county, plain and in accordance with the views of officers of long experience. *See pamphlet of School Laws of 1857, page 11, Section 8, note*, for a full explanation of this matter.

The second section of the new act provides a simple means by which a permanent record may be kept of the taxes due each year for school purposes—a matter of importance to the public, and a measure of safety to the officers concerned.

For a fuller explanation of this, see page 21st, of my report for 1858, copies of which I am now sending to you.

Section 3, 4, 5 and 6 will explain themselves; and I may add that it is discretionary with the Boards of Superintendents to subscribe for the *North-Carolina Journal of Education* or not, as they may deem best, unless instructed by committees. Some boards, having the funds to spare, wished to employ them in this way as a means of promoting the effi-

ciency of schools ; and when there are moneys not otherwise needed, an investment of small sums in this way will be of great service in diffusing useful information among District Committees and Common School Teachers. See my last report, page 25. You will understand the 7th section of the enclosed act, and the reasons for it you will find in the report above alluded to.

The reason for adding *section 9* was this: There is a penalty of five dollars on District Committees for not reporting, within one month of their appointment, the number and names of the white children in their respective districts over six and under twenty-one years old. Now there is no penalty on Clerks for not making out lists of committees after their appointment, and none on Sheriffs for failing to notify them of their election.

Thus a committee, according to the old law, might be liable to pay five dollars for not performing a certain act, while the members of the committee were ignorant of their election.

The new provision only makes the whole law on this subject in harmony with itself.

I hope you will take pains to have the provisions of this act understood by all concerned. Chairmen will observe that some additional duties are imposed on them: I regret that I am not able to inform them, as I desired to be, that their compensation is also increased. If spared I do not doubt but what I will yet be able to have them paid in a manner more just and prudent.

With much respect,

I am your obedient servant,

C. H. WILEY,

Sup't. Com. Schools for the State.

AN ACT CONCERNING COMMON SCHOOLS.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the last clause of section eighth, chapter second, of the acts of Assembly of the session of 1856'-7, entitled an act concerning the Common Schools of North-Carolina, and which said clause is in the words following, to-wit: "in proportion to the number of white children in said district," be and the same is hereby repealed.*

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted, That within ten days from the first Monday in October, in every year, the sheriff of each county in the State, and the Chairman of the Board of Superintendents of Common Schools, shall jointly sign a statement, showing the amount of taxes collected, and the amount due for school purposes in said county for the fiscal year, ending on the last day of September, immediately preceding—which statements shall be filed with the Clerk of the County Court, and be by him recorded in a book kept expressly for that purpose. And on the failure of the Sheriff or Chairman to sign such statement, or of both, they shall each be liable to a penalty of one hundred dollars to be recovered in the county or superior court, on motion of the Clerk, one half of said penalty to go to the Clerk and the other to the Common Schools of the county. And the Clerk of the county court of each county shall, within thirty days from the first Monday in October, in each year, send to the General Superintendent of Common Schools for the State, a copy, under seal of his office, of the said statement rendered by the Sheriff and Chairman of the Board of Superintendents of Common Schools of his county; and each Clerk, on failing so to do, shall be liable to a penalty of two hundred dollars, to be recovered in the superior court of Wake, on motion of the General Superintendent, one-half to go to the use of Common Schools of said county, and the other half to the Educational Association of the State.*

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That the General Superintendent of Common Schools of the State, be authorized to have printed and sent to the Chairman of the Board of Superintendents of Common Schools of each county in the State, a sufficient number of the Common School Register, recently prepared by said General Superintendent, to supply all the Common Schools not yet supplied.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That in lieu of former regulation in regard to the safe keeping and use of said Common School Register, the following shall be in force, to-wit: It shall be the duty of the Chairmen of Boards of County Superintendents to keep and preserve all the copies of said register belonging to their respective counties, when the schools are not in session. And before the commencement of every [any] school, the committee of the district shall give to the teacher an order on the Chairman for the register belonging to that district, and the said teacher, on receiving it, shall give a receipt for it, and be responsible for its safe keeping until the close of the school. And in no case shall any such teacher be paid until he returns said register to the Chairman, in as good order as when received, and with the blanks properly filled with an account of his school, according to the instructions of the General Superintendent for the State. And the register for each school or district shall contain the name and number of the school or district and be kept for its use alone.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That whenever it shall be made to appear to the Board of Superintendents of Common Schools of any county in the State, that there is in said county a factory, mine, or shop, and that there are, in the families of the employees of said factory, mine or shop, as many as forty children entitled to the benefit of the Common School laws, that the said board may lay off a school district to consist of said employees, and which district shall be entitled to all the privileges and subject to all the rules and regulations of the other districts of the county.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted*, That it may be lawful for the board of county superintendents to subscribe and pay for one

copy of the "North-Carolina Journal of Education," published by the State Educational Association for the use of each common school or district in the county: *Provided* said journal is furnished at the price of one dollar per copy, for each copy, *per annum*, and the copies subscribed for shall be filed and preserved in the district school houses for the permanent use of the districts, and as the foundation of district libraries; and the chairman of the board of county superintendents shall, in all cases when required by district committees, subscribe for a copy of said Journal for each committee so applying, and charge the same to said district.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted*, That whenever there may be in the hands of any chairman of the board of county superintendents of common schools, school moneys unemployed, not called for by the schools of the county, and not due to any school or schools or districts, and amounting to more than five hundred dollars, the said board may authorize said chairman to invest said moneys in registered coupon bonds of the State, or in other safe securities yielding interest, which sums so invested may, at any time when they are needed by the common schools, be again converted into cash on the order of the board, and applied and accounted for as other school moneys; and every investment so made shall be in the name of the "Chairman of the Board of the Superintendents of Commons schools of _____ county"—the name of the county to be inserted in the above blank—and the interest on such investment shall be semi-annually collected by the chairman, and by him used and accounted for as other school moneys.

SEC. 8. *Be it further enacted*, That the general superintendent, immediately after its passage, shall cause a printed copy of this act to be sent to each county court clerk, and to each chairman of the board of superintendents of common schools of the State.

SEC. 9. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the clerks of the county courts to furnish to the sheriffs of their respective counties, within three days from the third Monday of April of each year, the names of the district com-

mittees elected for the ensuing year, under a penalty of five dollars for every case in which the names of any committee are not so furnished ; and the sheriff, within fifteen days from the said third Monday of April, shall notify each committeeman of his election, under a penalty of five dollars for every case of failure, which penalties shall be recovered by the chairmen of the boards of county superintendents, by warrant in their own names as chairmen, and added to the common school funds in their hands.

SEC. 10. *Be it further enacted*, That all laws and clauses of laws coming in conflict with this act or any part of it, be and they are hereby repealed.

SEC. 11. *Be it further enacted*, That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly, this
16th day of February, 1859.

THOMAS SETTLE, JR.,
Speaker House Commons.
HENRY T. CLARK,
Speaker Senate.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
Office of Secretary of State :

I, Rufus H. Page, Secretary of State in and for the State of North-Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

Given under my hand, this 18th day of Feb'y, 1859.

RUFUS H. PAGE, *Sec. of State.*

[B.]

OFFICE OF SUP'T. OF COMMON SCHOOLS OF N. C.,
May, 1859.

To the Committees appointed to examine and pass on the qualifications of those wishing to teach Common Schools: Seventh Annual Letter of instructions and suggestions.

GENTLEMEN:—Your official position is becoming one of the most important in North-Carolina.

That you may understand the force of this assertion and appreciate the responsibilities of your situation, I would urge you to keep in mind the following facts: there are in the State at least two hundred and twenty-five thousand white children between the ages of six and twenty-one.

Of these, one hundred and fifty thousand, at the lowest estimate, are receiving instruction in the Common Schools; and we may safely calculate that one hundred and seventy-five thousand, or seven-ninths of the rising generations will, under God, owe more or less of their mental and moral character to the Common School system.

Upon this system is annually expended nearly three hundred thousand dollars, ninety-five *per cent.* of which is paid for teaching; and it employs at least twenty-five hundred teachers, all of whom come annually before you, and are, to a great extent, dependent on you for their position and influence.

You have a right, and it is your duty critically to examine into the moral and mental qualifications of this whole body of teachers; and while none can be employed at the public expense without an endorsement of their character and fitness by you, the grade of each is fixed by you, and all are required to present themselves before you every year for examination and approval. This is a simple statement of some of the facts of your situation; and surely it is well calculated to impress you with a sense of heavy responsibility to God and to your country.

Whoever may enjoy the honors, and fill the high places of apparent power in that country, its future destiny, under Providence, is to a great extent in your hands; and if our system continues to revolve in its present orbit, the rooms where you conduct your examinations may be considered as the true halls of legislation, the cabinets where the policy of the country is shaped for ages to come.

The principles that are to govern the world, do not always proceed from its high places; and men who are unknown and unobserved are often sowing, in the fallows of time, the seeds which are to ripen into harvests of good or evil in the future.

You are certainly thus sowing; and no class of men in the State has more need of the help and guidance of Him who is the Author and Giver of every good gift.

The first and most essential qualification of every good Examining Committee is a true sense of its obligations, and an humble and sincere desire to be guided, in their discharge, by the Spirit of God.

He should be looked to as the Architect and Builder of the House we would rear—and we should regard ourselves as under-laborers, workers together with Him. The older I become the more I am satisfied that the man deceives himself who supposes that he can be a patriot and philanthropist in the highest sense of the terms, and yet be a disbeliever in the one living and true God, of whom, and from whom and to whom are all things.

For, not to refer to other essential considerations, it is necessary to the character of such a one to believe in the eternity and invincibility of Truth; and in a world like ours it is impossible to have such faith without a belief in an eternal, almighty, space-pervading and perfectly holy Deity from whom all truth and right proceed, and who will maintain them against all apparent odds.

Such confidence is eminently becoming in those who labor in the positions which you and I occupy; and with such views we can encourage ourselves under every difficulty, and be always enabled to know that whatever may be present appearances and circumstances, if we have a true zeal for the honor of God, our work shall not be in vain.

Let us, then, dedicate the Great House which we are building to His glory—let us look to Him as the Chief Architect and seek His guidance in our labors and His favor as our reward, and we have nothing to fear.

We can do all this—feeling a personal dependence on God, and asking His direction and blessing on all our official labors, without acting in such a way as to cause or countenance sectarian agitation in the schools; and as far as our direct religious influence in these is concerned it must be exerted by example, by precept and admonition, and by excluding immoral and infidel teachers from them.

You cannot be too watchful in this respect; and I would again, kindly, but earnestly, admonish you firmly to refuse certificates to all persons who do not furnish satisfactory evidences of good moral character.

It is your right and your duty rigidly to enforce this rule without exceptions, for any cause.

I have given my views so fully, in former communications, with regard to the mental qualifications of teachers, that it would be necessary to add but little now but for the fact that the examining committee has probably been changed in a number of counties.

For this reason I here repeat a portion of my last Annual Letter, which I deem worthy of your consideration now; and will briefly add a few other suggestions suited to our present circumstances.

“The wants of the public and the condition of the system of schools are now tolerably well understood and appreciated; and while all that is needed cannot yet be accomplished, we are steadily advancing with cautious steps, in a systematic plan for the reformation and elevation of the schools.

A very large portion of the parents of the State, having been deprived of the blessings of education, are necessarily liable to honest errors as to the kind of instruction which their children need; and while this continues to be the case it cannot be expected that teachers of high qualifications will be every where appreciated. It is every way wise and just to make allowances for the mistaken prejudices of those who did

not enjoy the opportunities of instruction now conferred on their children; and while this class is now almost universally in favor of education, we should be satisfied with this great victory of the *cause*, and not endanger its further success by violent and ultra measures in regard to the best *kind* of education and the most efficient method of imparting it.

Let us ever keep in mind that the mighty cause at stake is that of the universal education of the people with whom we have to deal.

We are not discussing plans for the government of a school for a particular class. We are managing a system whose object is to afford instruction to the children of every citizen, whether he be educated or not, and to obliterate from the community that vast mass of ignorance which has, heretofore, cast such a dark cloud over the prospects of our State. We cannot educate these people against their will; and considering that the chief difficulties in our way are the inevitable result of the very ignorance which we wish to remove, every consideration of prudence, of justice and of patriotism calls on us to be patient, to be tolerant of honest mistakes, to be diligent, and to be faithful to our great cause by making the most of circumstances.

Having said this much in true justification of the plan which I have uniformly urged of endeavoring to elevate the standard of teachers cautiously, gradually, and as fast as a wise regard for the real interests at stake would permit, and no faster, I now proceed respectfully and earnestly to urge on your attention certain suggestions which, I believe, our present circumstances fully warrant.

TO ELEVATE THE STANDARD OF TEACHERS BY ENLARGING THE
COURSE OF STUDIES.

1. We are now in a condition to elevate the standard of teachers more rapidly than heretofore. The examining committees have become a fixed part of the common school machinery; and teachers and people, seeing and feeling the propriety and necessity of this feature of our system, yield a very general obedience to the laws in regard to it. Almost all classes of the people are pervaded with more correct ideas

as to what is necessary in a good teacher ; and teachers themselves, as a body, have vastly improved, and have also had ample opportunity and full warning to prepare for a step in advance of our present position.

The time has therefore come, to require teachers more generally to give instruction in all the essential and elementary branches of an English education ; and among these essential branches are Grammar and Geography. Few teachers can now give any excuse for not having some knowledge of these branches—and such are the facilities for learning, in almost every neighborhood, and often in families, and such the cheapness and character of text books that no one who can read, and who has capacity and who expects to devote him or herself to the business of teaching, can have any excuse but that of laziness for ignorance of these branches.

There is now scarcely any community in the State where a teacher, desiring to learn these studies, cannot find some one able and willing to give such assistance as is needed to promote his progress ; and, in fact, a matured mind can easily acquire a knowledge of Geography without an instructor.

No one can read or write correctly without a knowledge of Grammar ; and if there were no insuperable opposition on the part of parents, it should be introduced in some of its elementary forms, as soon as the child is able to read and to understand a rule for the construction of a sentence. The principles of Grammar should be insensibly interwoven with all our earliest instruction, after leaving the spelling-book ; and in this age of discovery, of territorial expansion on the part of our Government, of rapid commercial intercourse among all nations, and of intimate and extended international connections and interests in all parts of the world, Geography is an all-important branch of study to every class of children.

The smallest farmer in the interior of North-Carolina has now a direct and acknowledged interest in the revolutions in China and the explorations in the heart of Africa ; and it is impossible to read satisfactorily and understandingly a village newspaper without geographical knowledge. Every mind that wishes to be well and practically informed is now turned

to the map of the world; and the teacher who feels no interest and no curiosity on this subject, cannot feel any interest in the affairs of the world or the progress of things, and is, therefore, unfit for the position of instructor of his fellow-beings.

I know well by experience and observation that Geography, as a general thing, is the most interesting of all studies, to children—they have a natural curiosity about the manners, the people and the scenes of different countries, and they will learn to read sooner in a good Geography than in any other work. The reading of geography is like travelling—there is a perpetual and interesting change of scenes and incidents, and the mind is more easily impressed with ideas than in any other way.

It is, therefore, inexcusable in a teacher of matured faculties not to know nor want to know the principles of Geography.

The mere ignorance of the science is not in itself by any means the worst sign of his qualifications for the important post of instructor of others; it is the fact that this ignorance generally indicates a most narrow range of thought, and a great want of that kind of interest in the affairs of the world which is an essential element of usefulness, that renders him unfit for the position he seeks.

TO ELEVATE THE STANDARD OF TEACHERS BY REQUIRING MORE THOROUGHNESS IN THE STUDIES TAUGHT.

2. It is full time to require more thorough knowledge in all the branches taught; and to make the examination, on each particular study, more full and searching than heretofore. There are now many teachers who have passed a number of examinations; and the fact that these have so often obtained your sanction to teach, so far from being a reason for a light or careless examination, constitutes the strongest argument for a more stringent course on your part. They have had time and opportunity to improve; and I most respectfully submit that it is your duty to see that they have made progress commensurate with their opportunities.

And here permit me to call your special attention to an evil which demands an immediate remedy.

A teacher of respectable moral character, and very anxious to get a school, passes a tolerable examination, and, under the circumstances, he properly gets a certificate ; and after a year spent in teaching, he again presents himself to the examining committee. The committee is in a hurry, and as the applicant has once passed an examination, they ask him but few questions ; and when he returns again his third certificate is still more easily obtained than the second because he has been twice licensed before.

This principle of action is wholly wrong, and will produce consequences exactly the opposite of those intended by annual examinations. *Every teacher at each renewal of his or her certificate ought to be more critically examined on all the branches on which he or she had formerly passed ;* and if this just and important rule is constantly put in practice, the standard of qualifications will be surely elevated, while its neglect will prevent much of the good intended to be produced by these annual renewals.

TO ELEVATE THE STANDARD OF TEACHERS BY REQUIRING THEM TO AVAIL THEMSELVES OF MEANS WITHIN THEIR REACH FOR IMPROVEMENT.

3. It is clearly the right of the examining committee to test the character and qualifications of applicants for license to teach, by enquiring into their disposition to avail themselves of all the proper means within their reach to prepare for the faithful discharge of the duties of the vocation to which they aspire.

A number of measures, designed to facilitate the improvement of teachers, have emanated from this office, and been sustained by public opinion ; and they have the recommendation of being within the pecuniary means of all, and of having been used with eminent success in many other States.

Among these is the formation of State, District and County Educational Associations ; and the publication of a Journal wholly devoted to the interests of education and freighted with contributions from experienced and intelligent teachers of every class and in every part of the State.

Every teacher is able to take one copy of this Journal and to pay the cost of membership in an Educational Association ; and I respectfully suggest that it is part of your duties to examine all applicants for certificates as to their disposition and conduct with regard to these matters.

All male teachers, who have once been licensed, should be asked if they have joined the State Educational Association, or are members of any County or District Society of the kind ; and if they answer in the negative, it is proper to enquire into the reasons of their failure to avail themselves of such means of improvement.

The nature and objects of such associations should be explained to them, and they should be given to understand that proper efforts to aid in organizing county societies of teachers for mutual improvement are a part of their duties and cannot be neglected without affecting their general character and standing with the examining committee.

N. C. JOURNAL OF EDUCATION.

I would especially urge that you ask all, male and female, if they take the "North-Carolina Journal of Education," and where teachers of experience are found to be without this or any other educational periodical, or any work on the subject of teaching, wholly neglecting such means of improvement, that they be examined with the most critical care, and with the least allowance for deficiencies.

It is the manifest duty of all persons following occupations in which others are interested, to use all the means within their reach to qualify themselves for their vocation ; and as it has been a constant subject of complaint that many Common School teachers for the want of means of knowing better, or from other causes, do not readily abandon bad habits, or acquire more enlarged ideas of the duties of their calling, they should, whenever it is practicable, be forced into positions where, without hardship or any burdensome expense, they will at least be in the way of improvement.

They owe it to their own characters, and to the public deeply interested in their characters, to avail themselves of all such means as they can well afford, to gain information

necessary to the faithful and useful discharge of their duties ; and to be unwilling to spare a single dollar for such a purpose argues a narrowness of vision, or an indifference to the sacred obligations of the teacher which the public should know, and which should meet with your unqualified disapprobation."

COMMON SCHOOL REGISTER.

4. The Common School Register is now in the hands of all, or most of the chairmen of the State.

This is a new feature in our schools, and at first will cause some difficulty ; but the chief objection to it will be found in the incapacity or want of diligence on the part of those whose business it is to fill the blanks.

I regret to have to admit that there are not a few teachers who would oppose any regulation which required them to use that ordinary care and subjected them to that feeling of responsibility to the community which are expected in all other occupants of public trusts.

It is hoped, however, that the great majority are actuated by a more enlightened and just sense of their duties, and that they will be pleased with an opportunity of showing by a public record an evidence of their industry and fidelity.

The Register contains full and plain instructions as to the manner in which it is to be kept, and the labor of filling the blanks is very light, while, to be able to fill them properly, requires daily attention to the progress of each scholar, one of the most natural, elementary and indispensable duties of every teacher in every class of schools.

To endeavor to understand this Register and to keep upon its pages a proper record, will be a pleasing recreation to the diligent and careful, and it will tend to form better habits in those who are differently inclined.

It will be a test of fidelity, the capacity and the industry of teachers—will accustom them to feelings of responsibility and habits of order and care ; and though it may be clumsily kept in many instances, it will inevitably exercise, in every case, a wholesome influence on those whose business it is to complete the record. Its effect upon the pupils cannot but

be, in the main, of a beneficial character, and it will be instructing and useful to parents, to the school officers and to the public.

I desire, therefore, respectfully to request and urge you, as far as possible, to comply with the requirements of the law on this subject; and as it is easier to form good habits in commencing an enterprise, than to correct bad ones after a careless beginning, let us use our best efforts to start right in this important improvement.

I know that there is trouble involved in this reform, but permit me kindly to remind you that the less ability or disposition teachers have to make a record of the manner in which they discharge their duties, the greater the necessity for a work of this kind.

It is time for them to begin to keep accounts, and if they cannot make a handsome record, they can at least endeavor to learn by making the attempt.

Where these attempts are awkwardly made, the pages of the Register may not present a creditable appearance, nevertheless, good will be done, for the teacher will have undergone a wholesome exercise, and he and the public will better understand his capacity.

Let us, therefore, look all the difficulties connected with this new attempt calmly in the face, and let us remember that there are obstacles in the way of every useful enterprise, and that while they grow continually in numbers and importance before a timid policy, they are best avoided by meeting and overcoming them with prudence, patience and energy.

TEACHERS' HALLS.

5. A great drawback to your usefulness is the want of a fixed and suitable place in which to conduct your examinations.

On this account, and for other reasons to which I need not here allude, I desire to see a Teachers' Hall erected in every county; and if spared I intend to lay before the public at an early day, and to press certain views which I have on this subject, and which I deem of great importance.

Suffice it to say now that I hope, if spared, to see, in the course of a few years, a neat and commodious edifice in every

county, erected for the use of the officers and teachers of Common Schools, furnishing a convenient place for your examinations, for meetings of teachers, for public lectures on education, for county libraries and cabinets of minerals and fossils, and affording, an evidence impressive and substantial of the existence and progress of the great interest of the State, her Common School system.

Assuring you of my continued sympathy, and constant and anxious desire to co-operate with you in efforts to elevate the standard of teachers, I am, with much respect, your friend and fellow-laborer,

C. H. WILEY,
Supt. of Common Schools for the State.

[C.]

*State to the use of JOHN G. GULLEY, Chairman of
Common Schools, v. JOHN H. DANIEL, et al.*

The Act of 1854, (Rev. Code, ch. 66,) on the subject of Common Schools, did not repeal the provisions of the acts of 1844 and 1848, prescribing the appointment of a chairman of the Board of Superintendents, and the tenure and extent of his office. It was *Held*, therefore, that, where a chairman gave his bond in January, 1855, and continued in office without any new appointment until April, 1857, (when a successor was appointed,) he and his sureties were liable on such bond for an unexpended balance of school money in his hands in 1857.

MOTION for judgment against the chairman of the Board of Superintendents of Common Schools and his sureties on his official bond, tried before CALDWELL, J., at the Fall Term, 1858, of Johnston Superior Court.

The defendant, Daniel, having been chairman of the Board of Superintendents of Common Schools, for the county of

Johnston, the preceding year, without any new appointment in January, 1855, executed the bond upon which this motion is predicated, with the other defendants as his sureties, which is in the penal sum of \$7,000, and is admitted to be in proper form. There was then in his hands, as chairman, an unexpended balance of school money of \$4,628.

On the 3rd Monday in April, 1855, there was an unexpended balance of \$4,120 55.

On 4th January, 1856, there was an unexpended balance of \$4,051 01.

On the 3rd Monday of April, 1856, there was an unexpended balance of \$3,542 21.

And on the appointment of another chairman, 3rd Monday of April, 1857, there was his in hands an unexpended balance of \$5,483 65.

After the appointment of the board at November Term, 1854, of Johnston County Court, there was no other appointment of a board until February Term of that Court, in 1857, when another board was appointed, which organized on 3rd Monday in April, 1857, and appointed another chairman.

There was no action of the board, which was appointed in 1854, after the year 1855, and the defendant, Daniel, was not reappointed, but continued to receive and disburse the school moneys until 3rd Monday in April, 1857. These facts were agreed upon, and it was submitted to his Honor, whether the plaintiff was entitled to recover, who being of opinion thereon that the plaintiff was entitled, gave judgment for \$7,000, the penalty of the bond, to be discharged on the payment of \$5,483 65, with costs, from which the defendants appealed.

Miller and Cantwell, for the plaintiff.

B. F. Moore, for the defendants.

BATTLE, J. We have no hesitation in declaring our concurrence in the opinion given by his Honor to the court below, that the defendants were liable for the sum of \$5,483 65, which is the amount for which the principal defendant was in default in April, 1857. The question depends upon the proper construction of several acts of the General Assembly in relation to Common Schools.

By the second section of the act of 1844, ch. 36, it is made the duty of the county courts "at the term next preceding the 1st Monday of October, in each and every year," to appoint not less than five nor more than ten Superintendents of Common Schools, who shall hold their appointments for one

year and until others are chosen, and by the next succeeding section, that the terms of their office shall commence on the first Monday of October; the day after which, they shall assemble at the clerk's office and elect one of their number chairman. After providing, in previous sections, for the payment of certain moneys into the hands of the chairman of the Board of Superintendents of Common Schools, and prescribing his duties in relation thereto, the 25th section directs the county court of each county to require the chairman, before he enters upon the duties of his office, to give bond with good and sufficient security in such sum as may be deemed reasonable and adequate, conditioned for the faithful application of the funds that may come to his hands and the discharge of all his duties; which bond shall be payable to the State of North-Carolina, and shall be approved and received by a majority of the superintendents, and shall be filed by them with the clerk of the county court. The act of 1848, ch. 95, in section 1st, alters the time of the election of the superintendents to the term of the several county courts, held next preceding the first day of January, and makes their office commence on that day, to "continue for one year and until others shall have been appointed and entered upon their office." The second section directs that the superintendents shall meet on the first Thursday in January "and elect one of their number chairman, and also appoint three committee-men in and for each school district in their county, whose office shall likewise begin and end at the time and in the manner prescribed in the case of superintendents." It was under the provisions of the above recited acts of 1844 and 1848, that the defendant Daniel was appointed chairman of the Board of Superintendents of Common Schools for the county of Johnston, in January, 1855, and gave the bond upon which the present proceeding was instituted. As by express provision of the 2nd section of the act of 1848, ch. 95, his office was to continue for one year and until another should be appointed and enter upon his office, it is manifest that he and his sureties continued to be liable, upon his bond, until his successor was elected in April, 1857, unless that liability was destroyed or removed by some other act of the General Assembly. The counsel for the defendants, contends that it was taken away by the act of 1854, which forms the 66th chapter of the Revised Code, and which, by force of the 121st chapter and 1st section of the that Code, went into operation some time in the spring of 1855. The counsel argues, that when the last act took effect it repealed all the former statutes rela-

ting to the subject of Common Schools; that the office held by the principal defendant, Daniel, of chairman of the Board of Superintendents, was thereby vacated; that his bond was no longer of any validity, and that his sureties were discharged from any further liability upon it. We do not admit the force of the argument. On the contrary, we think the objections to it are unanswerable. If the act of 1854, (which, with a few exceptions, was to go into operation prior to the time prescribed for the Revised Code,) were embraced, as to its repeal, in the second section of the 121st of the Revised Code above referred to, then the vacation of the office, held by the principal defendant, Daniel, was expressly prevented by the 7th section of the same chapter, which enacts as follows: "All persons who at the time, when the said repeal shall take effect, shall hold office under any of the acts hereby repealed, shall continue to hold the same according to the tenure thereof, except those offices which may have been abolished, and those as to which a different provision shall have been made by the Revised Code." Now, it will be seen that the chairman of the Board of Superintendents of the Common Schools, is not abolished by the act of 1854, nor any change made in it, except as to the time when the superintendents and their chairman shall be elected and the term of their office begin. See Revised Code, ch. 66, sections 27, 28, and 29. If the act of 1854, were not embraced in the repealing section of the 121st chapter of the Revised Code mentioned above, but were left to operate, *proprio vigore*, an implied repeal of the former acts on the subject of Common Schools, then, as it has no repealing clause, it operated a repeal only so far as it was inconsistent with the former acts, and there is no incompatibility between the provisions of the acts of 1844, 1848 and 1854, in relation to the election of superintendents and their chairman, except as to the time of election and the commencement of their term of office. The tenure of their offices, to wit, for one year, and, thereafter, until the appointment and entering into office of their successors, is the same in all the acts, and there is, therefore, nothing in the last act of 1854, to prevent the continuance in office of the chairman, elected under the former acts, until a successor was appointed under the latter; so *quacunque via data*, the principal defendant, Daniel, and his sureties, were bound for his official acts under the bond given on his election in January, 1855, until his successor was appointed and entered upon his office in April, 1857.

PER CURIAM.

Judgment affirmed.

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Ordered to be Printed.

John Spelman, Printer to the State.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON
SCHOOLS OF NORTH-CAROLINA, FOR THE YEAR
1860.

PART I.

EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SUPERINTEND-
ENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

To his Excellency, JOHN W. ELLIS,
Governor of the State of North-Carolina :

SIR: For reasons which will appear in it, the second part of this Report was prepared and printed first.

It was deemed proper not to complete the tables of statistics until all the county returns which were expected, had come to hand; and the last one of these looked for, was received a few days ago.

Reports of some kind have been received from all the counties except two; and the chairman of one of those, an old and faithful officer, has been for months prostrated with disease, and unable to attend to business.

The chairman of the other is a man of character and integrity, and I am inclined to think that his return has been lost on the way.

The returns from two counties are so imperfect that the counties are not represented in the statistical tables ; but one of these is a new county, and its school-teaching has but recently been disconnected from that of the parent counties.

The report from another county is defective from necessity, the chairman having died not long since, and his successor being unable, as yet, to compile from his papers a statistical return.

The whole number of counties represented in the statistical tables is *eighty-one*; but of these, several are represented in only a few of the columns in Table No. 1, and two counties, Catawba and Carteret, fully represented in this table, are blank in the columns of the financial statement, or Table No. 2.

The officers of those counties have made financial reports which have been properly examined and certified ; but I was not sure from these statements of the balances in their hands at the beginning of the year, and thus could not give an exact account of their receipts.

With receipts I always count unexpended balances at the beginning of the year ; and if these are not stated, I do not feel that I can fairly represent a county in the financial statistics, and therefore prefer to leave all columns blank.

I will cheerfully add, in justice to the chairmen of the counties named, that I have ever found them punctual, faithful and public-spirited ; and I allude to the defect in their reports not only not to censure, but to prevent wrong impressions, from the fact that their counties are not represented in the financial statement.

It has not been at all uncommon for chairmen to omit, in their reports to me, statements of former balances ; and this may occur from no wrong motive, but simply from an impression that it is the chairman's duty to return an account

only of the sums received during the year from the State and the county.

I take the occasion, however, to suggest to all the chairmen that it is important to begin every new account with a statement of all unexpended balances as part of the receipts of the year—and in this way each year's account will furnish a complete exhibit of the financial condition of the School system up to date.

GENERAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1860.

1. *Number of School Districts in the State.*

The whole number of school districts reported in eighty counties, for the year 1860, is three thousand four hundred and eighty-four, (3,484.)

This is an average of forty-three and a half to the county, and at this rate there would be in eighty-six counties, three thousand seven hundred and forty-one districts, (3,741.)

2. *Number of Schools taught.*

There are reports of the number of schools taught during the year 1860, from seventy-nine counties, and the sum of these is two thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, (2,834.)

The average number to the county was thirty-five and six-sevenths, making the number taught in eighty-six counties three thousand and eighty-two, (3,082.)

3. *Reported number of Teachers licensed.*

Seventy-seven counties make returns, more or less full, of the number of teachers licensed, and the total of these is two thousand four hundred and seventy-nine, (2,479); of whom two thousand one hundred and sixty-four (2,164) were males, and three hundred and fifteen (315) females. The

average to the county is about thirty-two, which would make, in eighty-six counties, twenty-seven hundred and fifty-two (2,752).

4. *Whole number of Children reported.*

There are reports, often imperfect, of the whole number of white children between the ages of six and twenty-one years, in seventy-eight counties, and the following are the results :

Males,	-	-	-	-	-	-	96,926
Females,	-	-	-	-	-	-	88,637
Sexes not distinguished,	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,292

Total,	200,855
--------	---------

(two hundred thousand eight hundred and fifty-five.)

At this rate, the whole number in eighty-six counties would be two hundred and twenty-one thousand four hundred and fifty, (221,450).

This is doubtless below the real number.

5. *Number of Children attending Schools.*

There are reports, in many cases by no means full, of the number of children attending school in seventy-six counties, of which the following are the sums, *to wit* :

Males,	-	-	-	-	59,490
Females,	-	-	-	-	45,558

Total,	105,048
--------	---------

(one hundred and five thousand and forty-eight.)

At this rate, the whole number attending school in eighty-six counties was one hundred and eighteen thousand eight hundred and fifty two, (118,852) ; and if we add one-fourth for incompleteness of returns, we will have near one hundred and fifty thousand.

6. *Moneys received and expended by Chairmen of Boards of County Superintendents.*

The reported receipts in seventy-nine counties amount to four hundred and eight thousand five hundred and sixty-six dollars and thirty-two cents—the expenditures to two hundred and fifty-two thousand nine hundred and twenty-five dollars and twelve cents. Or, to state those amounts in figures, they are:

Receipts,	-	-	-	-	\$408,566	32
Disbursements,	-	-	-	-	255,641	12
						<hr/>
Balance due Fund,					152,925	20

According to the average expenditures in these seventy-nine counties, the whole amount expended in the State was about \$278,000. The average expenditures reported in 1859, made the whole amount about \$285,000.

7. *School Taxes.*

Sixty-five counties have made returns, according to law, of the amount of taxes collected or due, for Common School purposes for the year 1860; and the whole amount is seventy-five thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine dollars and eighty-eight cents, (\$75,929.88.) The average amount to the county was one thousand one hundred and sixty-eight dollars and two cents, (\$1,168.02,) and at this rate the amount in the whole State was one hundred thousand four hundred and forty-nine dollars and seventy-two cents, (\$100,449.72.)

8. *Average Length of Schools.*

The average length of the schools was nearly three and two-thirds months; but it must be remembered, that in a number of places there were several schools during the year. Making proper allowances for this, it is safe to estimate that four months, at least, is the average of time taught in the districts where schools have been in operation.

9. *Wages of Teachers.*

The average price paid for teaching for the year 1860, falls a little below that of 1859. The average during the latter year was the highest within my experience; being about twenty-eight dollars per month. The average for 1860 was about twenty-six dollars per month, the price comparing well with that of former years, generally, and showing by this comparison a regular upward tendency, though it is below the standard of a single preceding year.

10. *Comparative number of Male and Female Teachers.*

It will be observed that there were licensed nearly seven times as many male as female teachers. The females ought to constitute two-fifths of the whole number of teachers—and there is, therefore, honorable and useful employment in our State for at least seven hundred more of her virtuous and educated daughters.

REMARKS ON THE STATISTICS.

It will be observed that the view of the operations of the Common School system for the year 1860, as described by the foregoing statistics, indicates a healthy condition of things.

The statistics are very nearly the same as those of the year 1859, and this close similarity in the results of two consecutive years manifests a gratifying regularity in the working of our machinery.

The system has been rendered uniform and consistent, and it is now everywhere conducted on fixed principles, and aiming at certain results.

The annual publication of its general statistics must impress the minds of the people with an idea of its vast importance; nor can any friends of the State fail to draw from these facts and figures the most hopeful conclusions as to its probable future.

These general summaries, compiled and condensed from the annual returns of our Common Schools, furnish a complete picture of the mental progress of the masses; and the constant contemplation of such encouraging views must inevitably aid in inspiring the hopefulness and energy necessary to the greater efficiency and success of our educational system.

With such facts before our eyes we do not need epithets or arguments to fix the character of the system to which they belong: its own results proclaim the greatness of this interest, and vindicate its claims to the active sympathies of all who cherish the honor and happiness of North-Carolina.

It ought to be gratifying to our patriotic pride to be able to point to such a co-extensive system of useful operations for only two or three years; but when we remember that our vast educational machinery is now a well established institution, operating with increasing regularity and energy, and likely every year to add to its results in extent and usefulness, we cannot but hope that Providence has decreed for our beloved State a high place among the political communities of the world.

As indicated in former reports, there is, in the Christian character of our people, the variety of their material and the greatness of their intellectual resources, the broad,

solid and sure foundation of future empire ; and if our acts manifest a thorough and enlightened appreciation of this truth, a few years of progress in our present direction will inevitably give us a leading position in the affairs of this continent.

And here it is proper to call attention to a peculiar fact of our condition—a fact which is beginning to attract the notice of the most sagacious and thoughtful minds of the State, and which ought to be known to all the people.

While North-Carolina is one of the oldest States in North America, she has to-day more undeveloped resources than any of her sisters.

On her soil were planted some of the first permanent settlements within the territory lately embraced by the United States, and when the Federal Government was established, North-Carolina constituted a prominent member of the original thirteen confederates.

Unlike many parts of the world considered desirable for the settlement of man, the country embraced within the limits of the State did not present to the eye of commercial or industrial enterprise any one obvious or tempting attraction ; and the central position of the State, its desirable climate, and various other circumstances, not necessary here to mention, caused it to be occupied by permanent settlers.

Hence, its inhabitants were of a varied character ; and this fact, combining with the diversity of natural interests demanding attention, was one leading cause of the backwardness of the State in what is called the progress of modern times.

The people were not all impelled in one direction by any one obvious and promising means of wealth ; their imaginations were not intoxicated or their energies stimulated by the allurements of some one tempting resource easily made available by the rudest labor.

The progress of a community so situated will apparently, at least, be necessarily slow ; but if it advances at all, it

will be by a constant accumulation of energies and a development of many interests, whose very difficulty of development and whose variety prepare a people for greatness.

Such have been our situation and history. We have not grown suddenly and apparently rich or powerful by exhausting some exuberant gift of nature; and our people have not possessed that lively and homogeneous disposition fostered by a universal and exciting occupation, and which renders a community a simple encampment which can be easily formed and as easily broken up, moving with the energy and unity of an enemy, and thus not favorable to the formation and growth of those habits of fixedness, of self-reliance and personal independence necessary to constitute a permanent, free and great nationality.

On the contrary, our progress demanded, first of all, skill and energy on the part of those who would reach the resources which nature had garnered here beyond the grasp of the rude and wasteful hand of untutored extravagance and cupidity; and this necessity for training forced us into those habits which constitute the first foundation of any real greatness.

It is not at all surprising, therefore, that our first attempts at progress were directed to the establishment of a complete educational system, for our material interests could not be made fully available without the previous development of our moral resources.

And the state of these material interests had fostered a sober habit of thought and action favorable to the judicious management of schools; and thus our educational efforts, when once heartily begun, led to immediate and vast results.

It has been, comparatively, but a short time since the whole State entered on this career, and now our important school statistics, in themselves a sure evidence of power and prosperity, are accompanied with annual exhibits of rapid material progress, of the most gratifying character.

The Common School movement among the masses, has

stimulated the growth of higher schools and colleges ; and the great facts and figures in the first part of this Report furnish a view of only a part of the operations of our whole educational system.

The progress in the number and success of higher schools is worthy of that in the primary department, and if its annual results could be gathered up, condensed and published in tables, the statement would greatly enhance the importance of the figures already given.

It has been my desire, for years, to be able to publish such a summary ; and I hope that I will soon have our whole educational system so united, in spirit, and all its operatives so pervaded with a sense of their responsibilities to each other, and to the general cause in which each is engaged, as to furnish facilities for publishing in my annual report of the progress of Common Schools, a full view of the results of our whole educational movements.

In the meantime, it may interest the public to have a very general view of the magnitude of our higher school interests, and until greater exactness can be used, the figures given may be relied on as certainly not too large.

Outside, then, of our Common School interest, there is perhaps invested, for educational purposes, in North-Carolina, at least the sum of two millions two hundred thousand dollars ; and as a good deal of this investment is of recent date, and as our progress is annually accelerated, it is fair to presume that our colleges and higher schools will soon represent, in money, twenty-five hundred thousand, or three millions of dollars.

Comparatively but little of this investment is in buildings ; and it is reasonable to conclude that in a rural community like ours, with little disposition to extravagance in architectural embellishments, our twenty-two hundred thousand dollars will accomplish as great moral results as five millions would in Massachusetts, New York, or Louisiana.

It should also be borne in mind that some of our most

useful and successful classical schools do not represent any pecuniary investment ; and when our educational system is valued in money, institutions belonging to individuals, and which have a deserved reputation in nearly all the States south of us, are not taken into the count.

Those higher schools bring into the State annually, as much, perhaps, as seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars ; an amount equal to the expenditures of the Common School system, and twenty per cent. besides, on the whole higher school investments.

But, as before stated, these school statistics are now accompanied by annual exhibits, equally great, of material progress ; and no one can be an intelligent member of the Legislature of North-Carolina and not be impressed with the magnitude and variety of interests just springing into vigorous life, and calling for his fostering care.

There are now about eight hundred and fifty miles of railroad in the State in actual operation, and of this amount at least six hundred miles were begun and completed years since the establishment of our Common School system.

In fact, our Common Schools and much of our other educational interest are not over twenty-one years old ; and our railroad system proper is not over half this age. Six hundred miles of railroad, several hundred miles of plank road, and a very important ship canal, besides river improvements, have been initiated and completed in less than thirteen years ; and any one looking at the whole State, and through its legislative action, can see that our railroad improvements have but fairly commenced. The stock in several hundred miles more is already taken, and these iron tracks are creeping into the wilderness in every direction, weaving a tangled web over our whole territory, their lines dotted along with up-springing, busy villages, and their courses marked by a wide margin of agricultural, mechanical and mining improvements which they have called into energetic life. And to enhance this most encouraging but strictly just view of the

rising greatness of our good old Commonwealth, it must be added that much of the territory of the State is yet covered with original and invaluable forests of pine, oak and chesnut. A large portion of the best land in the State is yet to be put under cultivation, while that now under tillage is capable of vast improvement. That many agricultural productions suited to our soil and climate have not yet been raised to any extent—that our water power does not yet drive the thousandth part of the machinery which it can propel, and that our inexhaustible and incomparable mines of gold, copper, iron and coal have not yet been tapped.

With all this, it must be remembered that the area of the State is considerably over the largest estimate of the geographies,* and that with a better climate, and a greater variety of resources, North-Carolina is larger than England, twice as large as Scotland, half as large as Great Britain, twice the size of Holland and Belgium combined, half as large as Prussia, and nearly one-third the size of France.

*The following note on the area of North-Carolina is from my Report for the year 1858 :

AREA OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

It might seem to some that there could not be four thousand districts, averaging four miles square to the district, laid off on the territory of North-Carolina. To such an objection several answers can properly be made.

1. The most authoritative evidence establishes the fact that there are in the State nearly four thousand common schools, and the documents furnishing this evidence also clearly prove that the number will certainly reach four thousand in a short time.

2. The area of the State, as computed in the geographies, indicates the number of square miles on a level surface, while a large portion of the State is broken, and a considerable part of this is mountainous.

3. The form of the State is so irregular that geographers, computing generally by degrees of longitude and latitude, can make only an approximate estimate of its area.

These considerations would imply that the real area of the State has not yet been ascertained, and such is indeed the truth. I have in my possession a great variety of geographical works, embracing probably all the American publications on that science, and I find that there is much diversity of opinion as to the extent of our area.

Seven different computations are given, to wit :—34,000 square miles, 43,800, 45,500, 48,000, 50,000, 50,700, 50,704.

I feel sure that all these estimates are below the mark, and this opinion is based on the following considerations :

First, I know the fact, from evidence which I consider conclusive, that there are nearly four thousand common schools in the State, and that there is a certain prospect of an increase in the number.

A familiar acquaintance with our system will satisfy any one that these districts will average nearly, if not fully, four miles square to each.

Where counties have been recently redistricted by actual and thorough surveys, the districts have been laid off uniform in size, not less than four miles square, and this is considered every where as the smallest standard or average size. Where there have not been such surveys, there are almost constant applications for the division of districts, on account of their inconvenience in size or shape ; and while there are a

good many small districts laid off in towns, and adjoining natural barriers, such as swamps, water courses and mountains, there is an equal, if not much greater number larger than the general standard.

In some counties, also, there are large tracts of public lands without permanent settlers; and portions of the most broken and inaccessible parts of the mountains, and of undrained swamps, are still without schools, and mainly without inhabitants. There could, therefore, be as many districts four miles square as there are common schools.

Secondly, The geographical collections cannot, in the nature of things, make proper allowances for the undulations of the surface of the State, and perhaps most or all of them make no allowance at all. From the foregoing views I submit, with deference, but with a firm conviction of its truth, the opinion that the geographical estimates of the area of North-Carolina are much below the truth, and that actual surveys will prove the surface of the land alone to be fully sixty thousand square miles, leaving the sounds, lakes, and large streams still unmeasured.

Such facts and considerations as these, taken in connection with our educational statistics, justify the hope that the All-bountiful Creator has great things in store for our State; and with a voice that cannot be misunderstood or unheeded without criminal folly, they claim for our Common Schools the foundation, next to Christianity, of all our rising glories, the liberal and earnest care of all who are clothed with public trusts.

It is to me a cause of humble and devout gratitude to God that he has given me a place of action in this the most historic age, as yet, in the career of my native State; and it is an additional reason of thankfulness that so many of my school companions, the friends of my boyhood, have been associated with me in labors blessed by Providence, for the honor and happiness of our childhood's home.

Your Excellency ranks with this number, occupying the most responsible place of all; and I take the occasion to bear cheerful and honest testimony to your enlightened care for the interest over which I have been called more immediately to preside.

C. H. WILEY,

Superintendent Common Schools of N. C.

Raleigh, March 4, 1861.

TABLE I.

Showing the number of School Districts, as far as reported, in each County in the State, and the number in which Schools were taught—The whole number of Children reported between the ages of 6 and 21, and the number taught—The average length of the Schools in each County, and the number of Teachers, Male and Female, licensed and reported—Digested and calculated from the Returns made to the Superintendent of Common Schools for the State, by the Chairmen of the Boards of County Superintendents, for the School Year ending in September, 1860.

COUNTIES.	Whole No. Districts.	No. of Schools taught in months.	Whole No. Male Children.	Whole No. Female children.	No. of Male children taught.	No. of Female Children taught.	Average Length of Schools.	TEACHERS LICENSED.	
								Male.	Female.
Alamance,	49	46	1,517	1,493	1,125	848	3 1-3	22	12
Alleghany,		14						13	1
Alexander,	44	40	1,076	839	838	654	3 1-3	40	4
Anson,									
Ashe,	71	61	1,617	1,479	1,287	1,111	3	15	1
Burke,	42	39	1,278	1,238	834	624	2 4-5	41	12
Buncombe,	59	48	4,167	M & F.	1,796	1,300	4	27	1
Bladen,	65	35			399	355	2 3-4		
Bertie,	40	30	1,049	874	448	352	3 5-6		
Beaufort,	39	39	1,511	1,462	1,111	774	4 3-4	46	12

TABLE I.

Showing the number of School Districts, as far as reported, in each County in the State, and the number in which Schools were taught—The whole number of Children reported between the ages of 6 and 21, and the number taught—The average length of the Schools in each County, and the number of Teachers, Male and Female, licensed and reported—Digested and calculated from the Returns made to the Superintendent of Common Schools for the State, by the Chairmen of the Boards of County Superintendents, for the School Year ending in September, 1859:

COUNTIES.	Whole No. of Districts Reported.	No. Districts Reported as taught.	Whole No. Male Children reported.	Whole No. of Female children reported.	No. of Male children attending School.	No. of Female children attending School.	Average length of School in each county.	No. of Teachers Licensed.	
								MALE.	FEMALE.
1 Alamance,	48	35	1,320	1,510	1,116	917	4	24	13
2 Alexander,	44	39	1,083	988	955	610	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	36	1
3 Anson,									
4 Ashe,	95	48	2,149	2,116	1,000	853	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	1
5 Beaufort,	28	25	1,511	1,165	936	799	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	38	6
6 Bertie,	39	34			373	337	4	27	
7 Bladen,	64	36			449	404	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	16	
8 Brunswick,	31	35	776	778	560	500	2 6-7	47	
9 Buncombe,	59	40	* 3,934 male and female.		1,244	936	3	31-7	5
10 Burke,	42	35	1,289	1,152	774	618	3 1-7	25	1
11 Caldwell,	43	30	1,397	1,274	753	624	4 4-5	23	1
12 Catawba,	43	33	1,234	1,055	717	518	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	
13 Cherokee,	16	11	630	561	196	146	3	11	
14 Camden,	21	21	721	667	559	460	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	13	
15 Carteret,	46	43	1,739	1,609	610	559	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	4
16 Caswell,	63	42	2,227	2,158	1,248	905	2 6-7	43	
17 Chatam,	65	43	1,780	1,604	1,209	789	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	30	6
18 Chowan,	75	69	2,114	1,680	829	637	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	47	2
19 Cleveland,	48	10	993	898	1,615	1,183	3	56	6
20 Columbus,	9	22	446	386	508	416	3 2-5	11	
21 Craven,	49	41	1,030	916	730	605	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	4
22 Cumberland,	58	27	1,731	1,740	415	333	3 23-27	24	
23 Currituck,	13	15	907	734	293	294	3	8	
24 Dare,	18	26	1,280	1,075	871	606	5 7-26	21	1
25 Davidson,	78	70	2,456	2,258	1,475	1,351	3 1-5	55	5
26 Duplin,	42	37	1,075	931	857	664	3 18-37	24	5
27 Edgecombe,	34	25	1,251	1,098	515	321	4 13-20	19	5
28 Franklin,	35	26	1,557	1,108	446	345	3 4-5	21	5
29 Forsythe,	48	45	1,917	1,808	1,396	1,023	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	41	2
30 Gaston,	40	40	1,401	1,397	1,029	811	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	33	3
31 Gates,	12	12	835	744	308	258	7	10	2
32 Greenville,	46	23	1,689	1,560	196	175	4	7	3
33 Greene,	24	11	641	584	196	141	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	58	3
34 Guilford,	79	68	3,220	3,117	1,846	1,413	7	12	8
35 Hatteras,	17	17	853	853	432	355	3	15	1
36 Haywood,	36	31	956	750	436	377	3		
37 Henderson,									
38 Hertford,	67	43	1,987	1,500	895	699	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	37	1
39 Hyde,	20	19	586	471	426	290	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	
40 Johnston,	18	25	883	738	492	388	4	16	1
41 Jones,	76	59	1,983	1,738	1,242	956	3	167 M & F.	
42 Jackson,									
43 Lenoir,	17	12	474	465	159	110	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	36	3
44 Lincoln,	45	15			309	226	1 $\frac{3}{4}$		
45 Martin,									
46 Macon,	35	29	1,176	1,075	655	574	3	26	3
47 Madison,	27	21	625	503	540	341	3 20-21	19	3
48 McDowell,	37	32	1,030	973	693	573	3	31	2
49 Mecklenburg,	42	30			920	703	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	30	1
50 Montgomery,	37	32	983	933	532	420	2 5-6	27	5
51 Moore,	63	62	1,615	1,392	1,016	875	2 4-5	27	
52 Nash,	62	33	950	857	623	480	2 11-23	33	
53 New-Hanover,	64	23			392	330	2 11-23	22	
54 Northampton,	30	26	978	883	498	351	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	6
55 Onslow,	58	52	1,142	956	742	682	3 5-6	41	2
56 Pasquotank,	24	22	1,041	950	322	313	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	41	2
57 Person,	36	33	* 1,644 male and female.		526	301	4 4-5	16	2
58 Pett,	19	20	2,124	2,086	1,108	869	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	36	2
59 Polk,	52	44			364	249	6 1-10	13	1
60 Richmond,	20	20	465	370	384	235	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	2
61 Robeson,	18	16	674	623	365	232	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	4
62 Rowan,	36	18	1,069	1,176	355	234	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	4
63 Stokess,	38	32	1,264	1,033	702	520	3	28	1
64 Surry,	23	15	654	599	252	196	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	1
65 Tyrrell,	40	30	920	840	534	393	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	9	1
66 Wake,	36	36	1,158	1,026	932	676	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	14	2
67 Washington,	73	73	1,314	1,137	955	678	2 8-11	59	4
68 Warren,	65	65	2,015	1,856	1,321	1,043	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	46	7
69 Watauga,	19	12	649	625	329	209	4 5-6	19	3
70 Wayne,	10	30	973	901	575	499	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	1
71 Wilkes,	55	39	1,614	1,406	843	752	3	14	3
72 Wilmot,	43	31	2,593	2,383	1,756	1,429	3 31-9	35	
73 Yadkin,	81	81	971	935	407	260	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	
74 Yancey,	27	18	1,897	1,563	1,203	891	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	2
75 Yancey,	45	39	1,524	1,656	957	735	2 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Total,	3,373	2,758	93,494	86,877	61,496	47,442	4	1,843	156

* Male and Female, 11,978.

† Average for whole State, about 4 months.

† Sex not distinguished, 67.

TABLE II,

Showing the sums of money in the hands of each Chairman during the School Year ending in September, 1889—the sums Disbursed by each, and the balance in hand at the time of making the return to the General Superintendent—together with the names of the Chairmen.

COUNTIES.	Sums in the hands of Chairmen during the year.	Disbursements during the Year.	Balances in hands of Chairmen.	Names of Chairmen.
1 Alamance,	\$ 4,626 47	\$ 3,706 95	\$ 919 52	John Trolinger,
2 Alexander,	2,305 23	1,963 20	342 03	R. L. Steele,
3 Alleghany,				
4 Anson,	4,896 31	2,350 60	2,045 71	John Rives,
5 Ashe,	8,493 15	4,242 38	4,250 77	Joseph Potts,
6 Beaufort,	3,440 03	3,763 81	323 78 due Chairman.	Joseph B. Cherry,
7 Bertie,	7,914 20	3,179 47	4,734 73	Neill Graham,
8 Bladen,	5,036 32	3,127 16	1,909 16	John H. Brooks,
9 Brunswick,	8,741 33	3,089 97	5,651 36	M. Patton,
10 Buncombe,	4,169 48	2,122 13	2,047 35	James Avery,
11 Burke,	5,498 50	4,977 57½	520 92½	A. J. Yorke,
12 Cabarrus,	3,623 80	2,157 12	1,466 77	W. A. Ballaw,
13 Caldwell,	1,452 55	1,066 73	386 12	Thomas Palmer,
14 Camden,				
15 Carteret,	9,021 13	6,417 56	3,203 57	Alvis Lea,
16 Caswell,	2,897 13	2,818 57½	78 55½	G. P. Shuford,
17 Catawba,	8,092 99	4,935 54	3,157 45	James S. Lasater,
18 Chatham,	3,032 55	2,621 92	410 63	George W. Hayes,
19 Cherokee,	3,672 68	3,863 62	190 94 due Chairman.	John R. Logan,
20 Cleveland,	4,553 97	1,050 53	3,503 44	Haynes Lennon,
21 Columbus,	2,492 96	2,152 57	340 39	James D. Wynne,
22 Craven,	9,166 69	5,217 66	3,949 03	John T. Lane,
23 Curran,	8,668 45	2,386 06	6,282 39	Arch'd M. Campbell,
24 Cumberland,	4,951 85	1,682 96	3,268 89	E. Morton,
25 Currituck,				Lennel Bingham,
26 Davie,	7,772 26	6,134 87	1,637 39	John Haines,
27 Davidson,				Halstead Bowden,
28 Duplin,	7,474 54	4,584 35	2,890 19	David Barlow,
29 Edgecombe,	6,737 48	3,640 76	3,096 72	Wood T. Johnson,
30 Franklin,	4,350 70	3,895 29	455 41	J. W. Alspaugh,
31 Forsythe,	4,480 13	4,149 69	330 44	R. Rankin,
32 Gaston,	2,679 85	1,934 00	745 85	S. W. Worrell,
33 Gates,	3,865 16	1,497 78	2,367 38	Luns. A. Paschall,
34 Granville,				Edward Patrick,
35 Greene,				Nathan Hiatt,
36 Guilford,	11,367 93	7,371 86	3,996 07	James L. Ousby,
37 Halifax,	9,494 13	5,290 51	4,203 62	Daniel McCormick,
38 Harnett,	3,074 68	2,475 75	598 93	
39 Haywood,				
40 Henderson,				
41 Hertford,				
42 Hyde,	2,637 90	2,351 78	1,286 12	Joseph Marshall,
43 Iredell,	5,747 69	2,161 33	3,586 36	Joseph B. Slaughter,
44 Johnston,	3,343 79	4,164 70	1,179 09	N. Rockwith,
45 Jones,				Milton Campbell,
46 Jackson,	1,882 74	995 75	886 99	John H. Cox,
47 Lenoir,	1,519 86	612 70	907 16	James W. Terrell,
48 Lincoln,				
49 Martin,	3,751 28	2,239 52	1,511 76	H. C. Hamilton,
50 Macon,	3,833 60	2,514 37	3,319 23	A. H. Coffield,
51 Madison,	2,541 21	1,828 92	174 14	J. R. Siler,
52 McDowell,	4,717 04	1,260 47	1,280 74	J. J. Guider,
53 Mecklenburg,	7,675 19	1,803 34	2,913 70	Wm. A. McCall,
54 Montgomery,	7,675 19	4,223 21	3,449 98	John P. Ross,
55 Moore,	1,897 61	1,847 52½	50 08½	Joseph Ewing,
56 Nash,	2,141 70	2,584 00	557 70	W. D. Dowd,
57 New Hanover,	4,955 66	2,636 69	2,318 97	J. J. Q. Taylor,
58 Northampton,	15,339 93	8,522 64	6,817 29	S. D. Wallace,
59 Onslow,	7,455 31	4,051 27	3,404 04	Herod Faison,
60 Orange,	5,581 18	2,489 58	3,091 60	D. W. Sanders,
61 Pasquotank,	8,349 30	6,002 19	2,347 11	William H. Brown,
62 Perquimans,	6,803 95	4,464 67	2,339 28	W. W. Kennedy,
63 Person,	4,706 46	2,257 57	2,448 89	Elisha N. Riddick,
64 Pitt,	6,516 22	2,042 34	4,473 88	G. D. Satterfield,
65 Pulk,	4,392 60	4,111 55	281 05	Alfred Moye,
66 Randolph,	6,182 78	4,897 89	1,284 89	Thomas Egerton,
67 Richmond,	3,206 36	2,262 88	943 48	Jonathan Worth,
68 Rockingham,	5,042 18	4,020 17	1,022 01	B. B. McKenzie,
69 Robeson,				Jones W. Burton,
70 Rowan,	7,640 58	5,859 30	Dugald C. McIntyre,	
71 Rutherford,	6,693 99	2,880 36	1,781 28	D. A. Davis,
72 Sampson,	4,883 55	3,372 52	2,513 63	H. Harrill,
73 Stokes,	4,844 48½	2,797 77	511 03	Arch'd Monk,
74 Stunly,			2,046 71½	William A. Mitchell,
75 Surry,				
76 Tyrrell,	3,183 19	1,117 75	2,065 44	L. J. Norman,
77 Union,	3,659 34	3,282 25	406 09	John Dunbar,
78 Wake,	12,171 51	10,293 51	1,878 00	M. W. Cuthbertson,
79 Warren,	11,539 63	4,698 47	6,841 17	W. W. Whitaker,
80 Washington,	5,173 63	2,307 84	2,865 79	Samuel Robbitt,
81 Watauga,	2,067 35	1,532 24	535 11	Joseph Ramsay,
82 Wayne,	4,393 89½	4,016 65	385 11	John C. Blair,
83 Wilkes,	3,903 73	4,089 96	317 24½	Wm. K. Lane,
84 Yadkin,	4,328 22	1,936 43	186 23	A. A. Scroggs,
85 Yancey,			2,391 79	Larry D. Farmer,
86				James Cheek,
				C. R. Byrd.
	\$ 379,843 64½	\$ 235,410 57½	\$ 145,133 01½	

Brunswick,	31	24	799	733	733	418	3 1-2	15
Cabarrus,	44	36	1,431	1,300	904	781	5 1-5	31
Catawba,	47	43	1,796	1,702	1,314	997	3 1-5	43
Craven,	49	38	816 in 32 districts.	884 in 32 districts.	658	617	3 1-2	23
Cumberland,	58	38	1,852	1,732	556	460	4 1-4	27
Chowan,	9	21	587	496	463	284	2 1-2	12
Columbus,	48	23	1,002	916	361	315	2 1-2	14
Camden,	16	25	626	546	465	327	3 1-2	23
Carteret,	21	27	995	963	446	368	2 1-3	13
Cherokee,	67	40	1,875	1,573	852	583	2 3-4	56
Caswell,	44	40	695 in 31 districts.	640 in 31 schools.	377 in 31 schools.	421	4 3-4	22
Chatham,	65	53	2,271	2,150	1,277	904	3 1-2	40
Caldwell,	45	23	1,244	1,060				16
Currituck,	23	64	802	732				14
Cleaveland,	76	76	2,124	1,824	1,411	1,126	3 1-5	34
Davidson,	80	17	2,664	2,487	1,812	1,461	3	66
Davie,	18	42	1,223	1,102	740	538	5 3-4	23
Duplin,	44	28	1,207	1,095	923	709	3 20-21	42
Edgecombe,	34	48	1,249	1,112	581	404	4 1-2	26
Forsyth,	49	31	1,941	1,790	1,301	1,124	3 7-8	44
Franklin,	35	40	1,158	1,141	460	334	3 5-6	21
Gaston,	40	19	1,399	1,360	951	732	3 1-2	10
Granville,	47	74	1,792	1,717	358	350	4	11
Guilford,	79		3,189	2,947	1,955	1,542	4 1-3	67

TABLE I.—(Continued.)

COUNTIES.	Whole No. Districts.	No. of Schools taught.	Whole No. Male Children.	Whole No. Female children.	No. of Male Children taught.	No. of Female Children taught.	Average Length of Schools in months.	TEACHERS LICENSED.	
								Males.	Female.
Greene,	24	22	636	600	338	255	3	15	4
Gates,	12	11	870	709	261	178	8 1-3	8	3
Haywood,	39	37	1,066	1,013	757	587	3	32	12
Halifax,	17	9	914	764	220	124	5	21	7
Hertford,	20	17	682	578	381	215	5 1-3	13	1
Hyde,	18	27	929	852	615	472	2 3-4	16	1
Harnett,	38	30	922	906	478	390	2 1-2	6	1
Henderson,	57	37	832	1,569	791	620	2	38	5
Iredell,	76	63	1,146	1,866	1,163	1,015	3 1-2	59	2
Jackson,	46	26	1,756					8	1
Jones,	17		2,032	339				9	1
Johnston,	64	44		1,825	1,004	725	3 1-5	22	
Lenoir,	25	16	379	702	322	201	3	17	
Lincoln,	36	33	2,015	1,022	789	607	3 1-2	22	6
Madison,	45	27	2,613	M. & F.	615	470	2	31	1
Martin,	27	23	898	793	493	340	3 1-2	30	5
McDowell,	40	34	1,080	1,006	575	460	3 1-6	36	6
Moore,	64	36	1,226	1,140	599	497	2 19-20	30	2
Montgomery,	43	28	1,097	1,006	478	406	2 1-4	15	2

Macon,	37	30	1,046	983	655	494	2 1-3	31	1
Mecklenburg,	62	58	1,496	1,267	1,048	790	3 1-4	29	10
Nash,	30	20	993	848	390	260	4	8	4
New Hanover,	60	57	1,198	1,035	763	674	3 1-5	44	10
Northampton,	24	23	1,034	889	490	347	6	32	2
Onslow,									
Orange,	52	57	2,142	2,095	1,194	865	2 2-3	38	7
Pasquotank,	20	17	438 in 17 districts.	351 in 17 districts.	352	221	5	16	
Perquimans,									
Pitt,	18	17	646	612	372	249	4 3-4	18	1
Person,	36	22	1,128	1,100	343	268	4 1-5	21	4
Polk,									
Robeson,	75	64	1,388	1,339	1,034	787	3	62	11
Rockingham,	36	36	estimat'd at 2,627 F.	M. &	846	592	4	17	8
Rowan,	47	42	1,948	1,779	1,249	920	4 1-6	49	3
Rutherford,	76	68	1,807	1,565	1,304	991		57	10
Randolph,	70	67	2,584	2,412	1,700	1,255	3 1-2	67	4
Richmond,	41	28	925	830	550	369	3 2-3	37	3
Sampson,	68	61	1,702	1,490	1,238	958	3 1-4	49	11
Surry,	47	42	1,732	1,645	964	724	3 1-4	37	3
Stokes,	47	40	1,457	1,334	813	564	4 1-3	23	3
Stanly,	49	39	1,202	1,086	809	685	2 1-2	39	
Tyrrell,	19	13	648	587	240	183	3 1-2	8	2
Union,	41	34	1,599	1,463	974	725	3 2-3	25	3

TABLE I.—(Continued.)

COUNTIES.	Whole No. Districts	No. of Schools taught.	Whole No. Male Chil- dren.	Whole No. Female Chil- dren.	No. of Male children taught.	No. of Female children taught.	Average Length of Schools. in months.	TEACHERS LI- CENSED.	
								Male.	Female.
Wake,	73	51	5,885	M & F.	1,007	751	3		4
Warren,	30	22	714	616	350	221	5 1-3	17	
Washington,	21	17	631	643	376	275	4	21	1
Watauga,	56	33	992	870	519	383	2	31	
Wayne,	43	35	1,626	1,509	883	748	3 4-5	31	4
Wilkes,									
Wilson,	27	16	963	947	344	242	4	15	1
Yadkin,	49	46	1,799	1,579	1,122	885	3 4-7		
Yancey,	48	37	1,823	1,686	946	757	2 1-2	37	
	3,488	2,854	96,926	88,637	59,490	45,558	Three & nearly $\frac{2}{3}$ months.	2,164	315
			Male and Female	96,296 15,292		59,490			
			Total,	200,855	Total,	105,048			

TABLE II.

Showing the sums of Money in the hands of each Chairman during the School Year ending in September, 1860—the sums Disbursed by each, and the balance in hand at the time of making the return to the General Superintendent—together with the names of the Chairmen.

COUNTIES.	Am't received by Chairman.	Amount Dis- bursed.	Amount remaining on hand.	Chairman's Name.
Alamance,	\$4,484 26	\$3,370 91	\$1,113 35	John Trolinger.
Alleghany,	899 89	562 41	337 48	James H. Parks.
Alexander,	2,119 28	1,758 14	361 14	R. D. Steele.
Anson,				H. B. Hammond.
Ashe,	4,505 93	1,894 13	2,611 80	John Rives.
Burke,	4,307 91	2,452 07	1,855 84	James Avery.
Buncombe,	8,612 48	4,400 13	4,212 35	M. Patton.
Bladen,	6,440 79	2,529 16	3,911 63	Neil Graham.
Bertie,	3,557 23	3,054 24	502 99	Joseph B. Cherry.
Beaufort,	4,227 65	4,059 96	167 69	Joseph Potts.
Brunswick,	4,051 52	2,596 62	1,454 90	John H. Brooks.
Cabarrus,	9,264 73	5,513 55	3,751 18	A. J. Yorke.
Catawba,				George P. Shuford.
Craven,	8,101 40	4,130 21	3,971 19	John T. Lane.
Cumberland,	7,783 45	4,697 74	3,085 71	Archibald M. Campbell.

TABLE II—(Continued.)

COUNTIES.	Am't received by Chairman.	Amount Dis- bursed.	Amount remaining on hand.	Chairman's Name.
Chowan,	\$ 2,044 91	\$ 1,623 81	\$ 421 10	James D. Wynne.
Columbus,	5,470 67	1,941 28	3,529 39	Rev. Haynes Lemon.
Camden,	3,548 64	3,089 36	459 28	Thomas Palmer.
Carteret,				John P. C. Davis.
Cherokee,	3,562 44	2,613 53	948 91	George W. Hayes.
Caswell,	9,286 11	5,880 52	3,405 59	Alvis Lea.
Chatham,	8,062 29	4,877 19	3,185 10	James S. Lassater.
Caldwell,	981 32	70 11	911 21	W. A. Bernhardt.
Currituck,	3,592 37	742 41	2,849 96	Joseph S. Dey.
Cleaveland,	3,572 68	3,750 06	over paid 177 38	J. R. Logan.
Davidson,	7,360 36	5,715 17½	over paid 1,645 18½	John Haines.
Davie,	2,530 27	2,728 81	198 54	Lemuel Bingham.
Duplin,	6,807 85	5,131 32	1,676 53	Halstead Bowden.
Edgecombe,	7,159 23	4,253 45	2,905 78	David Barlow.
Forsyth,	4,516 45	4,254 27	262 18	John W. Alspaugh.
Franklin,	6,350 91	3,289 09	3,061 82	Wood T. Johnson.
Gaston,	2,944 19	2,845 49	98 70	Richard Rankin.
Granville,	7,743 63	5,221 73	2,521 90	Lunsford A. Paschall.
Guilford,	12,336 31	8,135 88	4,200 43	Mathan Hiatt.
Greene,	2,136 58	2,077 22	59 36	Edward Patrick.

Gates,	2,220 50	14 43	S. W. Worrell.
Haywood,	3,657 51	1,412 12	Joseph Cathey.
Halifax,	6,401 36	4,985 70	John R. Gary.
Hertford,	3,792 56	1,220 68	Joseph B. Slaughter.
Hyde,	6,271 50	3,362 81	Nathaniel Beckwith.
Harnett,	3,163 37	1,067 85	Daniel McCormick.
Henderson,	2,841 89	754 03	Joseph Maxwell.
Iredell,	5,325 63	1,025 59	John Davidson.
Jackson,	2,189 36	1,212 77	James W. Terrell.
Jones,	2,248 65	1,744 57	Edward F. Sanderson.
Johnston,	9,176 65	3,485 61	David H. Holland.
Lenoir,	4,102 75	2,342 18	James W. Cox.
Lincoln,	3,949 77	1,264 85	H. W. Abernethy.
Madison,	2,397 57	1,237 89	J. J. Gudger.
Martin,	5,864 14	3,114 30	A. H. Coffield.
McDowell,	4,782 53	2,574 37	Wm. A. McCall.
Moore,	3,026 97	147 49	W. D. Dowd.
Montgomery,	1,834 12	over paid 22 07½	Joseph Ewing.
Macon,	2,503 06	614 70	J. R. Siler.
Mecklenburg,	7,598 33	3,638 95	John P. Ross.
Nash,	5,489 67	2,998 56	J. J. Q. Taylor.
New Hanover,	14,854 28	7,700 76	S. D. Wallace.
Northampton,	7,422 51	3,633 92	Herod Faison.
Onslow,			E. W. Fonville.
Orange,	7,410 89	2,150 74	Wm. H. Brown.
Pasquotank,	6,314 38	2,515 37	Rev. W. W. Kennedy.

TABLE II—(Continued.)

COUNTIES.	Am't received by Chairman.	Amount Dis- bursed.	Amount remaining on hand.	Chairman's name.
Perquimans,	\$ 4,571 09	\$ 2,228 30	\$ 2,342 79	E. N. Riddick.
Pitt,				Alfred Moye.
Person,	7,416 11	2,146 70	5,269 41	G. D. Satterfield.
Polk,				Thomas Egerton.
Robeson,	4,081 02	2,816 49	1,264 53	Dugald C. McIntyre.
Rockingham,	5,502 72	3,893 91	1,608 81	Jones W. Burton.
Rowan,	7,337 38	5,681 07	1,656 31	D. A. Davis.
Rutherford,	6,805 20	4,253 24	2,551 96	H. Harrill.
Randolph,	5,555 24	5,136 29	418 95	Jonathan Worth.
Richmond,	3,816 15	2,908 79	907 36	B. B. McKenzie.
Sampson,	4,924 67	5,118 34	over paid 193 67	A. Monk.
Surry,	4,682 05½	3,128 14	1,553 91½	L. J. Norman.
Stokes,	4,939 68	2,911 81	2,027 86	Wm. A. Mitchell.
Stanly,	2,212 06	2,191 47	19 59	John W. Smith.
Tyrrell,	3,665 05	2,153 50	9,511 55	John Drnbar.
Union,	6,602 68	3,571 07	3,031 61	M. W. Cuthbertson.
Wake,	8,172 02	7,530 81	641 21	Stephen Stevenson.
Warren,	12,173 24	5,412 76	6,760 48	Samuel Bobbitt.
Washington,	5,663 79	2,739 16	2,924 63	Joseph Ramsey.
Watauga,	1,738 23	1,008 08	730 15	John C. Blair.

Wayne,	4,689 27	4,083 33	605 94	Wm. K. Lane.
Wilkes.				Peter Eller.
Wilson,	5,214 04	1,844 05	3,369 99	Larry D. Farmer.
Yakdin,	3,351 63	3,199 09	152 54	Sames Sheek.
Yancey,	2,250 32	1,782 96	467 36	C. R. Byrd.
	\$408,566 32	\$255,641 12	\$154,108 52	

To make these results balance it must be remembered, that in the counties of Cleaveland, Davie, Montgomery and Sampson, the expenditures amounted to \$591.66 over the receipts. This sum having been twice added, namely, to disbursements, and to sums on hand, twice this amount must be added to the amount received. The sums at the foot of columns 2d and 3d make \$409,749.64. Now if we add to the amount of receipts twice \$591.66, we have \$409,749.64.

TABLE III.

Showing the amount of taxes collected and due for Common School purposes, in each County, for the school year ending in September, 1860, from returns made to the Superintendent for the State, by the Sheriffs and Chairmen of the Boards of County Superintendents of the several counties, together with the names of the Sheriffs and Clerks of the County Courts.

COUNTIES.	Amount.	Names of Sheriffs.	Names of Clerks of County Courts.
Alamance,	\$1,185 80	W. Patterson,	John Faucette,
Alleghany,	375 35	Jesse Bledsoe,	A. Gentry,
Alexander,	662 25	J. C. Smith.	N. A. Pool.

TABLE III.—(Continued.)

COUNTIES.	Amount.	Names of Sheriffs.	Names of Clerks of County Courts.
Anson,			
Ashe,			
Burke,	\$ 797 36	Joseph Brittain,	J. B. Kincaid,
Buncombe,	603 03	W. R. Young,	J. T. Weaver,
Bladen,	1,239 99	(Not paid Oct. 10th, 1860.)	A. K. Cromartie,
Bertie,			
Beaufort,	1,408 69	W. B. Campbell,	W. S. Cordon,
Brunswick,	714 12	Jas. H. Allen,	Jesse G. Drew,
Cabarrus,	4,743 62	J. L. Bundy, (gross.)	Nelson Sleregh,
Catawba,	1,210 45		Geo. Seger,
Craven,			
Cumberland,			
Chowan,	480 37	P. F. White,	Wm. K. Skinner,
Columbus,	705 13	L. Williamson,	W. M. Baldwin,
Camden,			
Carteret,	711 20	Geo. Dill,	James Rumley,
Cherokee,			
Caswell,	3,127 44	C. Strader,	Thos. W. Graves,
Chatham,	1,255 10	R. B. Paschal,	R. C. Cotten.
Caldwell,	1,325 84	R. G. Tuttle,	S. P. Dula,

Currituck,	622 02	J. B. Lee,	J. W. Baxter,
Cleaveland,	1,837 97	G. M. Green,	S. Williams,
Davidson,	1,605 22	M. Hillard,	C. F. Lowe,
Davie,	849 13	Thos. J. Carr,	A. A. Harbin,
Duplin,	1,512 35	J. F. Jenkins,	John J. Whitehead,
Edgecombe,	1,844 36	Wm. Flynt,	W. A. Jones,
Forsyth,	1,733 30	W. Harris,	A. J. Stafford,
Franklin,	1,174 41		Young Patterson,
Gaston,			
Granville,	3,950 75	Caleb A. Boon,	Lyndon Swain,
Guilford,			
Greene,	569 78	Mills H. Eure,	W. W. Medford,
Gates,	585 00	(For suit against sureties of deceased sheriff.)	115 dols. also added to fund in this county from sale of Cher'keel'nds.
Haywood,			Jas. H. Whitaker,
			S. S. Harrell,
Halifax,	1,897 73	Jas. S. Snow,	W. W. Spencer,
Hertford,	859 00	J. A. Vance,	B. T. Shaw,
Hyde,	1,135 64	Hilliard Gibbs,	R. W. Allen,
Harnett,	904 92	Jas. K. Grady,	
Henderson,	526 13	Isaac Arledge,	
Iredell,			
Jackson,	592 21	J. H. Nethercutt,	Benj. Askew,
Jones,			
Johnston,	824 22	Wm. Fields,	N. Hunter,
Lenoir,			

TABLE III.—(Continued.)

COUNTIES.	Amount.	Names of Sheriffs.	Names of Clerks of County Courts.
Lincoln,	172 00	U. Hunter,	J. M. Cam,
Madison,	900 47	W. W. Ward,	Wm. H. Harrell,
Martin,	688 92	J. M. Neal,	A. W. Finley,
McDowell,	1,014 29	Kenneth H. Worthy,	A. H. McNeill,
Moore,	441 72	A. H. Sanders,	John McLennan,
Montgomery,	517 54	J. G. Crawford,	R. C. Hagle,
Macon,	1,467 96	E. C. Grier,	W. K. Reid,
Mecklenburg,	1,261 96	N. W. Cooper,	B. H. Sorsby,
Nash,			
New Hanover,			
Northampton,	1,394 97	Samuel A. Warren,	
Onslow,			
Orange,	1,714 45	R. M. Jones,	George Laws,
Pasquotank,	1,902 43	Wm. E. Mann,	James W. Hinton,
	(gross)		
Perquimans,	750 00	J. R. White,	James C. Skinner,
Pitt,			
Person,	824 23	Wm. H. Smith,	Charles Mason,
Polk,			
Robeson,	1,330 19	Reuben King,	W. H. Hartman,
Rockingham,			

Rowan,	2,045 18	W. A. Walton,	James E. Kerr,
Rutherford,	1,054 00	Martin Walker,	E. Toms,
Randolph,	1,770 70	J. W. Steed,	B. F. Hoover,
Richmond,	903 28	John J. Bennett,	L. H. Webb,
Sampson,	1,967 12	G. W. Crumpler,	John R. Beman,
Surry,	1,130 45	Wm. Haymore,	John H. Dobson,
	(gross)		
Stokes,	860 10	John Martin,	John Hill,
Stanly,	731 25	Joseph Marshall,	Richard Harris,
Tyrrell,		W. H. High,	
Union,	1,202 05	C. Austin,	J. T. Hough,
Wake,	2,418 30		Thomas J. Utly,
Warren,	2,791 79	Nathaniel R. Jones,	John W. White,
Washington,	1,042 98	G. Durden,	W. F. Sanderson,
Watauga,	344 34	S. Deal,	H. Blair,
	(gross)		
Wayne,	1,516 68	W. A. Thompson,	Benjamin Aycock,
Wilkes,			
Wilson,	740 64	John T. Barnes,	S. C. Davis,
Yadkin,	1,123 21	W. W. Long,	T. S. Martin,
Yancey,	337 50	Charles Byrd,	David McCanles.
	<u>\$75,929 88</u>		

REMARKS.—There are returns of School Taxes collected or due for 1860, from 65 Counties in the above table. The average amount to the County is \$1,168 02, at which rate the School Taxes for the whole State were \$100,449 72.

LETTER TO EXAMINERS.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS OF N. C.,

May, 1860.

To the Committees appointed to examine and pass on the qualifications of those wishing to teach Common Schools: Eighth annual Letter of instruction and suggestions.

Gentlemen:—To a mind of generous instincts the thought of being an essential agency in a great moral system that is accomplishing permanently useful results, is full of animation and encouragement.

And when the limits of that system are commensurate with those of a large State, and its influences affect its entire intellect, and are to last through all time, every actor should and can have his reward for any amount of patient toil in the glowing emotions which the circumstances of his position continually inspire.

The highest earthly enjoyment is the consciousness of doing good, of being used by the Supreme Architect as an instrumentality in His beneficent designs; and they who are thus engaged, not only pluck the greatest amount of happiness from the passing hour, but lay up for themselves inexhaustible stores of future consolations.

They are preserving and enlarging their capacity for enjoyment, when cultivating the grace of benevolence—and they are sowing seed whose future growth and development will be a continual source of pleasing interest.

He who helps to clothe the earth with verdure, prepares scenes of beauty for his own enjoyment, while his labors re-act on his moral nature, causing it to blossom continually with those generous affections which renew his youth within him.

Surely, then, my friends, we who are connected with the

cause of general education in North-Carolina, have reason to be thankful rather than to complain of the responsibilities devolved upon us.

We were placed to labor in a field grown up with weeds and briars, and encumbered with heavy obstructions; but whether we labored or stood idle we all had to suffer from this moral waste. Nothing was to be gained, and everything to be risked by leaving this wilderness to itself—for it was our home, our habitation, while its noxious productions mingled with our food, and its exhalations poisoned the air we breathed.

The instincts of self-preservation as well as every impulse of manly pride prompted to exertion; and not only so, but we had the consolation of knowing that we were preparing a generous soil for seeds of immortal vitality and vigor. And now, after a few years of labor, we can look abroad and behold, in all directions, the pleasing result of our toils and labors, our pleasure enhanced by the fact that we can see a marked and increasing effect produced by every single blow that has been struck. Patches of living green now dot the landscape over all its wide extent; and this home of our birth or choice, our dear old North-Carolina, is at last all blossoming with unfolding mind. And is it not a most grateful reflection that the world will be fairer and brighter for our having lived upon it—and that when we pass from it, our home and our memory will be kept alive, not by monumental brass or marble, standing silent and desolate in the solitary scenes ravaged by our passions, but by the verdure and blossoms that shall fringe with eternal beauty the places where our spirits breathed a loving and life-giving power?

Let us then go forward to our tasks with hopes still brightening and energies ever increasing, remembering that our difficulties diminish and our power accumulates by every blow we strike.

And let me remind you, especially, gentlemen, that in all

enterprises like that in which you are engaged, there is a certain stage of progress when the reverse of the above proposition appears, on a superficial view, to be true—and when obstructions seem to grow in number and importance only because we are the better able to survey the field of labor. At first we were too ignorant even to know our wants; but with increasing light the difficulties that surround us do not increase, but only become more apparent.

The Common School System of North-Carolina has now arrived at this critical point in its career; it has furnished us with light sufficient to enable us to comprehend our imperfections, and to fill us with desires for better things.

It is very important that we do not mistake these symptoms—and we will prove ourselves to be miserable quacks if we suppose this restless animation indicates a more diseased condition of our patient.

The public mind was long overcome with stupor—and in consequence of the stimulus imparted by our system of Common Schools, it has recovered sufficient health and strength to make it very impatient for more.

If, then, like a patient once prostrated by disease and just beginning, after a careful treatment, to regain his vital forces, the old regimen is abandoned, and every wayward appetite is gratified by unrestricted indulgence, we may anticipate a dangerous relapse.

It is the Common School System that has caused such a general upheaving in our State; and let us then cherish and nourish it with continued and assiduous care, well knowing that it needs such nursing care, and that while it flourishes all our higher schools will be able to take care of themselves.

And while we can now better than at any former time estimate its wants, let us not forget that we are indebted to it for this very ability, and thus we will be enabled to understand the important fact that the remedy for these wants must be looked for in the system itself.

This is a great truth—and it furnishes the key to the whole course of action of all its officers.

The chief apparent disadvantage of the system now is that it is a *horizontal one*, furnishing but one grade of education for all.

Formerly, we did not need any other system, our great want being a means of furnishing an elementary education to the entire masses of the people.

This was a mighty need which nothing, for nearly a century, seemed able to supply ; but our Common School System in less than a fifth of that time, has accomplished this great and most useful task. This first and chief necessity being overcome, we now want schools that will enable all classes to obtain such a practical or business education as they may desire ; and here we are in danger of committing a grievous error. If we had remained without Common Schools, we never would have needed a general system of graded schools, all kinds of education remaining at a very low point. But by furnishing the elements of knowledge to all, a great many naturally want more light ; and, therefore, if we would have graded schools to suit all, we must build on the Common School System, and never for a moment think of abolishing it. *To abolish it is to take away all foundation for graded schools, or for any other general system.*

It has now laid a broad and durable basis for graded schools ; and let us build all our hopes of improvement on this.

But notwithstanding the wants, in many communities, perhaps the time has not yet arrived for a general system of graded schools, to be established by law, all over the State ; and this lays on you, gentlemen of the Examining Committee, a great, delicate and useful responsibility.

1. The first and chief point then to which I would direct your attention in this letter is this, *to wit* :—To keep before you the fact that graded schools are becoming more and more necessary to supply the primary educational wants of the community.

This consideration shows the propriety of one of my

earliest recommendations, which was to license teachers of different degrees of qualification ; and while it will induce you to respect the wants of the more ignorant communities, it will also cause you to make exertions to provide for those neighborhoods where the people wish their children instructed in a wider range of English studies. But in every community there will be children of different degrees of advancement and of various ages—while in a county system of schools it will always be difficult to have several distinct schools in the same district, with the pupils divided among them according to their scholarship, and taught by teachers with qualifications suited to their wants.

We know that it is hard, even in the same school, to classify the pupils according to their progress and capacity ; and if there were no other difficulty in the way, the pride, vanity and partiality of parents interpose almost insuperable barriers.

Under such influences, or from ignorance, many parents insist on having their children placed in classes where their want of proficiency or of capacity prevents them from being benefitted themselves, and causes them to be a clog to others ; and if there were to be distinct schools instead of classes for the instruction of scholars of different grades, pupils of all degrees of qualification and capacity would often still be mingled together, or else there would be excited a commotion dangerous to the whole system of schools. Therefore, until the popular mind is better prepared for such things, it would be unprofitable and very troublesome to undertake, generally, to establish graded schools ; and still there are increasing wants which point to such a system as a coming necessity. And not only so, but these wants are now demanding attention ; and this brings me to a consideration which I wish earnestly to press on your attention.

1. *A thoroughly qualified teacher, in any district, is a tolerably good substitute for graded schools ; and hence every class is interested in good teachers, while poor scholarship is demanded*

only by the prejudice of one class and not by the necessities of any.

When such prejudices are honest and the result of ignorance, it is both just and prudent to deal with them with kindness and patience; and as there is also a deficiency of teachers, this furnishes an additional reason for granting certificates to some who can teach only the primary branches. It is infinitely better to have children taught simply to read, than not to have them taught at all; and hence, in those counties where there is a deficiency in the supply of teachers, and where there are communities desiring teachers of moderate qualifications, it is proper to license such to a limited extent.

But in every county where it is possible to have as many well qualified teachers as there are schools, grant no certificates to any other class, unless it be to females who will teach summer schools composed of the smaller children. There is a sound propriety in licensing as many females as possible; for while these latter will not attempt to deceive the public as to their qualifications, and will generally do more thoroughly than males what they undertake to do, they are more likely to improve, they constitute so many advocates of summer schools, and thus aid in practically establishing a graded system.

But with an over supply of male teachers of various degrees of proficiency, there is no security against the employment of the most indifferent, to the exclusion of others; and in such cases the more advanced children are thrown out of school.

On the other hand, a well qualified teacher can instruct in the primary branches as well or better than one of less education; and when such a one is employed all classes are benefitted.

And then, permit me to add that I do not include in the qualifications of teachers of Common Schools ability to teach any other than the English language; for while, as I under-

stand it, the law excludes all other than English studies from the Common Schools, there is a substantial reason why this should be the case.

There will be but few children in any district who will ever desire instruction in any dead, or foreign language; and wherever these are taught, however small the proportion of the school thus instructed, it will necessarily engross the larger part of the teacher's time and attention.

But all the ordinary, practical studies in any given language have an intimate connection with and dependence on each other; and there can be no reasonable fear that a teacher really qualified to instruct in a wide range of these will necessarily neglect the primary branches. If the proportion of children engaged with the higher studies is large, there may not be sufficient opportunity for attending carefully to the wants of the smaller pupils; but in such cases it will be less of a burden to devote the greater portion of the public fund to the employment of a thorough teacher, and have a summer school, taught by a female, and partly made up by subscription, for the primary classes, than to use the public money for the exclusive benefit of these latter and arrest the education of the more advanced, or compel them to incur the expense of boarding out.

Then, wherever you can do so without diminishing the number of teachers below that of the districts, license none but those well qualified to teach *Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography and Grammar*; but be careful not to try to limit the number of those so qualified.

Competition, among good teachers, will do good instead of harm.

3. *The above remarks apply to male teachers; but for obvious reasons I would urge you to grant certificates to all females of proper moral character, and who are qualified to teach Spelling, Reading, Writing and Arithmetic.*

These will never depreciate the cause of good education; and in the very nature of things, they will not be likely to

thrust themselves on Schools which they cannot teach. The effect of an increase in their numbers will be to stimulate the males to such proficiency as to insure for them the schools where higher qualifications are needed, and to fill the community with the most efficient advocates of much needed summer schools for the smaller children, and of which females are incomparably the best teachers.

Permit me, gentlemen, to urge the above points upon your most careful consideration, and to ask you to keep them constantly in view, and as far as practicable, to reduce them to practice.

There are a number of other matters of which I have treated in former communications, that might be profitably discussed again, but for the length of this letter, and the fear of distracting your attention by too many suggestions.

But as some of you are, perhaps, now serving for the first time, and as I take it for granted that you will put this communication by you for constant reference during your term of service, I will, at the risk of being tedious, repeat and respectfully and earnestly press on your attention some of these suggestions.

4. Make it a rule to grant no new certificates until the old ones are returned; and when you thus exchange certificates read aloud, for the information of all, the numbers on the old and on the new certificates.

5. Let all applicants be examined in the presence of the whole committee, and of all other applicants, except in cases where persons cannot attend the examinations. In such cases, and in such only, one of your members may be deputed to act for all.

6. At a stated time once a year, say at your last examination, or whenever there are likely to be the most applicants, have a public address delivered, by some competent teacher of the county, and let the public be invited to attend. *Make this a rule, and let it be adhered to, whatever the number who attend on the occasion.*

7. Let your examinations be conducted only in the presence of the Committee, the applicants for license, and such judicious persons as may be invited to attend ; but deliver the certificates with doors open, with a distinct understanding with the public that they are invited to be present on this occasion.

8. It might be well to have the lecture or address to the teachers at the last meeting, for examination, during the year ; and to make it a rule to call publicly the names of all licensed during the year, marking the absentees, and calling on them for reasons for their absence, when they next come up to be examined. This would be a simple and easy method of securing attendance, causing very little trouble to the Committee, and acting as a powerful stimulus to teachers.

9. *Lose no opportunity of promoting the use of the Series of North-Carolina Readers, and such other text-books as are recommended by the General Superintendent.*

10. *An organ for the periodical circulation of decisions, forms, regulations, laws, statistics and suggestions among all the teachers and officers of the Common Schools, is one of the very first necessities of the system ; and I cannot but think the time will come when all will be surprised to think the want of such a simple and useful agency should have been tolerated for a single year.*

Gentlemen, to work efficiently, we must all work understandingly ; we must aim at common ends by common means, every man knowing his place and its duties, and each subject to the public opinion of the whole.

There *must* be a vehicle of regular and sure communication between the Head of our System and all his subordinates, and between these different agencies ; *and do you not yourselves see and feel the importance of such a periodical to your own usefulness ?* How can you enforce general rules if you cannot bring them to the attention of all concerned ? How are you, or I, or the Chairmen, to reach all the District Committees with information, statistics and decisions which

it is all important for them to know? How are good practices in our county, or on the part of one official agency, to be brought to the notice of others, and made the means of exciting emulation? How are valuable suggestions to be brought to the attention of all concerned? How are local errors to be brought under the influence of public opinion?

Your influence in promoting the circulation of the *N. C. Journal of Education* is very great; and Boards of County Superintendents would, under your advice, avail themselves of the liberal provisions of the law on this subject. Will you not formally give this advice at once?

Hereafter a considerable portion of the Journal will be devoted to extracts of the law, and forms, and official papers, decisions and opinions from this office; and as its circulation is now, for the first time, mainly among teachers and officers of Common Schools, the interest of these will occupy much of its space.

As you will see by my last Report, I have begun operations to secure the erection, in each county, of a neat and economical building for the exclusive use of the Common School officers and teachers of the county.

I shall not, if spared, relax my exertions on this subject, and I hope yet to see my purposes accomplished in buildings which will be at once a material sign of the existence and importance of our great Common School interest, and an indispensable convenience to its officers and teachers.

I cannot conclude this letter, gentlemen, without solemnly reminding you of the infinite importance of a constant and anxious care on your part as to the personal character of those whom you endorse as fit instructors of the youth of our land.

You should permit no possible consideration to induce you to grant certificates to any who do not prove an unexceptionable moral character; nor should you receive, on this subject, testimonials upon which you cannot implicitly rely.

I am happy to say that but few complaints in regard to

this matter, have been made to me ; but I have had notice of some cases in which the habits of the individuals were such as to satisfy me that the committees who licensed them had been deceived.

In the name of the honor and interests of our schools, and of the peace and welfare of the whole community, I invoke your ceaseless vigilance in regard to this paramount subject ; and while I would not have you to pry impertinently into the general speculative opinions of candidates, I would remind you that none who deny the Being of God, or the divine authority of the Old or New Testament, are allowed to hold any civil trust under the Constitution of our State. And in this connection I may add that all who counsel resistance to the powers that be, resist the ordinance of God ; and that if you will keep these plain tests in view, you cannot be accused of attempting to exercise any unjust authority over the rights of conscience.

Thus far, it is your right and duty at all times to judge, while the difficulties of the present time enhance the importance of a wise and firm exercise of your discretion—a discretion on which depend alike the rights of individuals desiring to teach, the interests of the schools; and the peace and welfare of the whole State.

That you may in all cases be guided by wisdom from above, is the constant prayer of

Your friend and fellow-laborer,

C. H. WILEY,

Superintendent of Common Schools for the State.

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~~36~~ The first part of this report consists of 39 pages. Part II. begins a new pageing, because it was first printed, and when printed it was not known how many pages Part I. would contain.

CORRECTIONS—PART I.

(1.) Page 1st, 3rd line from bottom, page 2nd, line 18th, and page 5th, line 7th, for “those,” read *these*.

(2.) Page 2nd, line 6th, for “School-teaching,” read *School Machinery*.

(3.) Page 2nd, line 26th, for “all columns,” read *all the columns*.

(4.) Page 6, line 26th, for “observed,” read *seen*.

(5.) Page 7th, line 10th, for “any friends,” read *any friend*.

(6.) Page 7th, line 26th, for “a co-extensive,” read *unextensive*.

(7.) Page 9th, line 11th, for “enemy,” read *army*.

(8.) Page 12th, line 3rd, for “chesnut,” read *chestnut*.

(9.) Page 14th, in caption over the 2nd column of figures, occur the words “in months,” these should be in the caption over the 7th column.

(10.) Page 19th, for “R. D. Steele,” read *R. L. Steele*.

(11.) Page 20th, for “W. A. Bernhardt,” read *M. A. Bernhardt*.

(12.) Page 23rd, for “Sames Sheek,” read *James Sheek*.

(13.) Page 24th, the word “gross,” qualifies the figures in preceding column.

(14.) Page 25th, for “for suit against sureties of deceased sheriff,” read *in suit, &c., &c.*

Ordered to be Printed.

John Spelman, Printer to the State.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON
SCHOOLS.

PART II.

SUGGESTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS,

(*See Special Recommendations, SEC. 2.*)

SECTION 1. *General Suggestions.*—The business of the present session of the General Assembly will probably be far advanced before I will be able to complete the statistical part of my report of the operations of the Common School System for the year 1860. The returns from the local officers do not all come to hand before the end of the calendar year, and sometimes are not in before the second week in January; and for obvious considerations it is important to wait a reasonable time for these county returns.

The public interests require that my annual report should furnish a complete view of the condition and operations of the public Schools in all parts of the State; and the counties

generally, and with a proper spirit, desire to be represented in the statistical tables.

Some delays on the part of local officers in making their returns are incident to a system so extensive, and employing such a variety of agencies as that of our Common Schools ; but much of the irregularity in the present working of our machinery is the result of a want of system and of efficient supervision during the first years of its existence.

It is proper to say that a great improvement in this respect, amounting, in fact, to a complete revolution, has been effected ; but delays will still be inevitable until the patient and watchful labor of years has produced a more enlightened state of public opinion.

As I am thus unable to have before the Assembly the whole of my annual report early in the session, and as the members of the Legislature would doubtless desire to know the views of the chief executive officer of the Common Schools in regard to any modifications of the law now needed, I have determined to have printed now that part of my report for the year 1860, devoted to suggestions and recommendations.

I have attended the meetings of the intelligent committees of the Legislature on Education, and have fully explained to them my views on the subject of changes in, and additions to, our present school laws ; and two bills, embodying recommendations, approved of by these committees, have been introduced into the Assembly, and are herewith published.

The committees have, also, received, favorably, a plan for Teachers or Normal Schools, unanimously recommended by the State Educational Association of North-Carolina, and a bill embodying the plan will soon be submitted to the action of the Assembly, for the meantime, an explanation of the principle, and a very general summary of the details of the plan, are hereinafter given.

None of the bills propose any change in the genius or spirit of our public schools, but, on the contrary, the leading object

of all is to allow fuller scope for the voluntary development of the inherent energies of the system, in a way consistent with its character, and in accordance with its present demands.

In my humble judgement the Legislature will best promote the success of this most important interest, by refraining from radical changes, by endeavoring to make the system consistent with itself, by removing restraints on its expansive and upward tendencies, by efforts to render its administrative machinery more complete and efficient, and by the manifestation of a generous confidence, a fostering care, and an honorable recognition of its wants, interests and value.

Such manifestations, by the Legislature of the State, have a most beneficial and stimulating influence. On the other hand, action in the legislative halls, indicating indifference and opposition, exerts in every part of the system, a chilling and depressing power that greatly retards its advancement.

The specific recommendations which I now respectfully urge on the favorable attention of the General Assembly, are contained in the Appendix hereto, and marked A. The proposed amendments are stated and explained, and then the two Bills already introduced, and the substance in principle of the third that will emanate from my office, are added.

These Bills, all taken together, do not add any appreciable burden on the Literary Fund, the only matter involving any amount of expenditure, the system of Teacher's Schools, requiring the voluntary action of the people, in taxing themselves for their support.

The amount proposed to be expended in one section of the "Bill concerning common Schools," is saved to the Fund by the provisions of another section, while in the publication of the School laws, and in many other respects, many hundreds of dollars will be cut off that will be otherwise added to necessary expenses. This saving will enable the State to make the very small appropriation desired for the benefit of the "State Educational Association," without spending, upon

the whole, but very little, if any more than would be spent if these Bills should not pass.

Thus, if the Bills offered become laws, without any change in their provision, they will perhaps, upon the whole, involve no additional expenditures ; and if they do, there will not be one dollar less divided among the Counties by the President and Directors of the Literary Fund.

These Bills have been drawn after much consultation with experienced and intelligent officers and friends of the Common Schools, and with the Committees on Education, and also, after very mature and conscientious reflection, and with an honest desire to promote the best interests of the State. And in this connection I feel that it is my duty to say that although I do not now propose it, the spirit of true economy requires a greater outlay on our administrative machinery. I have not a doubt that many thousands of dollars were wasted, or lost, before the creation of the office of Superintendent, and if it were necessary, facts could be produced to substantiate the assertion that there probably never was a system furnishing more opportunities for financial unfaithfulness than the original plan of our common Schools. Thousands of dollars were annually misapplied, because a few hundred were not spent to enforce accountability on the part of those who had the disbursement of hundreds of thousands ; and where there was no positive misapplication of the funds, careless and irregular habits were formed by officers, and a feeling of independence of all responsibility created and fostered among them, which it will take much time and labor to eradicate. And while our system is now as perfect perhaps, as it can be made, as far as financial responsibility and accountability are concerned, it is still liable to the charge of extravagance on account of the vast disparity between its means and its machinery for making those means effective.

It has an immense work to accomplish, the field of its operations is large, varied in characteristics, and difficult to cultivate ; and yet not four *per cent* of its appropriations is spent

on the whole management of the system, from the expenses of the Literary Board down to those of the district Committees. That is to say, of the three hundred thousand dollars, or nearly that, annually spent, at least ninety-six *per cent* goes directly to teachers, and hardly four *per cent* to the salaries of officers and agents, including all expenses for traveling and for printing, and all means for the improvement of teachers and the diffusion of information among the people, and this in a State where nearly one third of the adult population, a few years ago, could not read and write, where the means of intercommunication between its parts are difficult and tedious, and where from its first settlement, there has been a great diversity of popular habits, prejudices and interests.

This fact alone will at once reveal to intelligent business men one great weakness of our system of Common Schools.—The machinery of such a system, so to speak, is of the utmost importance; and in this machinery is included, as essential, not only ample means of supervision, and for the explanation and enforcement of the law, but, also for the training of subordinate officers, the diffusion of information among the masses, for the study and trial of improvements, for the elevation of the standard of teaching by Examining Committees who also have to be instructed, trained and stimulated, and by many other educational expedients, and for the formation and fostering of Teachers Associations, every where conceded to be of great importance to the advancement of a sound and catholic spirit of education.

In short, the system is in the condition of an immense farm, all under cultivation by hands of whom large numbers have had scarcely any opportunity of understanding the work in hand, where the seed has been planted in a soil needing most careful preparation, where the implements of husbandry are rude, and all the appliances of art defective, and where the great aim seems to be simply to have hands enough, good, bad and indifferent, to go over the ground, each one being

left, to a great extent, to his own discretion, as to the manner in which he shall perform his task.

Is it economy to keep up such a large business with a vast daily outlay on laborers, of whom many are without skill or experience, and not a few entirely indifferent as to whether their work is well done or not, and to refuse to expend any means, or more than a mere pittance in the preparation and enriching of the soil, for the instruction of the laborers, for the convenient arrangement of the fields, for good seed and efficient implements of culture, and for an intelligent and careful oversight of this great interest, keeping an account of receipts and disbursements, seeing to the employment of proper operatives and necessary tools, to the right adjustment of tasks according to the capacity of each, to a faithful tillage, to the prevention of waste and losses, to judicious experiments, and the full summing up each year of progress and results?

Permit me to suggest, in all kindness, to each member of the Assembly, to imagine that this Common School system, involving infinite hopes, was his own interest, or one for whose success he was personally responsible to God and to posterity, and to survey its position, operations, wants and prospects with such a feeling? Would any one, in such a position, think for a moment of curtailing the present too feeble means bestowed on its management? Would he for an instant hesitate about the expenditure of a few hundred dollars more to supply sinews to those who spend day and night in toil, and study and care, to give it system, energy and efficiency, resorting to every possible and impossible device to accomplish without money, what money alone will do?

Considering the magnitude of the interests at stake; considering the character of the times, and feeling as I do that I am responsible to God, not only for what I do, but for what I recommend to others to whose hands the destinies of the State are in part committed, I cannot refrain from a solemn appeal to the members of the General Assembly, equally attached as we are all to that goodly land which a bountiful Pro-

vidence has prepared for our worldly inheritance, to make common cause in a wise, liberal and fostering care of a moral interest whose development is so full of glorious promise for the future!

We have now reached a momentous era in the career of our State, and every act of the present Legislature, and every actor in it, will occupy a prominent place in future history. The work of every day is for all time—and every movement now being so pregnant with results for good or evil, the official proceedings of the day will be critically scanned by all future historians, and with their character decided by the just arbitrament of time, and stamped upon them, will be fixed before the gaze of coming generations.

I cannot but feel assured that my patriotic countrymen, now clothed with the infinitely responsible trust of legislators, are sensible of the magnitude of the interest depending on their action; and that it is not necessary to plead with men who love their State, and who know its wants, in behalf of the great interests which I represent. Nevertheless, as the official organ of that interest, it is my duty to give voice to its claims; and, therefore, before entering upon the details of the special action now desired of the General Assembly, I would respectfully submit to its careful attention the following general considerations.

First. The educational system of North-Carolina is now attracting the favorable attention of the States South, West, and North of us, is rapidly elevating the character of the State at home and abroad, and is worthy of the pride and fostering care of all classes of her patriotic citizens.

All modern statistical publications give us a rank far in advance of the position which we occupied in such works a few years ago; and without referring to numerous other facts equally significant, our moral influence may be illustrated by the fact that the Superintendent of Common Schools was pressingly invited to visit, free of expense, the Legislature

of the most powerful State South of us, to aid in preparing a system of public instruction similar to ours.

He receives constant enquiries, from abroad, in regard to our plan; and beyond all doubt our schools, including those of all grades, are now the greatest temporal interest of the State, laying the broad, sure and permanent foundations of a pre-eminence that must be indeed gratifying to the citizens of a commonwealth whose condition and progress in the past were characterized by so many offensive epithets.

The State has now more of the elements of moral greatness than any of her sisters; and all desirable and enduring national prosperity must be based on moral power.

Second. The cloudy and threatening aspect of the political horizon, furnishes a strong reason for the exertion of greater energy in the development of our domestic interests, and especially those of a moral character. Now is the very time for the straining of every nerve in this direction; now we have an opportunity of taking at the flood, a tide, which, according to the soundest principles of human reason, promises to lead to greatness and empire.

North-Carolina is, perhaps, less responsible for the troubles of the present time than any of her confederate States.

She has never been fanatical, in any sense; her position in the strife of passion and apparent clash of interest among the States, has been one of mild and patient forbearance, ever consulting the peace and concord of the family, rather than any selfish interest of her own.

On this account, if for no other reason, we might expect her to share less than others in the afflictions that seem to be in store for the members of a confederacy apparently on the verge of destruction; and her history, character and position furnish additional and powerful reasons for hope in her future destiny.

The sectional animosities for which she is not responsible, and which she has not ceased to deplore, will cause the slaveholding States to patronize the schools and manufactories of

the South ; and whether the Union stands or falls, this disposition will benefit her more than any Southern State.

North-Carolina has the start of all her Southern sisters in educational matters ; and she not only holds this advanced position, acquired by previous effort, but her geographical situation, her climate, her varied material resources, and the habits and character of her people give her decided advantages over every Southern competitor, even if she did not have (as she certainly has) the start in the race of improvement.

If, then, she is true to herself, and justly comprehends the plain logic of the facts of her situation, she will now, with an humble and devout trust in the God of nature and of nations, and a generous and grateful appreciation of the infinite resources which His bountiful hand has treasured in her bosom, prudently and courageously advance in the direction which leads alike to safety, to peace and to prosperity.

Third. Such action is not merely important as likely to lead to future greatness ; *it is, also, a defensive and imperative necessity of the present.* If the Union remains, no one will deny the importance to our peace as well as honor, of having a strong and prosperous State, able to command the respect of her confederates ; if the Union is dissolved, then North Carolina is our only country for the present, and our present security and future hopes will depend on her power to stand alone, or honorably to compete with rivals in a new confederacy.

Thus, in any event, the interests of all honest people here are inseparably bound up with the character of the State ; and however honorable men may differ as to national matters, all true sons of North Carolina are called on by the very instincts of self-preservation, and by every consideration that can move patriotic minds, to unite their hearts and energies with an humble reliance on Divine Providence, in a generous and manly effort to place her in that position of power and prosperity for which a beneficent Creator seems to have designed her, and which, whatever betide as to national affairs,

is the only human hope of safety and happiness to her people.

If North Carolina is great and strong, her people will be secure and happy, whether she stand alone or be confederate with other States ; if North Carolina is poor and weak, her people will be in an unhappy condition in or out of a Federal Union. Who will deny this ?

Then let it not be said that, admitting all this, the present is an unfavorable time for action in the development of our domestic resources ; now is the very time when to halt or falter is DESTRUCTION.

If our national edifice tumbles down, where is our worldly shelter ?

If our Federal House is dissolved, where is our only refuge ?

What is to preserve us from anarchy ; to protect us in our rights ; to insure to us safety to our persons and property ; to furnish to honest industry inducements to labor ; to enable us to prosecute in peace and with hope, the thousand honest avocations of a christian and civilized people ?

Because one protection is gone, shall we give up all others, fold our arms in despair, and permit every honest interest to be devoured by that class who feed on the misfortunes of others ?

These have long watched, with ill-concealed anxiety, the increasing life and growing independence of the State ; and now they would call on us to let every enterprise perish, not really to save us, but that in the general paralysis of honest interests, the community might become their easy, inevitable prey.

Fourth. The moral armament of the State must precede and support any enduring physical power for defence or aggression. All acknowledge the necessity now of increased means of military defence ; and for the very same reasons we are called on to foster, with unwonted care and zeal, our moral resources.

It is unnecessary to enforce this position by more than a single illustration, in itself entirely conclusive. It is this : we cannot afford to lose now any class of honest citizens, even though their places might be filled by immigration.

We have among us a large number of worthy people in moderate circumstances, farmers who cultivate their farms with their own hands, day-laborers, mechanics, school-teachers, clerks and members of the learned professions.

These are all greatly interested in a general system of cheap and efficient instruction ; and if, for the want of these and other advantages, they should be smitten with the old North Carolina fever of emigration, how shall we supply their places ?

The non-slave-holders now among us, born and educated in the South, connected by ties of blood and affinity with the owners of slaves, or at all events familiar with the character of Southern society, are, as a class, as conservative as any other ; but if they should leave us, their places may be supplied by others raised under different systems, or educated with far different prejudices and sympathies.

And if these should emigrate and none take their places, we would undoubtedly be shorn of much of that which alone can give efficiency to military armaments.

It is just as essential to our safety to prevent a stampede of bone and muscle and skill and honest hearts from our borders as it is to import powder and ball and muskets ; and in this age of advanced Christian civilization, energy, industry and enterprise cannot be pent up in States where they are denied advantages offered in so many States and nations competing in the race of civilization, and opening wide their doors to honest thrift.

And in this connection, the often quoted lines of the poet-philosopher come home to us with a force which we are now in a condition to appreciate ; lines which contain plain and fundamental truths that should be kept constantly in mind by every one who is clothed with the responsibilities of a le-

gislator, at this critical and formative period, when Acts of Assembly may lay the foundations of empire, or blight for ages the energies of States. These truths constitute in a brief space, a whole system of political economy; and the States whose present action is based on a just sense of their meaning and importance, will, in all human probability, take the lead in the new race about to commence for power and prosperity.

“What constitutes a State?

Not high-walled battlements, or labored mound,
Thick wall or moated gate;
Not bays and broad-armed ports,
Where, laughing at the storm, rich navies ride;
Not starr'd and spangled courts,
Where low-bound baseness wafts perfume to pride.
No;—men, high-minded men,
With powers as far above dull brutes endued,
In forest, brake, or den,
As beasts excel cold rocks and brambles rude;
Men, who their *duties* know,
But know their *rights*, and *knowing dare maintain*;
Prevent the long aimed blow,
And crush the tyrant while they rend the chain.
These constitute a State;
And sovereign law, *that State's collected will*,
O'er thrones and globes elate,
Sits empress, crowning good, repressing ill.”

Fifth. Sufficient means for the religious and mental elevation of the masses, if more important in one place than another, are most essential to the peace, security and prosperity of the States where African slavery exists.

We all know what is the most dangerous element of society in such States; we all agree that it is found in the demoralized members of the ruling race, who sink from the level of

its society to the associations of the colored community, bond and free.

Efforts are now made, and sometimes by the use of measures justified only by the right of self-defence, to get rid of such persons ; and beyond all question, white men whose tastes and character lead them to more intimate associations with the subject than with the ruling race, are not safe members of society in slaveholding communities. Persons abandoned to the instincts of a vicious nature, do not here sink to a place by themselves, but when they fall from the stratum of decent white society, they sink into the bosom of another and a larger community, where their influence is necessarily evil and dangerous.

Of course all this is said, and can be true, without doubting for a single moment the inspired account of the origin of the human race ; and while I reverently receive and believe all the revelations of the Holy Scriptures, as the infallible Word of God, and among them the assertion that He "hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth," I know also by the same sure oracle of Divine Truth, as well as by observation, that circumstances have, under Providence, made a vast difference in the social condition of races, and rendered it important to the welfare of society not only to preserve political distinctions, but, also, to prevent indiscriminate personal intercourse among those classes.

It is charged by the opponents of slavery, that the African element in Southern society has a tendency to retard the progress in civilization, of the ruling race ; a charge, by the way, inconsistent with the claim which they make for the social and political equality of the slave with his master. On the other hand, it is justly contended at the South, that slavery, as it exists in the United States, tends to the rapid improvement of the subject masses ; and this very argument for slavery admonishes us of the necessity of looking carefully

to the advancement of all members of the ruling element of society.

We must preserve social distinctions between races whose political equality cannot be permitted ; and this must be done not only for grave political reasons, and to preserve a proper respect for authority, but, also, on the most obvious grounds of moral propriety.

We do not pretend that we are by nature more holy than other races, or other individuals ; but, on the contrary, for the very reason that we acknowledge the original or inherent depravity of all families of men, and their consequent liability to temptation, we regard it as a plain duty to preserve the members of a community comparatively elevated by centuries of progress under the thousand educational influences of christianity, climate and civilization, from unrestrained social intercourse with the members of a race just emerging from a long and debasing thralldom to the lowest form of idolatry. We admit the moral equality, by nature, of all men before God ; but we utterly deny that there is a consequent necessity for or propriety in the social and political equality of all the different races constituting the family of man.

Our reasons for these conclusions are wholly different from those which lie at the foundation of the *caste* system of India ; and while the Hindoo holds that there is an impassable gulf between the classes of his community, we know that members of the ruling element of our society may sink to social equality with the lower stratum.

Such degeneracy is an obvious injury to both classes, and dangerous to the peace of society ; and it becomes us to strain every nerve to push forward the religious and mental development of the masses of the ruling race.

The slave's position is highly educational—the master should be subjected to influences equally stimulating to him.

The negro slave, in the United States, is, providentially, in a situation which furnishes the most effectual appliances for the rapid improvement of a nature like his—he is, we at

least in the south believe, born in a school the most completely adapted to his wants and capacity, and he is under training every hour of his life : and, therefore, do not our self-reproach and our interests both demand an educational agency alike universal and effectual for all members of the ruling race ?

We must see that our part of the community preserve its relative position, and we must be constantly on the alert to prevent the sinking of any portion of the upper into the lower stratum of society to become a source of demoralization to the African element, a reflection on the progress of the whites, and a source of constant danger to the peace and order of the Commonwealth.

Other considerations, showing the necessity of increased efforts at the South, in favor of general education might be added ; but is it necessary to say more to convince us of the importance of our Common School system, and of the duty to prosecute its development with increased energy ?

The argument of the timid that the times are threatening or gloomy, is the most powerful reason for energetic action *now*, in favor of our domestic interests.

Our domestic hopes may be our sole reliance, and if these be bright and promising, we have nothing to fear.

As already said, our peace, our safety, our prosperity and and happiness must ever depend, under God, first and chiefly on our domestic resources ; and would it not, then, be the most consummate folly, because we have met with losses or disappointments without, to dry up or destroy the springs of our inner life ?

When an individual is thrown on his own resources, which is the wiser course, to take poison, or to nourish his energies for a manly encounter with the world ? When his friends or former partners turn against him, shall he, also, lay violent hands on himself ? When he is expecting an attack from an enemy, is it prudent to waste his vigor by refusing all nourishment ? This reasoning applies to States as well

as individuals. We can never be too poor, or too busy, or in too much danger to neglect the springs of domestic prosperity, and this for the simple reason that the drying up of these is a calamity infinitely greater than any that can be inflicted from without. An external injury may *wound*, the starvation of our domestic interests is *death*.

And what I mean by a liberal policy, now, is not radical changes, or extravagant appropriations ; but the sum of all that is asked is that the representatives of the people, manifesting a generous trust in the resources of the State, and a true appreciation of the real springs of its safety and prosperity, will pursue such a course as will encourage the people to remain in their present homes and prosecute their private and public enterprises with the hopefulness and energy of those who love those homes, are proud of their State and have confidence in the beneficence and stability of their institutions. Our whole educational system was never in a more prosperous or healthy condition, and its increasing importance and usefulness are constantly enlisting the sympathies and voluntary services of new friends, and deepening its hold on the minds and affections of the entire State.

Public confidence is part of its vital air, and on this account the mere example of the Legislature is of incalculable importance. I may add, that the example of the representatives of the people, in displaying, in these unsettled times, a firm conviction of the conservatism of our society, and of the ample resources of the State, will have a powerful influence, generally, for good, tending to calm the public mind, and to prevent that abandonment of enterprise and disposition to throw property into market which are so common and prove so disastrous in times of public agitation. This would greatly cripple us, causing more lasting injury than an actual state of war with an external enemy, while we will always be independent and ready to defy any outward attacks as long as the Commonwealth is defended with the honest, hearty and sturdy arms of a numerous, enlightened and virtuous

people, who feel that their homes are to them the most desirable places on earth, and worthy of every effort of daring and sacrifice that courage and patriotism can encounter or endure.

I cannot conclude without giving public expression to my profound sense of obligation to a State whose representatives have recently manifested in a kind and signal manner, their confidence in me, and their interest in the great cause of general education—while it is due to add that I loved my native land before I had ever been the recipient of its distinctions, and have never ceased to regard its honor and prosperity as the dearest part of my worldly inheritance.

Special Recommendations.

Sec. 2. The enactments which I now desire in behalf of our school interests will be found in three bills, drawn after careful consultation with the Committees of Education in regard to the leading features of each. The committees, after hearing full explanations, have signified their approbation of the proposed laws; and a very brief summary of the chief considerations in favor of each bill is herein submitted.

BILL No. 1.

This is entitled "*A Bill concerning Common Schools in North-Carolina;*" and it is important to explain here only three of its leading features.

First. It proposes a change in the method of selecting district committees. It is almost universally conceded that the present law on this subject works badly from the fact that a very few voters generally select the committees.

I once took the sense of the Chairmen of Boards of County Superintendents on this subject, and nineteen-twentieths of

them expressed a decided opinion that it was better to have the committees chosen by the County Boards.

In some districts, however, the people take a proper interest in these elections; and if the Board had the absolute right to appoint, in all cases, there might be instances of improper partiality, and the will of the majority of parents be sometimes disregarded in order to serve some private interest, or gratify the wishes of some influential party or partisan. The change proposed in the Bill referred to still allows the people to choose committee men, if they desire to do so; and in case a majority of the parents, guardians and voters do not unite on a committee, the Board appoints. A majority of the parents, guardians and voters, may designate a committee, by written petition, filed with the Board, on or before their annual meeting; and it is made the duty of the petitioners, or some one or more of them, to show that the names signed are those of a majority of the classes referred to. If the people of a district really desire to choose a committee, they will certainly take the trouble (a very small one) of getting up a petition; and by this method all frauds are prevented, and a committee cannot be chosen except by the favorable suffrages of an actual majority of all the parents, guardians and voters of a district.

By abolishing the machinery for the election of Committees, about fifty cents is saved to every district; and the second important feature of the Bill in question is a provision for spending this amount in the diffusion of necessary and useful information among all the officers and teachers of the Common School system. It is of the very first importance that there should be means of regular communication between the head of the school system, and all its parts; and as periodicals, devoted exclusively to education, are not interesting to the public generally, they cannot be sustained, in a flourishing condition, by private patronage. If they are faithful to their purposes they will not be at all likely to feed an appetite for news, for political excitement, or for the pro-

ductions of fancy; and their very excellence as school journals, will make their contents dull reading to all but those officially connected with the schools, or particularly interested in them. *The North-Carolina Journal of Education* is published, monthly, under the auspices of the State Educational Association; and this society now represents all classes of our schools, from the University down, and all sectional, political and sectarian views. This Journal is conceded by its rivals, in various sections of the Union, by Teachers' Associations, and by leading publishers, to be one of the best of its kind in the United States; and the bill in question proposes to send a copy of the monthly edition of this to every Chairman, and every member of an examining committee in the State, and one of the bi-monthly edition, to every district committee.

This periodical will be filled with facts and statistics, important to be known by all our School officers, extracts from the Law, decisions and recommendations from the General Superintendent, and suggestions from teachers of every grade. It is designed to call out and bring to bear on our schools, a healthy public opinion—to make common property of the views and experience of teachers and officers, in all classes of our schools, and to keep constantly before Committees and other officers, an explanation of their duties and responsibilities.

Its general circulation will, also, tend to curtail the circulation in our midst of educational periodicals published in communities prejudiced against our state of society; and it will enable the people to get the views of educators here in regard to books and processes of education, instead of having to look to those who may be hostile to our institutions.

The cost to the Literary Fund, now proposed to be incurred to secure these and other invaluable ends, will be nearly all saved by abolishing the present inefficient machinery for the selection of District Committees.

These two recommendations, taken as they should be, together, unquestionably amount to this, to wit: THEY PROPOSE

A PLAN WHICH, WITHOUT INCREASED EXPENSE, OR THE INFRINGEMENT OF ANY POPULAR RIGHT, WILL INSURE THE SELECTION OF BETTER COMMITTEES, AND AT THE SAME TIME FURNISH TO ALL CLASSES OF OFFICERS THE MEANS OF CONTINUED IMPROVEMENT. This proposition cannot be controverted ; and can more be said in favor of the measures above discussed ? But besides this, a new edition of the School laws is demanded ; and as it is proposed to publish this new digest in one number of the *Journal of Education*, this will effect a saving to the Literary Fund of from four to six hundred dollars.

Again, Chairmen of Boards of County Superintendents could give their notices through the *Journal*, circulating in all the districts of their Counties, and thus the cost of advertising would be greatly diminished. In a number of Counties the Boards of Superintendents have already subscribed for copies of the monthly edition of the *Journal* for all the districts in their respective Counties ; and the intelligent and faithful Chairmen of two of these Boards have done their advertising in the *Journal*, and voluntarily testify that they accomplished their objects more effectually than by former means, and saved in their advertising bills half the cost of the *Journal*, or what would be the whole cost of a bi-monthly edition. It is wholly unnecessary to add more on this subject.

The third leading feature of this Bill is a change in the School year, in order to make it more consistent. The Chairman now makes his annual report about the middle of the year for which he is elected. He is elected on the 3rd Monday of April, and is required to make his report on or before the 3rd Monday of October. Now, when the incumbent is a new officer, he reports for only half the year, and his predecessor reports for the other half or not, as he chooses, for he cannot be forced. There is a penalty for not reporting at the time specified by law ; but when a Chairman fails to be re-elected in April, he may choose to make no report of his action from October to that time, and his accounts may be in such a state that his successor can furnish no satisfactory return of opera-

tions before he came into office. In addition to this, it may be remarked that many Schools are in operation in the Fall, at the time when Chairmen are required to make their annual returns, while at the time now proposed, the winter Schools will generally be out, and the summer Schools not commenced.

The proposed change will also enable the General Superintendent to have his annual report in print by the Fall, a matter of importance during the years that the Legislature commences its session.

BILL No. 2.

This proposes a Charter for the *State Educational Association*.

This Association has already been of service to the State, and it promises, if encouraged, to accomplish a large amount of good. It brings into council representatives from all classes of our Schools, from the University down, and including officers and teachers of the Common Schools; and its direct and obvious tendency is to create and foster a more catholic spirit among educators, to unite the efforts of the friends of popular intelligence, to repress hostility between schools of different grades and sections, to elevate the standard of teaching, to enliven and widen the popular interest in education, and to call forth, for general use, the thoughts and experience of distinguished teachers and scholars.

The essay of Major Hill, on Military Education, was delivered before the Association and published at its cost. It now has on hand quite a number of others, of high merit, and on subjects of great interest, but cannot publish them for the want of funds.

The essays delivered at the meetings of the Association have generally been of a character honorable to the State, and a wide circulation of these, together with its proceedings, could not fail to accomplish an important service.

Such an Association was one of the objects much desired by

the late Dr. Caldwell, formerly President of the University ; and no one who takes an interest in the moral progress of the whole State can fail to rejoice at the successful establishment of an Institution, which now, for the first time in our history, unites our educational interests on a common platform, and directs to common ends the exertions of our teachers.

Such a Society, numbering among its friends members of all religious associations, and representatives from every section of North Carolina, and of every School interest, is eminently worthy of the fostering care of the State ; and the appropriation asked cannot be better applied, while it is less than half what could be spared without at all interfering with the usual distributions from the Literary Fund.

A very small amount is asked for, and that for four years only ; and I will simply add on this subject, that the time has been when the statesmen of North Carolina would have been glad to secure the existence of such a Society, with such a membership as ours now embraces, at a cost of thrice six hundred dollars *per annum*.

The proposed charter also provides for the permanent appropriation of one hundred dollars *per annum*, to be applied in payment of premiums to Common School teachers, for the best essays on subjects proposed by the Association, or its authorized Committees. Small as this sum is, immense good can be accomplished by its application in the way proposed, and in fact, the reasons for such an expenditure are so obvious that I cannot suppose it will be opposed by a single member of the Legislature. The sum is too small to cause temptation to abuse, while it is large enough to enable the Society, by judicious management, to excite a useful emulation among Common School teachers. In conclusion, the special attention of members of the Assembly is called to the following extract from the last report of the President and Directors of the Literary Fund, (see Doc. 25, page 4 :)

“The North-Carolina Educational Association is a society formed for the purpose of furthering the interest of ed-

ucation, and particularly for the improvement of our Common Schools, and is, it is believed, effecting much good in this department. The Board would respectfully commend this Association to your favorable consideration, believing it to be eminently deserving of the patronage of the State. An annual appropriation of from twelve to fifteen hundred dollars would greatly increase the usefulness of the society and could be spared from the receipts of the Fund without interfering with the regular distributions for school purposes."

BILL No. 3.—PLAN FOR TEACHERS' SCHOOLS.

A Bill for Teachers' or Normal Schools has not yet been introduced, but the principle and leading details will be found in the Appendix, marked C, page 1.

It is not necessary to argue here in favor of additional means or facilities for the education and training of Common School Teachers. When our Common School system was adopted it was in danger of failing for the want of teachers.

The persons then engaged in our State in teaching the English branches, did not supply one third of the public schools; and in many communities the public were induced to employ teachers of very indifferent qualifications. The apparent necessity at first existing, of allowing badly qualified persons to teach, encouraged many others of this class to aspire for schools; and the want of a jealous supervision of the system, and the certainty of getting cash wages still increased the number of indifferent teachers, and emboldened them in efforts to occupy all the ground.

Until the appointment of a General Superintendent there was no regular system for examining teachers; and when I became officially connected with the public schools there were but two counties in the State where any one was not free to teach who could get employment. There had been laws requiring examinations, but they could not be executed and were repealed. It has been my fortune to be able, under the Act providing for a Superintendent, to have, during the whole time that I have been in office, examining Committees in all

the counties ; and this part of our school machinery has been thoroughly systematized, is conducted in all sections on our former principles, and has produced and is producing an incalculable amount of good. I have seen many comparatively excellent classes of teachers prepared under the administration of this system ; but as most of these obtain their literary education at the Common Schools, and by study at home, under the stimulating and guiding influences exerted through our system of annual examinations, it is hardly possible for them to reach what ought to be the highest grade of good English teachers.

I have known many very promising teachers, male and female, who having reached the highest point to which our system can conduct them, desired to make farther advances, and were able and willing to pay for instruction, but were discouraged by the want of schools to suit their purposes. And now, looking at our Common School system with practical views, and being as I hope, thoroughly familiar with its history, genius, workings, capacity and wants, and with the condition and wants of the masses of our people, I am satisfied that the most useful institutions which can now be established in North-Carolina, would be schools where thorough instruction in all the branches of an English education and in the practical sciences, could be obtained at moderate cost. Nor is it necessary to the utility of such schools that the pupils be taught and boarded free of charge to them ; for the difficulty is not in the inability of those who would attend these institutions, to pay their way, but in the fact that such schools are not in existence, and are not likely to be founded by private capital.

Those who have money to invest in institutions of learning, are afraid to risk on schools of this sort, and yet if their existence were insured, there can be no doubt but what they would be constantly filled by those wishing to teach Common Schools, and who would willingly pay their own expenses.

Looking then to this want as it really exists, it should be

our purpose to supply it in a way consistent with the genius of our Common Schools, and according to the ability of the State, and the willingness of the people to be taxed for such purposes.

It is, therefore, proposed to allow the counties to tax themselves to insure salaries to teachers in schools of the kind, on condition that individuals furnish suitable buildings; and in all schools so formed, the State, through its representative, the superintendent of public instruction, is to prescribe the course of study and books to be used, and to exercise a general supervision.

However many of such schools we have, there will be one system of instruction and training in all; and this being the case, and there being no burdens imposed on the public which it has not voluntarily assumed, what reasonable objection can be offered to such a plan?

It is simple, economical, indigenous to the soil, and suited to our wants, and possibly, for these reasons, it may meet with opposition from those more conversant with theories than facts, and more familiar with the systems of other States than with the condition and demands of our own. Much allowance must be made for those who are really well educated and sensible, but who were raised up and trained under an entirely different state of things from that which prevails in North Carolina; and I am free to say that while it would not be safe to fashion the spirit of our teachers' schools wholly after the normal systems of other States and nations, it is right and prudent to hear suggestions from those who thoroughly understand their character. These may not be able to frame a building suited to our wants, but they can be of essential service in aiding in the finish and interior arrangements of our structure.

It is proper, also, to anticipate and make allowance for the opposition of that class of persons who generally object to original plans in order to obtain an opportunity of letting it be known that they have seen, read or heard of other sys-

tems in other places ; and that they are above the weakness of being practically acquainted with the state of things at home or abroad, and too wise to be guilty of the rashness of studying the wants of home with a view to a remedy, instead of resolving to make those wants suit a prescription designed for other circumstances.

It will be seen that I have contented myself with a very simple explanation of our wants, and of the plan proposed to meet them ; and that I deem it wholly unnecessary to attempt in this place a discussion of the merits of what are technically called *Normal Schools*.

I have some acquaintance with the character of such systems as they exist in Europe, and in other States of our confederacy, and in some of the British provinces adjoining ; and while studying those, my great desire has been to devise a plan for the education of teachers, suited to the exigences of our own situation, practicable, economical and efficient.

C. H. WILEY,

Superintendent Common Schools of North Carolina.

Raleigh, N. C., Dec. 21st, 1860.

APPENDIX.

[A.]

A BILL CONCERNING COMMON SCHOOLS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That the 35th section of the 66th chapter of the Revised Code of the State, and the 9th, 10th and 11th sections of chapter 11th of the Acts of Assembly of

1856-'57, entitled "an Act concerning the Common Schools in North Carolina," be and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the district committees of common schools, to consist of three persons, as heretofore, and each of whom shall be a qualified voter of the State, shall be appointed in the following manner, to wit: The board of county superintendents of each county shall annually meet on the third Monday in April, and select committees for the several districts of their respective counties, in all cases where they have not been designated in the manner hereinafter provided. And it may be lawful for a majority of the parents and guardians of the children entitled to the benefits of the common school fund, and of the legal voters of any district, to designate, by written petition, such persons as they desire for committee men. Whenever a majority of the parents, guardians and qualified voters, without children, so agree upon one or more members of the committee for any district, and state their preference in writing, signed with their names, and present said writing or petition to the board of county superintendents, on or before the 3rd Monday of April, the board shall appoint the persons so designated, and if there be not three so named and preferred, shall select the others. Such petitions must be signed by a majority of those who constitute the whole number of parents, guardians and qualified voters of the district, each person signing as parent, if he have children of the age to be entitled to the benefit of the school fund, or as guardian, if he be such; and if he have no children, and be not a guardian, as voter; no one being entitled to sign his name more than once. If the children have no father living in the district, the mother or guardian may sign such petition; and it shall be incumbent upon the petitioners, or some one of them, to prove that they constitute a majority of the persons entitled to petition in the district. The board of superintendents shall appoint in all other cases; and when vacancies occur in the committees

after the annual meeting of the board, the chairman may fill them until the next annual meeting.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That whenever any citizen or parent may consider him or herself aggrieved by a committee, or any member of it, complaint may be made to the board of superintendents, who shall hear and decide on the case, and may remove committeemen for violation or neglect of duty, or unfitness for the office.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That the term of office of committee men shall begin, as heretofore, on the first Monday in May, and continue for one year and until others are chosen, and the clerks of county courts shall, as formerly, furnish the sheriffs with a list of the committeemen, and the sheriffs shall notify them under the regulations and subject to the penalties prescribed in section 9 chapter 27 of the Acts of Assembly of 1858-'59, entitled "An Act Concerning Common Schools."

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That for the purpose of rendering the school year more consistent and uniform, it shall be arranged as follows, *to wit*: First, The boards of county superintendents shall be appointed under the regulations formerly established, and shall hold their office as already prescribed by law, their term of office beginning on the third Monday of April, and continuing for one year, and until others are chosen: Second, The chairman of the board of county superintendents shall be appointed at the time, and under the regulations already established by law: Third, District committees shall be selected by the boards of county superintendents on the third Monday in April in each year, and persons in whose behalf petitions have been presented, and on whom a majority of parents, guardians and voters have united, shall be selected, and all such petitions must be presented before or on the third Monday of April: Fourth, The chairmen of boards of county superintendents shall present their financial statements and vouchers to the committees of finance or clerks of the county courts, in the manner re-

quired by the provisions of the 49th section of the 66th chapter of Revised Code, on or before the fourth Monday in March : Fifth, the chairmen of the boards of county superintendents shall make their report to the general superintendent of the State, according to the provisions of the said 49th section of the 66th chapter of the Revised Code, and under the penalties already prescribed by law, on or before the third Monday in April in each year : Sixth, And the general Superintendent for the State shall make his annual report, as prescribed by the 58th section of the 66th chapter of the Revised Code, on or before the first Monday in July ; and so much of sections 49 and 58 of the 66th chapter of the Revised Code as comes in conflict with the provisions of this bill, be and they are hereby repealed.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted*, That for the diffusion of necessary information among all the officers and teachers of the common schools, the superintendent for the State be authorized to subscribe for a copy of *The North Carolina Journal of Education*, published under the auspices of the State Educational Association, for each chairman of county superintendents, for each member of the committees of examination, and for each common school district—the copies for the districts to be sent bi-monthly, or every two months, at half the cost of the monthly edition—to be used by the committees and filed in the district school-houses. And until the chairmen send to the superintendent the post-offices of the committees, which they are hereby required to do as far as possible, the copies for said committees shall be sent to the chairmen to be by them distributed, and the cost of said subscriptions shall be paid semi-annually, on the warrant of the Governor, by the treasurer of the Literary Fund.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted*, That a copy of this bill shall be published in said *Journal of Education* as soon as said bill becomes a law, and that it shall be the duty of the superintendent of common schools for the State to prepare, as soon as possible, a new digest of all the laws in force in relation to

common schools in the State, together with an index, notes and explanations, and to publish the same in one of the bi-monthly numbers of the said *Journal of Education* sent to all the school districts, and that he cause five hundred extra copies to be printed for the use of his office.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That when questions shall arise as to whether children are descended from negro ancestors within the degrees that deprive them of the benefit of the common school fund, the boards of county superintendents may and shall make decisions which shall be binding until the questions are decided by the courts having jurisdiction in such cases, either party having the right to appeal to said courts.

SEC. 10. *Be it further enacted*, That no draft shall be drawn in favor of a teacher until the end of the term for which he was employed, or after the expiration of three months from its commencement, except in cases where teachers leave by consent of the committee before the time for which they were employed is out.

SEC. 9. *Be it further enacted*, That this bill shall be in force from and after its ratification, and that all laws and clauses of laws coming in conflict with its provisions be and they are hereby repealed.

[B.]

A BILL TO INCORPORATE THE STATE EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

SECTION. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the State Educational Association of North-Carolina, as organized by a voluntary society, in the town of Salisbury, on the 21st day of October, A. D., 1856, and whose organization was farther perfected at the annual

meeting held in Warrenton on the 1st day of July, 1857; in Statesville, on the 7th day of July, 1858; in Newbern, on the 14th day of June, 1859, and in Wilmington on November 13th, 1860, shall be and the same is hereby incorporated under the name and style of "The State Educational Association of North-Carolina"—and may have and use a common seal, sue and be sued, and take, hold, and convey real and personal property, of the value of twenty thousand dollars and no more, for the purposes hereinafter specified.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said Society may adopt for its government a Constitution and By-Laws, not inconsistent with the Constitution and Laws of this State, or of the United States, and shall, according to the provisions of these, annually elect a President, six Vice Presidents, a Recording Secretary, and a Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer, in one, all of whom shall hold their offices until their successors are appointed; and the said Society shall have a permanent executive committee of three, consisting of the Superintendent of Common Schools, and the Recording and Corresponding Secretaries, and whose powers and duties shall be prescribed in the Constitution and By-Laws of the Society.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the State Educational Association of North-Carolina to hold an annual meeting, at such place and time as the executive committee or others authorized by the Constitution and By-Laws, so to do, shall direct; at which meeting some question connected with the cause of education shall be discussed and decided, and at which shall be delivered addresses and essays, intended to promote the progress of useful learning in the State, and to diffuse information among the people.

And the proceedings of these meetings, and such essays as the Association may deem proper, shall be published in pamphlet form, one copy of which shall be sent to the Executive Library, and one to the Library of the State, in Raleigh;

one to each of the Colleges, Male and Female, in the State ; one to the Chairman of each Board of County Superintendents of Common Schools, to be filed in his office, and one to each Committee of Examination.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the said Association shall have at least two standing committees, one to be called "The Committee on Common Schools," and one "The Committee on Statistics," which committees shall, from time to time, make reports to the Association on the subjects on which they are appointed.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Superintendent of Common Schools for the State, to notify the Chairmen of the Boards of Superintendents of Common Schools, and the Examining Committees, and the President and Directors of the Literary Fund, at least fifteen days in advance, of the time and place of each annual meeting of the Association, to make an annual address before it, setting forth the condition, wants and prospects of the Common School system, to aid in directing its deliberations and actions to useful purposes connected with the cause of general education, and to exert himself to prevent any sectional, sectarian or political bias in its proceedings.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That said Association shall have published, under its auspices, a monthly periodical to be called "The North-Carolina Journal of Education," to be conducted by such persons, and on such terms as it or its authorized committees may see fit—and the first named of the Board of Editors shall be the Superintendent of Common Schools for the State who shall publish in said Journal, such of his official decisions as he may deem of general interest, his annual letter of instructions to Committees of Examination, extracts from his annual report to the Governor, such suggestions as he may deem important, with explanations of the duties of his subordinate officers, and once in every two years, a digest, with index and notes, of all the laws in force in regard to Common Schools.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the President and Directors of the Literary Fund, to pay to said Association, through its Executive Committee, the sum of six hundred dollars *per annum*, for four years, beginning with the year 1859, and ending with the year 1862, *provided*, such appropriation can be made from the Literary Fund, without diminishing the usual distributions for Common School purposes, or injuriously interfering with the usual operations of the Literary Board, or of the Common School system, and, *provided*, also, that the books, accounts and operations of the Association are open to the inspection of the Governor of the State. And this charter may be declared null and void whenever, by the proper legal process, in the authorized tribunal, it shall be proved to have become a political, sectional or sectarian society, or to be engaged as a society in propagating doctrines inconsistent with the peace and safety of the State.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the President and Directors of the Literary Fund shall annually appropriate to said Society one hundred dollars to be paid, under the direction of the Executive Committee, in premiums of not more than thirty dollars, nor less than fifteen each, to Common School Teachers, for essays on such subjects as the Association or its authorized committees shall select.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That this bill shall be in force from and after its ratification.

[C.]

A PLAN FOR TEACHERS OR NORMAL SCHOOLS,
UNANIMOUSLY RECOMMENDED BY THE STATE
EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION, AT ITS FIFTH AN-
NUAL MEETING, HELD IN NOVEMBER, 1860.

General Principle.

The leading features or characteristics of the plan are :

First.—That it springs as a natural, upward growth from the Common School system, and is not a foreign idea engrafted on it.

Secondly.—It will not be a burden to the State or Literary Fund.

Thirdly.—It allows the people of the several Counties to act on their own discretion, when ready to act.

Fourthly.—It does not require all the Counties to act together, but permits such as are ready for it to adopt the plan, others to follow when they choose.

Details.

1.—The State to be divided into six or seven convenient Districts, consulting in the arrangement of the Districts, the facilities of intercommunication among the Counties, and their social and industrial characteristics.

2.—To authorize, say not less than ten Counties, in any given District, to lay a tax, amounting to not less than an average of one dollar and a half, nor more than three dollars, to the school, for the purpose of paying the salaries of teachers in a Normal school in the District ; when as many as ten Counties in a District so agree, they may establish the school, and other Counties in the district may come into the movement at any future time, on the same terms with those which preceded them.

3. Chairmen of Boards of County Superintendents of Common Schools, of the counties adopting the plan, and such others as the Assembly may designate, to constitute a Board of Trustees, with power to locate the school, fix salaries of Teachers, &c.

4. Buildings and apparatus to be furnished by individuals, free, or at a moderate rent.

5. The tuition only to be free, and each county to send a number of pupils corresponding to the amount paid by it, allowing pay pupils on certain terms.

6. The schools to have male and female departments, allowing half the pupils to be females, if so many apply.

7. The free pupils to be selected by the Boards of County Superintendents, from the licensed teachers. (It might be well to require all to pay moderate tuition.)

8. The Superintendent of Common Schools for the State to furnish course of study and regulations for the management of schools, and to select Text Books, and to have each school subject to his supervision, and to require each to report to him twice a year, &c.

9. The school to furnish facilities for a thorough English and business education, including the practical sciences, such as, book-keeping, surveying, natural philosophy, chemistry, &c.

10. Each school to have a Museum attached, of the minerals, fossils, woods, &c., of the District, (and arrangements might be made for the delivery of lectures on Agriculture, Mineralogy, &c.)

Some of the advantages of the Plan.

1. It will insure the establishment of schools, where a thorough business and practical English education can be obtained, at a moderate cost, the greatest want of the Southern States. Now it is impossible for a boy to obtain a complete English education without going over a long and expensive course of Latin and Greek, while girls have to pass through the costly train-

ing of fashionable Seminaries, devoting much time and money to things of little practical utility to those in moderate circumstances.

2. It will cause the investment of considerable private capital in schools, of great public utility.

3. It promises to educate a large number of Teachers of a superior order, and will thus elevate the standard of teaching.

4. As the standard of teaching in the Common Schools is elevated, men of means will contribute to the School Fund in their Districts.

5. The schools will develop and foster an interest in the agricultural and other industrial pursuits of the State.

6. This plan engrafts nothing foreign to its genius on our system of Common Schools, and does not propose to force improvements before they are needed. It simply permits the intelligence and public spirit of any given community, to expand the Common School system into higher developments, consistent with its spirit, as fast as the wants and growth of the system demand them, and no faster.

7. These Schools will prepare not only a superior class of Teachers, and fix a standard of Teachers' qualifications, but they will fill the State with men and women qualified for usefulness in the various walks of life.

8. *The Schools for the education of Teachers will be part of the Common School System a natural out-growth from it, partaking of its spirit and familiar with its wants.* This is a most important consideration and cannot receive too much attention.

Any plan for the education and training of Common School Teachers, not the natural out-growth of the system, as it is adapted to our circumstances, will prove a failure. It may educate men and women, but they will not understand the genius and wants of our system, will not like to teach its schools, and will not suit even if they desired to teach.

Academies, High Schools and Colleges, founded on distinct principles, under a different system of government, animated with different ideas, with social feelings and sym-

pathies not common to the free schools, those who furnish the means to sustain them, and those who teach and control them, having little practical knowledge of the character and wants of these free schools, can never furnish them with zealous and useful teachers.

Equally erroneous would it be to borrow a plan of Normal Schools, without modification, from systems different from ours.

If we would ever be successful this cardinal principal must be observed, *to wit: Our Common School machinery must be complete in itself, and consistent with itself, in all its parts.*

This idea demands, in its *administrative* policy or exterior relations, a single executive head, who is not simply to supervise the system, hold subordinate agents to accountability, and enforce the laws, and see to their improvement, but he must study the genius of the system, mark its progress, *and become a school for the training of the numerous local officers*, who should not be left to foreign and contradictory sources of information, or to remain without improvement, but who should make regular progress under the direction of the head, all energies being combined, and working systematically to one end.

It demands for the *interior economy* of the schools, appliances for the instruction and training of teachers as part of the system, founded on a similar spirit, under the same kind of management, training teachers from the ranks of those who are educated at Common Schools, and who thus are familiar with their character, appreciate their wants, and are interested in their success. Such schools will then not only educate suitable teachers, but they will evidently influence the character of those who are prepared under the auspices of the examining Committees, and they and the Examining Committees will be of mutual service, and operate on one plan and for one end.

C. H. WILEY,

Chairman Committee on Normal Schools.

Raleigh, N. C., Dec. 6th, 1860.

CORRECTIONS.

On page 2, line 29, for "Teachers," read *Teachers'*.

On page 2, line 32, after "Assembly," read *In*, instead of "for."

On page 3, line 20, for "A," read *A, B, and C*.

On page 3, line 26, for "Teacher's," read *Teachers'*.

On page 5, line 26, for "Teacher's," read *Teachers'*.

On page 6, last line, for "are all," read *all are*.

On page 15, line 4, for "self-reproach," read *self-respect*.

Ordered to be Printed.

John Spelman, Printer to the State.

INSANE ASYLUM—REPORT OF DIRECTORS.

The Revised Code requires that the Board of Directors of the "Insane Asylum of North-Carolina shall convene at the Asylum in November of each year, and investigate the administration of its affairs, and report the same to the ensuing General Assembly, with such remarks and recommendations as to them shall seem expedient." The Directors have discharged their duty in the matter of investigating the administration of the affairs of this Institution, and respectfully submit the following reports for the information and consideration of the General Assembly.

It is with great pleasure the Board of Directors refer to the report of the Superintendent, Dr. Edward C. Fisher, for a full and satisfactory account of the management and condition of the institution under his care, and for all necessary information concerning the patients and employees of the Asylum. But the Directors ask the special attention of your honorable body to that portion of the Superintendent's Report which relates to the building of the wall around the Asylum. The last General Assembly made an appropriation of ten thousand dollars in State Bonds, bearing six per cent. interest, &c., to build this wall; and the Directors contracted with responsible persons for its construction, who were to be paid in Bonds at their par value. However, when the meets

and bounds of the wall that could be made with the money were laid off, beginning and ending, as required by law, at either extremity of the Asylum building, it was found that the enclosure would be entirely too small to attain those desirable objects which, it was believed, were contemplated by the act of appropriation. Under this view of the subject, the Directors thought proper to postpone the work until they could lay the matter before the General Assembly, and ask for a further appropriation, which would, together with the ten thousand dollars already given, enable them to make such an enclosure as would fulfil the enlightened and eminently humane purposes contemplated in the original act of appropriation.

Believing that your honorable body will feel inclined to make this noble institution answer all the legitimate purposes for which it was established, and being assured that you will readily see the many disadvantages, and the wasteful expenditure of money in the end, of making too small an enclosure around the Asylum, your Directors have determined, after ascertaining, from careful estimates, that the building of such a wall as is actually needed around the "Insane Asylum of North-Carolina," will cost at least twenty thousand dollars, respectfully to recommend the further appropriation of a sum which will, when added to that already on hand, make up this amount. The interest on the bonds for ten thousand dollars, on the 1st of January, 1861, will be nine hundred dollars. No part of this money has ever been expended. Principal and interest are now lying in the Treasury. The unexpended balance, from all sources of maintenance and support for the Insane Asylum, now in the hands of the Public Treasurer, is five thousand dollars. Your Directors had no authority to use this money for building a wall around the Asylum. Should your honorable body order it to be so used, the further specific appropriation that will be needed for this purpose would only be about four thousand dollars.

The Directors likewise refer with satisfaction to the report of their Treasurer, for a clear and methodical statement of the financial condition of the institution under their charge, and ask of the General Assembly to examine his vouchers and accounts, that your honorable body may learn what uses have been made of the money placed at the disposal of the Directors by the acts of the last General Assembly.

In this connection your Directors deem it not improper for them to call the attention of the representatives of the people to the following facts, as touching the general interest and special welfare of the Asylum. The expenses of the indigent insane have not been regularly paid into the Public Treasury, according to the requirements of the law, by the respective counties sending such persons to the Asylum. In every instance, the proper county authorities have been promptly and legally notified of such indebtedness, and likewise duly informed of the lawful consequences of further failure and continued neglect of duty. In proof of this, your Directors submit the following as copies of such notices and warnings :

INSANE ASYLUM OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
Raleigh,———185——.

In compliance with the Act of Assembly, I hereby notify you that the County of —— is indebted to this Institution, for the support and maintainance of ——, a citizen of your county, from —— 185——, to —— 185——, \$ ——
———, *Superintendent.*

To County Trustee
of —— County.

INSANE ASYLUM, N. C.,
Raleigh,———18——

*To the Clerk of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of
——— County.*

DEAR SIR: Your attention is called to section 4th of an act passed the last session of General Assembly, which reads as follows:

Be it further enacted, That the notification to the County Trustee of any county, from the Superintendent, mentioned in the 26th section of the 6th chapter of the Revised Code, when given to such Trustee, shall be held, deemed and taken to be the notification to the Justices, of said County, specified in the 29th section of the said statute, in all and every proceeding against the said Justices, by indictment or otherwise, under the said statute: *Provided*, That such notification shall be in writing and shall be sent to the Clerk of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of said County, whose duty it shall be to have a copy of the same served upon said Trustees, and evidence of the delivery of said copy to the said Trustee shall be sufficient proof of such notification.

And to section 6th of the same act, which reads as follows:

Be it further enacted, That in case of the failure of the Sheriff of any County to pay into the Public Treasury the sums due for the support of the indigent insane of said County, it shall be the Treasurer's duty to notify the Solicitor of the Circuit wherein said County may be situated, of such delinquency, to the end that said Solicitor may proceed to prosecute the Justices thereof, or said Sheriff, as provided in section 29th of chapter 6th of the Revised Code.

You will perceive by these extracts that it is your duty to serve a copy of this account upon the County Trustee of your County, and to retain on file in your office evidence of such service.

Annexed you have an account of the indebtedness of your County to this Institution, a copy of which your Sheriff will find in the public Treasurer's office for settlement

———, Superintendent.

Your Directors have no knowledge of the enforcement of the law in a single one of these cases. But they do know, that they have discharged their duty in the premises, and that the "Insane Asylum of North-Carolina" suffers in public estimation, from the belief that it is a heavier tax upon the Public Treasury than it ought to be. This should not be the case. Let the counties do their duty in regard to their indigent insane, and then the books of the Public Treasurer will make a very different showing, and public opinion will be conducted to a different conclusion.

CHAS. E. JOHNSON, *President.*

November, 1860.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT, FOR 1859.

GENTLEMEN : In submitting to you an account of the operations of the Asylum for the past year, the satisfaction is in no small degree enhanced by the reflection that no serious casualty has befallen any of its inmates, that with few exceptions all have enjoyed good health, and also that the number of those who have been much benefitted, as well as those who have been restored, exceeds that of preceding years. As was stated to you in your meeting of May last, "that while the general health of the inmates has been and still continues good, there exists an average number of cases of chronic diseases, some of which will probably linger for months, while others are more rapidly hastening to a fatal termination." What was then predicted in somewhat prophetic language, has since become history, as since that time some of the sufferers have succumbed to their bodily maladies and death has claimed them as its trophies. The aggregate mortality, however, has been less in proportion to the number of inmates than of any preceding year.

Since the 1st of November, 1858, there have been admitted 42 males and 40 females, making a total of eighty-two. In the same period 29 have been discharged cured, 19 removed improved, while 10 have died, leaving in the house at this date 102 males, and 74 females, a total of 176. Of the admissions 25 were represented as recent cases, or those of twelve months or less duration previous to their admission. Much difficulty, however, often exists in ascertaining even an approximation to, much less the exact period when the first developments of insanity presented themselves, owing in no small measure to the vagueness of opinion as to what may and does constitute insanity. Notwithstanding these

difficulties and the uncertainty resting upon the reports as furnished by friends and others respecting the duration of each attack previous to admission, a classification has been made according to the testimony, and the above aggregate number obtained: of this number 17 have been cured, and most of them returned home useful members of society, and successfully pursuing their respective vocations in life. From many of them the most gratifying assurances of their entire restoration have been received, accompanied with grateful expressions of regard and esteem for the institution. Such being among the chief ends for which the Asylum was designed, their accomplishment furnishes good ground of congratulation for the spirit which prompted and the benevolence which established this great charity.

Were public sentiment now alive to the great importance of early admissions, the amount of good effected might have been much greater, as it is a well settled fact that the chances of recovery are, for the most part, proportional to the shortness of duration of the attack. There are now those in the Institution who will in all probability be its occupants for life, who, could they have been placed here two years since, when they were first stricken by the heavy hand of affliction, might now be rejoicing in the possession of a restored mind, and the attendant privileges of members of society. Unfortunately for them, however, either from a prejudice as strange as it is hurtful, or from a mistaken kindness and affection on the part of friends, a fatal delay has been allowed to control their action, and hopeless despair now prevails where once existed a well grounded hope of recovery. Until the present buildings were erected the indigent insane were doomed to the occupancy of such habitations as circumstances could control or the more humane could devise, resulting as might be expected in the accumulation of a large number of incurables. Fortunately, however, this state of things no longer exists, as by the erection of the Asylum, provision has been made for the medical treatment of the unfortunate in every

condition in life ; its doors being alike open to the indigent as to their more fortunate fellow-citizens. Looking to the importance of this subject, and the grave consequences involved, no apology is required for pressing it with earnestness upon the consideration and attention of those who may be charged with the responsibility and guardianship of the insane.

An act passed by the last General Assembly requires that "Whenever the Superintendent shall deem an indigent insane person to be incurable, and that his being at large would not be injurious to himself or dangerous to the community, the Superintendent shall certify the fact to the Clerk of the County Court of the County from which the said patient was sent, and the said Court may, if deemed expedient to do so, remove him from the Asylum."

Acting under the requirements of the pre-going law, notice in the manner prescribed has been given to a few Counties that the condition of some of their insane now in the Asylum was such that they could be removed to their respective Counties, without detriment to themselves and as believed without injury to the community. As yet however, no removal has been made under the suggestions of the Superintendent. It may be remarked in connection with this subject, that the utmost caution and prudence are necessary in executing its requirements. The fact that the responsibility for the proper conduct of those who may thus be discharged, would rest upon the Superintendent, imposes upon him an amount of responsibility by no means trifling. To the casual observer or visitor who has formed an opinion of the management of the insane by an occasional visit to the wards of an institution, when for the most part will be seen a generally quiet and orderly deportment on the part of the inmates, there would seem to be but little difficulty in discriminating between such as could be with safety to the community at least removed ; but to him whose province it is to superintend, and is in daily intercourse with its inmates, observing the frequent and sudden

changes presented in each case, difficulties towards a safe discrimination will meet him on every side.

Serious and perhaps well grounded objections on the part of many persons exist to the introduction of the insane into their midst, while with others a strong opposition to their removal to the County poor houses and jails is entertained because of the obvious diminution of their comforts. For these and other reasons which might be named, perhaps may be found the considerations which have governed most of the County officers in declining to order the removal of none of their indigent insane.

From the report of the Treasurer for the fiscal year ending the 30th September, it appears that the sum of thirty-six thousand two hundred and seventy-nine dollars and two cents have been expended in the support of the Institution, and in meeting demands upon its treasury of every kind. The gross receipts into the treasury from all resources for the same length of time, amount to the sum of thirty-nine thousand two hundred and seventy-six dollars and forty-five cents, leaving a balance now on hand of two thousand nine hundred and ninety-seven dollars and forty-three cents, besides five thousand dollars not yet drawn from the Public Treasurer. The gratifying result is therefore exhibited for the first time since its organization, that the yearly disbursements of the Asylum during the last twelve months have fallen short of its receipts to a considerable amount. It must, however, be remembered that during the preceding years there were considerable amounts expended on construction account, for which no special appropriation had been made, and which necessarily absorbed that portion of the support fund; whilst during the last year, comparatively a very small amount was expended for other purposes than the legitimate one of the maintenance and support of the institution.

Taking the number of inmates at present in the house as a basis of calculation for the next year's expenditure, there is

every reason to believe that the supply will be fully equal to the requirements, with a probable excess of receipts over the disbursements, If such should prove to be the case, it becomes a proper subject of consideration to what use and purposes the surplus now on hand may be best applied for the benefit of the Institution. Much additional furniture and other articles of comfort and amusement are needed within, while the grounds adjacent to the buildings are sadly wanting attention. It is therefore respectfully suggested that some part of the balance on hand in the treasury be set apart for the above named purposes, and towards a general system of improvement of the grounds and the procurement of such sources of amusement as seem to be most suitable for the patients.

During the past year some little progress has been made, with the aid of such of the patients as were disposed to labor, in cleaning up the grounds, removing piles of earth, and in grading and levelling the irregular surfaces around the buildings. But where so much is needed, and the operative force so inefficient, there seems to be comparatively but little executed.

Active and efficient labor which necessarily involves pecuniary cost, will alone avail much towards carrying on these improvements.

A framed building has been erected on a suitable spot, designed as a workshop, in place of the basement room formerly used for that purpose. The constant passing of the male patients through the basement room and the accumulation of the combustible materials used by the carpenters, rendered its use hazardous both to life and property.

A large and substantial oven for the general purposes of baking has been erected in the basement of the kitchen building, thereby adding much to the general comfort of the household as well as of facilitating operations in the cooking department.

The Executive Committee, to whom was assigned the task

of having a "wall of brick or other durable material built in rear of the buildings," have made a most favorable contract for the same with a reliable party, contemplating the expenditure of the full amount of the appropriation for that purpose, and requiring the same to be completed by the 1st October, 1860. As soon as such portions of it as will be contiguous to the wings of the principal building shall be completed, it is respectfully suggested and advised that smaller enclosures shall be made (one at each wing) for the accommodation of such patients as cannot now be allowed the freedom of the grounds, both on account of their mental condition and their liability to escape from the Institution.

During the more pleasant weather of each year the want of such enclosures has been most sensibly felt, as well for the comfort of many as also the medical treatment of others. The cost of the fencing will be trifling, while the benefit will be great.

Such sources of amusement as were at command have been regularly engaged in, particularly by the females in the use of the carriage both morning and afternoon; while the males have been as constantly employed in various kinds of labor, walking, &c.

On the 23rd of September the wooden building within which the gas of the Institution was manufactured, accidentally took fire, and from its combustible nature and the inflammable character of the materials both in and around it, was speedily consumed. As soon as the Executive Committee were notified of the accident, they immediately adopted the necessary measures for rebuilding the house and repairing other damage caused by the fire. But for unexpected delay on the part of one of the contractors for repairs, the apparatus would now be in operation. From the progress made it is however hoped that it will be completed in a very short time. As may be supposed would be the case, no small degree of inconvenience and discomfort has been experienced by the loss of the gas-light, while the pecuniary loss, will, however, prove trifling in amount.

The garden has yielded a most abundant and varied supply of vegetables during a large part of the year, by which not only the comfort of the household has been greatly promoted, but a considerable amount of pecuniary outlay avoided. In its cultivation, material aid has been rendered by many of the male patients.

In conclusion, it only remains to say, that a retrospect of the past years operations, furnishes much cause for gratitude for the good which has been accomplished in relieving much of human suffering, and in restoring many to their proper mind.

It is, however, not less true, that during the same time, embarrassing and trying perplexities in managing the Institution have been encountered.

For the aid extended by your Board, and the still more intimate co-operation of the Executive Committee, because of their more frequent visits and conferences, kind acknowledgements are tendered.

From many of the subordinate officers valuable aid has been also received, by the faithful discharge of their duties.

Dr. F. T. Fuller, the Assistant Physician, and Mr. R. H. Ferrell, Steward, merit the bestowal of unqualified approval and commendation for their fidelity and attention.

Mrs. Martindale has occupied the position of Matron, during the same period.

For a satisfactory exhibit of the receipts and disbursements on account of the Asylum, reference is made with pleasure to the clear and full report of the Treasurer, Mr. William E. Anderson.

The Institution is again commended to your watchful care, and the heartfelt desire is expressed that it may continue to increase in reputation and usefulness.

EDWARD C. FISHER.

Physician and Superintendent.

November 1st, 1859.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT, FOR 1860.

GENTLEMEN : In compliance with the Act organizing the Institution, the following report of its operations, for the year ending the 31st ultimo, is respectfully submitted :

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Patients in the Asylum November 1st, 1859,	102	74	176
Received since November 1st,	50	26	76
Under treatment during the year,	152	100	252
Discharged recovered during year,	11	11	22
Improved,	6	6	12
Unimproved,	10	6	16
Died,	10	13	23
Whole number discharged,	37	36	73
Remaining this day,	114	65	179

Of those who died, four were from pulmonary consumption, two from appoplexy, one from dropsy, two from marasmus, one from exhaustion produced by *acute mania*, one from chronic diarrhea, and twelve from epidemic dysentery.

From the above statement it appears that the mortality was not only much greater than any previous year, but twice as great as the preceding one, when the deaths reached ten in number. This result is to be attributed to the prevalence of dysentery, in an epidemic form, which made its appearance in the Spring, and continued through the Summer and a portion of the Fall months.

On the nineteenth day of April, one of the patients was

seized with unmistakable symptoms of the malady which assumed a very serious character, but yielded to treatment as rapidly as could be expected, under the circumstances. With the convalescence of this patient, all apprehensions of a continuance of the disease subsided, as no additional cases followed immediately in the same or other wards of the building. This feeling of security was soon destined to disappointment, for in the course of a few weeks, new cases, and of more violent type, simultaneously appeared in different portions of the male department. The lapse of a few days more presented additional cases, some of them in the female department, and all characterized with unusual severity.

In the general advance of the disease, which had now become epidemic, involving alike both the infirm and the robust, the males equally with the females, the old and young, the officers, attendants, and many of the domestics.

For several months the different wards continued to furnish fresh victims, until three-fourths of the occupants were prostrated by the disease. In the history of the Institution there has occurred no visitation which can approximate in the slightest degree, to this wide-spread, and distressing pestilence, which raged within its walls during the months of June, July, August and September.

Although it has ceased to exist at the present time as an epidemic, cases of a well marked character occasionally present themselves, while its effects are still discernable upon others whose constitutional energies were unequal to the task of resisting and overcoming the immediate consequences of the first attack.

Under these circumstances, the degree of mortality as above stated, should not be a matter of surprise, but rather one of congratulation and thankfulness that it was not much greater ; especially, when the difficulties incident to the management of the insane, and the already impaired constitutional energies of a large number from pre-existing disease, are duly estimated. To this latter cause, no doubt, many of the cases

proved fatal, for although as soon as the first symptoms appeared they were promptly put under treatment, and the same persistently adhered to, whilst little if any impression could be made upon the rapid progress of the disease, which speedily terminated in death.

In this trying and afflictive period of official duty, when the cares and anxieties incident to the supervision of so large and helpless a family, now ten-fold more arduous than under ordinary circumstances, it may be easily imagined that the responsibilities of the chief officer had become not only onerous, but most distressingly painful.

For these reasons, and still more for the benefit of the sick and to protect the character of the Institution, it was thought best by your Superintendent to employ additional medical aid, in conjunction with his own, to administer to the large number of sick then in the house.

For this purpose application was made to Dr. Charles E. Johnson, who kindly and promptly responded to the call by visiting the Institution regularly, and in the bestowal of his valuable services to the sick during a continuance of the alarming visitation through many weeks. I would be unfaithful both to myself and the Institution, were I to allow the present opportunity to pass without expressing the deep sense of obligations due for his valuable aid in that period of affliction, and of returning my sincere thanks for the same.

In closing this brief history of the epidemic; the occasion cannot be allowed to pass without testifying in a decided manner, to the fidelity and devotion of the officers, attendants, &c, of the Institution, in the faithful discharge of their respective duties during its continuance. At all hours of day and night, were they unremitting in their attentions and acts of kindness to the sufferers; and although many, themselves sick and feeble from the same malady, were constant in administering to the comforts of the more helpless.

Dr Fuller, the Assistant Physician, and Mrs. Hill, the Matron, ceased not both day and night in their efforts to carry

out the medical prescriptions, and in every possible way in their efforts to relieve the wants of the sick. The Attendants, too, both male and female, were devoted in their efforts and attentions. It is in view, therefore, of the fidelity with which each one connected with this department of the Institution performed their several duties, that a sincere and cordial expression of commendation is now most cheerfully and willingly bestowed.

Of the probable existing cause of this malady, there is little doubt but that it was to be found in that peculiar condition of the atmosphere favorable to its development. The surrounding country shared in the like tendency; and although the disease was not of so grave a type, yet so general and decided were the characteristic symptoms, as to be justly regarded as epidemic dysentery.

The preceding winter, though unusually cold, had been passed by the inmates of the Institution in excellent health, being unusually exempt from the ordinary catarrhal affections, so that the opening of the spring with its variable conditions of temperatures, found the members of the household unusually well prepared to encounter the atmospherical vicissitudes incident to that season. No appreciable change had been made in diet, and the same degree of vigilance practiced as usual in preserving the cleanliness of the apartments, had been perseveringly adhered to, so that the most searching examination could develop no local cause for the production of this or any other disease within the establishment.

Among those who were sufferers from an attack of the epidemic, were some, who notwithstanding the many years they had passed with reason dethroned, presented the singular and interesting phenomenon of an entire restoration to mental soundness, during their illness. It was noticed, however, that in each instance of this temporary reaction and supremacy of the mind, that a fatal termination attended the disease. Two of the victims had so far recovered from their mental disorder that their early discharge from the Asylum

was contemplated for weeks before they were stricken with the disease.

From table second it will be seen that the proportion of males over females continues equally great as in former years. Various causes seem to keep up this inequality in the sexes among the inmates, but perhaps the most potent of all is to be found in the prejudice, (strange as it may seem,) which is found to exist at this day against institutions for the insane.

Another cause, too, is probably owing to the more easy control of the females by their friends at home, and the absence of all apprehension of injury from them by the surrounding community.

The present number of males approximates very nearly to the capacity of that department to furnish comfortable accommodations. As yet, no applicant within the limits of the State has been refused admission, while at the same time it has been found necessary to reject applications from other States. The only resource left for increasing the accommodations for our citizens is to be found in the removal of those now in the house who are residents of adjoining States.

Some removals have been made by the county authorities of incurables, under the provisions of the Act of the last Legislature, and hence may be found one of the chief causes of the unusually large number of unimproved removals. Among the discharged cured, there were some whose restoration has afforded no little satisfaction. Some occupy high civil and social positions in society, and whose return to the active duties of life were hailed with delight by a wide circle of friends. Fond and devoted parents have been restored to the embraces of their families, while the younger of both sexes have returned home rejoicing in youth's ardor, and with the prospect of a happy future before them.

Of the admissions during the year, numbering fifty males and twenty-six females, and making a total of 76, the far greater portion have been, as heretofore, chronic, or cases of long standing. This contribution to those already in the

house, continues to keep up a large number ; and as the constitutional energies of many of them have been materially impaired by complications of physical and mental disease, will of necessity, continue to swell the annual list of mortality in a considerable degree.

The proportion of recoveries during the same time, to the number of admissions, has been twenty-eight per cent, while that of recoveries, to the recent cases in the same time, has been seventy-three per cent.

In this latter result, is strikingly illustrated the beneficial effects of subjecting the insane to early treatment.

The special committee to whom was assigned the duty of having a wall constructed upon the grounds of the Asylum, had proceeded so far as to contract for the same, upon satisfactory terms, when they found by calculation of its cost per foot, that the amount of appropriation for the purpose would be so wholly insufficient for the building such an enclosure as the wants of the Institution required, that it was thought best to postpone any action upon the work for another year, and in the meantime, to refer the subject to the consideration of the directors.

As you will be furnished by the chairman of the committee with the full particulars of their action, together with the causes influencing them in suspending operations upon the work, it is only necessary to state that the reasons will be found to be of the most sufficient character ; and to express the hope that an appeal to the Legislature for further aid to enable the board to build a suitable wall, will meet with favorable consideration from that body.

The inconvenience to the household arising from a year's delay in its building, will be trifling indeed, as compared with the many and permanent advantages to be secured by an enclosure of double the length of such an one as the present appropriation will furnish.

It continues to be a source of serious regret that so little has been done to wards the improvement of the grounds.

The commanding site and imposing aspect of the buildings present the outlines of a picture which are capable of being rendered highly attractive by the practiced hand of skill and the exercise of good taste.

To the present time, all the disposable labor, both on the part of patients and domestics, has been bestowed upon clearing land and the general improvement of the grounds in rear of the main buildings, together with aiding in the performance of various important duties daily arising.

The consequence is, that nothing has been done towards the embellishment of the grounds in front, either in the construction of walks, planting trees, shrubbery, &c., or in any other adornment.

Towards the inauguration of a general system of improvement, it is respectfully recommended that a part of the surplus now in the treasury of the institution, by and with the consent of the Legislature, be appropriated to the purpose of employing a competent individual, with the necessary assistance, to execute the details of such improvements. Independent of the salutary influence upon the general reputation of the Institution, the benefits upon the inmates by the pleasant influences of such embellishments, will be most signal.

Additions to the means of employment and amusement within doors, are also greatly needed. For the want of these much of the time spent in the house, on account of inclement weather and other unavoidable causes, is passed in restlessness and irksome *ennui*.

By engaging the disordered mind in reading, and with diversions of varied amusements of an interesting character, very much may be accomplished in the effort to break up their delusions, and in restoring the diseased intellect to its normal condition and more agreeable associations.

Surely, then, no better investment could be made in behalf of those who are the tender objects of your care and interest. For such an amount as will be necessary for the increase of the library and the procurement of such objects of amuse-

ments as would be likely to impart interest and occupation to the members of the household, it is respectfully suggested that the same be appropriated from any surplus in the treasury.

The repairs upon the gas apparatus, rendered necessary by the injury sustained from fire, were completed early in December last, since which time the apparatus has been successfully employed in furnishing an abundant supply of light. By the substitution of iron and bricks in lieu of wood, wherever practicable, the works are far more durable than before, so that there is but little ground to apprehend a similar casualty befalling them again.

A wooden building has been erected for the protection and housing of the stock during the winter, and some additional fencing made upon the grounds for the better subdivision of the pasturage.

The garden has yielded an abundant daily supply of vegetables through many months of the year, besides furnishing a large quantity for winter use. Towards their cultivation the patients have contributed in a very large measure.

From the report of the Treasurer, which presents a clear and satisfactory exhibit of the finances of the Institution, it will be seen that the sum of thirty-eight thousand one hundred and fourteen dollars and ninety-two cents have been expended. Of this, thirty-four thousand four hundred and forty-seven dollars and eighty-nine cents were disbursed for the support of the Asylum, while the sum of three thousand six hundred and sixty-seven dollars and three cents have been expended in building repairs, and for miscellaneous items classed under the head of general expenditure; leaving in the Treasury eight hundred and forty-nine dollars and thirty-six cents.

In disbursing the funds of the Asylum, the constant aim has been to observe the most rigid economy, consistent with the comfort and support of the establishment.

From the experience of the past two years, it is apparent that the necessities of the institution, will require for its

support, the next two years, the same amount of yearly appropriation as in the past two.

A continuance of the daily average number, through the ensuing year, with a probable increase, together with the reduction of the number of paying patients, from causes already referred to, to wit: the removal of foreign patients, will require the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, besides the receipts from the pay patients; hence it is advised that application be made to the next Legislature for a continuance of that sum for each of the next two years.

The several clergymen of Raleigh, who have heretofore kindly officiated on Sunday, have continued to favor the institution with chapel services with regularity, except when necessarily absent from their place of residence.

In addition to these, services have been held once by the Rev. Dr. Mott and Rev. Mr. Sherwood, much to the gratification of the inmates.

To those who have kindly remembered the Institution by voluntary benefactions, grateful acknowledgments are tendered. Such are due to the Rev. Mr. Crowder, for a large number of tracts and several interesting volumes, issued by the American Tract Society. Also to the Rev. Dr. Mason, for numerous copies of the book of Common Prayer. And likewise to Miss Annie Swain, for more than fifty volumes as an addition to the Library.

Our thanks are also due to the several Editors, who have continued to furnish their respective newspapers gratuitously, and by which means much interesting reading matter has been daily enjoyed; among these are the Spirit of the Age, Raleigh Weekly Standard, Christian Advocate, Daily Express, Petersburg, Va.; Times, Greensboro; Banner, Salisbury; Western Democrat, Charlotte; Albemarle Southron, Murfreesboro'; Argus, Wadesboro'; News, Warrenton; Express, Iredell; several numbers of Independent and Rough Notes, Goldsboro; one No. Presbyterian, Fayetteville; Beaufort

Journal, and copious files of exchanges from the Register, Standard, Christian Advocate, and Spirit of the Age.

Notwithstanding the heavy affliction with which the Institution was visited, by the malady already referred to, its operations have been conducted with an unusual degree of satisfaction; much of which being due to the harmony of feeling and unity of purpose which have characterized the intercourse of all connected with the management of its affairs.

It was indeed gratifying to witness the hearty and steadfast co-operation of the officers and attendants, in carrying out the instructions given them, and their devotion to duty during the long weeks and months they were unremittingly engaged in ministering to the wants of the sick. All seemed animated by a common feeling of tender compassion for the sufferers, and have richly merited the commendation and approval which is now more than cheerfully bestowed.

The assistant physician (Dr. F. T. Fuller) as heretofore, has continued to discharge his appropriate duties with energy and zeal, and with much value to the institution.

Mrs. Hill, who was appointed to the office of Matron temporarily, has performed her duties in a very satisfactory manner, for though called upon to encounter unusual difficulties and responsibilities during the continuance of the distressing circumstances already mentioned, proved herself equal to the emergency, by the development of many qualifications for the important office.

The Steward, Mr. R. K. Ferrell, has continued to render valuable service, and to perform his multiplied duties with satisfaction.

To these, and all others, who have been associated together in conducting the affairs of the Institution, many obligations are due for their aid and services.

For the manifestations of interests on the part of the board of directors in the welfare of the institution, the frequent and regular visits of the executive committee to its wards and

TABLE FIRST

AN EXHIBIT OF PATIENTS RECEIVED INTO, CONTINUING IN AND DISCHARGED FROM THE ASYLUM, FROM NOVEMBER, 1st 1820, TO NOVEMBER 1st 1820

[illegible]

grounds, and for the uniform courtesy and kindness received at your hands, I desire to express my sense of obligations thus imposed.

The duties of the Superintendent, at all times difficult to discharge by one keenly alive to the responsibilities of his position, were rendered doubly so, under the afflictive circumstances through which this Institution had to pass during the summer, and surely no one has greater reason than myself to be thankful to a kind Providence, for his merciful preservation, when surrounded by the destroying pestilence.

The present occasion is therefore deemed a suitable one upon which to present a sincere expression of thankfulness to the Almighty, for the preservation of my life and health through the past, and to implore his guidance and protection over the concerns of the Asylum through the ensuing year.

ED. C. FISHER,
Phys'n. & Sup't.

November 1st, 1860.

TABLE SECOND,

*Shows the number of admissions and the state of the Asylum,
from November 1st, 1858, to October 31st, 1860.*

Patients in the Asylum during the two years,			302
Males,	186		
Females,	116		
		302	
At the beginning of the two years,			144
Males,	92		
Females,	52		
		144	
Admitted during the two years,			158
Males,	94		
Females,	64		
		158	
Remaining Oct. 31st, 1860,			179
Males,	114		
Females,	65		
		179	

TABLE THIRD,

Showing the number of discharges, elopements and deaths, and the condition of those who have left the Asylum, during the years 1859 and 1860, ending the 31st of October, inclusive :

Patients discharged, including elopements and deaths,				
	Males,	72		123
	Females,	51		
			123	
Recovered,				44
	Males,	27		
	Females,	17		
			44	
Much improved,				9
	Males,	4		
	Females,	5		
			9	
Improved,				19
	Males,	11		
	Females,	8		
			19	
Unimproved,				17
	Males,	8		
	Females,	9		
			17	
Eloped,				1
Died,				33
	Males,	18		
	Females,	15		
				33

TABLE FOURTH,

Shows the civil condition of patients who have been in the Asylum during the two years ending 31st October, 1860.

	MALE.	FEMALE.	TOTAL.
Married,	64	33	97
Single,	113	60	173
Widowed,	7	21	28
Unknown,	2	2	4
	186	116	302

TABLE FIFTH

Shows the age at which Insanity is supposed to have commenced with those who have been in the Asylum during the two years.

	MALE.	FEMALE.	TOTAL.
Less than five years,	1	1	2
5 and less than 10,	2	1	3
10 " " " 15,	2	2	4
15 " " " 20,	18	11	29
20 " " " 25,	35	16	51
25 " " " 30,	23	21	44
30 " " " 35,	30	11	41
35 " " " 40,	6	15	21
40 " " " 50,	17	14	31
50 " " " 60,	12	5	17
60 " " " 70,	1	2	3
Unkown,	39	17	56
	186	116	302

TABLE SIXTH,

Shows the duration of Insanity to the present time, or to the date of discharge, with those who have been in the Asylum during the two years.

	MALE.	FEMALE.	TOTAL.
Less than one year,	34	14	48
1 year and less than 2 years,	21	12	33
2 " " " " 3 "	9	9	18
3 " " " " 5 "	24	9	33
5 " " " " 10 "	33	22	55
10 " " " " 15 "	23	20	43
15 " " " " 20 "	9	8	17
20 " " " " 30 "	6	6	12
30 " " " " 40 "	4	—	4
40 " " " " 50 "	—	1	1
Unknown,	23	15	38
	186	116	302

TABLE SEVENTH,

Shows the form of insanity under which those have labored who have been in the Asylum during the two years.

	MALE.	FEMALE.	TOTAL.
Mania,	108	76	184
Epilepsy,	12	2	14
Melancholy,	10	3	13
Dementia,	34	18	52
Imbecile,	16	9	25
Suicidal,	3	4	7
Homicidal,	1	—	1
Monomania,	2	4	6
	186	116	302

TABLE EIGHTH,

Shows the supposed duration of Insanity at the time of admission with those who have been in the Asylum during the two years.

		MALE.	FEMALE.	TOTAL.
Less than 1 month,		1	4	5
1 and less than	2 months,	15	9	24
2 " " "	3 "	5	3	8
3 " " "	6 "	6	2	8
6 " " "	1 year	20	4	24
1 year and less than	2 years,	18	13	31
2 " " " "	3 "	19	7	26
3 " " " "	5 "	16	14	30
5 " " " "	10 "	34	19	53
10 " " " "	15 "	12	14	26
15 " " " "	20 "	10	7	17
20 " " " "	30 "	6	5	11
30 " " " "	40 "	2	—	2
40 " " " "	50 "	—	1	1
Unknown,		22	14	36
		186	116	302

TABLE NINTH,

Shows the probable cause of Insanity as far as ascertained.

	MALE.	FEMALE.
Ill Health,	10	17
Intemperance,	13	
Epilepsy,	18	3
Intermittent Fever,		1
Bilious “	1	1
Typhoid “	2	
Continued “	4	
Hard Study,	3	
Religious Excitement,	1	4
Loss of Father,		1
Domestic Troubles,	6	7
Excessive use of Stimulants,	1	
Sun Stroke,	1	
Fright,	1	1
Disappointment in love,	3	
Masturbation,	20	1
Loss of Wife,	1	
Loss of Children,	2	1
Sickness of Children,		1
Use of Opium,	2	
Family Afflictions,	1	
Congestion of Brain,	1	
Child Birth,		1
Paralysis,	2	
Excessive Lactation,		1
Loss of Husband,		1
Blow on Head,	3	1
Spinal Disease,		1
Loss of Property,		4

STATEMENT NINTH—(Continued.)

	MALE.	FEMALE.
Loss of Parents,		1
Convulsions,	1	1
Jealousy,	4	
Unrequited Love,		1
Perplexity of Business,	1	
Ill treatment of Husband,		3
Bad Temper,		1
Functional Derangement,		3
Pecuniary Difficulties,	1	
Disappointment,	1	
Church Difficulties,	1	
Spiritualism,	1	
Hereditary,	1	1
Use of Tobacco,		1
Grief,		1
Unknown,	79	55
	186	116
		186
Total,		302

TABLE TENTH,

Shows the number of Patients brought from the respective Counties, and from other States since the organization of the Asylum.

Anson,	9	Hyde,	2
Alamance,	5	Hertford,	2
Alexander,	1	Iredell,	3
Alleghany,	2	Johnston,	4
Bertie,	6	Jones,	2
Beaufort,	4	Lincoln,	6
Burke,	3	Mecklenburg,	10
Bladen,	1	Montgomery,	4
Brunswick,	2	Moore,	6
Chatham,	10	McDowell,	1
Cumberland,	6	Martin,	1
Cleveland,	3	Nash,	3
Chowan,	3	New Hanover,	10
Columbus,	4	Northampton,	2
Caswell,	7	Orange,	24
Craven,	8	Perquimans,	5
Catawba,	1	Polk,	1
Camden,	1	Pasquotank,	3
Cabarrus,	13	Pitt,	3
Carteret,	4	Person,	2
Duplin,	2	Rockingham,	7
Davidson,	4	Randolph,	6
Davie,	2	Richmond,	5
Edgecombe,	8	Robeson,	3
Forsyth,	14	Rowan,	15
Franklin,	10	Rutherford,	1
Granville,	16	Surry,	2
Guilford,	14	Stokes,	3
Gaston,	8	Stanly,	3
Gates,	3	Sampson,	4
Greene,	2	Tyrell,	2
Halifax,	6	Union,	3

TABLE TENTH—(Continued.)

Wake,	23	South-Carolina,	3
Warren,	5	Georgia,	1
Wayne,	6	Mississippi,	1
Washington,	4	California,	1
Watuga,	1	Tennessee,	1
Wilkes,	2	Texas.	1
Wilson,	2	Germany,	1
Yancy,	1	Alabama,	1
Yadkin,	1		
Virginia,	12	Total.	401

TREASURER'S REPORT

To the Board of Directors of the Insane Asylum of North-Carolina, 30th September, 1859.

GENTLEMEN: By my report of 30th September, 1858, there

Remained in my hands,	\$1,419	52
Since which time I have received, from Public lic Treasurer balance previous year's appro- priation,	5,000	
From Public Treasurer on this year's appropria- tion,	20,000	
From sale 35 bonds from Pu. Treas'r.,	\$34,347	75
“ Coupons cut from same,	1,050	
“ Premium on coupons,	5	25
“ Coupons from 12 bonds held over	360	
“ Premium on same,	180	
“ “ “ New York funds paid for said bonds,	112	33
	\$35,877.	13
Less amount paid Public Treasurer by order of Executive Committee, to adjust accounts,	\$29,921.	72
Balance carried to use of Asylum,	5,955	41
From pay patients in February, 1859,	263	
“ “ “ March, “	560	
“ “ “ April, “	1,022	50
“ “ “ May, “	971	72
“ “ “ June, “	618	82
“ “ “ July, “	927	82
“ “ “ August, “	1,468	
“ “ “ Septembter, “	1,069	66
	\$39,276	45
And expended,		

On support of the Institution, \$31,799.08		
“ other accounts not strictly in support of the Institu- tion,	4,479.94	\$ 36,279 02
Leaving a balance in my hands of		2,997 43
Two thousand nine hundred and ninety-seven dollars and forty-three cents of the amount spe- cified above as in support of the Institution, there has been expended,		
On Bacon,	Account.	2,785 65
“ Butter,	“	697 40
“ Commissions,	“	4 36
“ Clothing,	“	1,823 21
“ Freight,	“	835 21
“ Flour,	“	1,604 62
“ Fuel,	“	1,863 35
“ Forage, Corn, Fodder, &c.,	“	1,244 56
“ Fresh Meats,	“	1,249 99
“ Groceries,	“	2,773 39
“ General Expenditure,	“	675 41
“ Hauling,	“	197 80
“ Lard,	“	300 53
“ Live Stock,	“	436
“ Light,	“	377 27
“ Manure,	“	290 57
“ Medicine,	“	390 72
“ Premium on Ex. on North,		26
“ Postage,	Account.	122 41
“ Support account, eatables and marketing not otherwise classified,		2,764 32
“ Shaving patients,	Account,	175
“ Salary,	“	5,750
“ Stationery,	“	67 33
“ Servant Hire,	“	2,069 22
“ Wages,	“	3,074 76
“ Clerical Services,		200
		\$ 31,799 08
Of the amount specified as not strictly in sup- port of the Institution, there has been ex- pended,		

On Bulding Fund,	\$ 1,736	01
“ Counties Expenses,	162	73
“ Directors, “	131	
“ Enclosure, Account,	431	79
“ Furniture, “	855	41
“ Gas Works, “	176	89
“ Library Fund,	217	38
“ Moneys Returned to pay patients,	58	02
“ Water Works Account,	9	50
“ Warming Apparatus,	370	79
“ Repairs Account,	330	42
	\$ 4,479	94

By the foregoing statement you will perceive that of the twenty-five thousand dollars appropriated by the Legislature for the annual support of the Institution, only twenty thousand dollars has been drawn from the Public Treasury, leaving unexpended of the resources of the Asylum for the fiscal year ending 30th September, 1859.

In hands of Pub. Treas'r of North-Carolina,	\$ 5,000
“ “ “ Treasurer of the Asylum,	2,997 43

Total,	\$ 7,997 43
--------	-------------

Seven thousand nine hundred and ninety-seven dollars and forty-three cents.

The item in the above statement of expenditures stated as moneys returned to pay patients, does not belong properly to the expenses of the Asylum; but owing to the payments by this class of patients being absorbed monthly into the funds of the Treasurer of the Asylum, the amount due and returned to pay patients when they leave the Asylum, is obliged to appear as a debit in his account. The amount stated as “Counties expenses,”

58 02

162 73

is also not a legitimate charge upon the Asylum, but arises from the fact, that when a County patient is cured or removed from the Asylum from any other cause, there being no other provision made for the expense of removal, it becomes a matter of economy to the Asylum to pay the expense rather than continue to support a cured

patient; these amounts, however, are charged to the respective counties and rendered with the ensuing year's board account, and are paid by the counties into the Public Treasury.

Although the amount drawn from the Public Treasury for the use of the Asylum is	\$ 20,000	
yet the amount earned by the Asylum, for board of County patients is	\$16,535.08	
and paid Public Treasurer for board of pay patients, before the law giving these amounts to the Asylum was passed,	2,884.10	19,419 18
	\$	580 82

Making the amount drawn from the Public Treasury over the amount earned and paid for County and pay patients, five hundred and eighty dollars and eighty-two cents. The pay patients, with few exceptions, have been punctual in settling their board accounts; the laws in regard to the duties of the officers of the Asylum in regard to the County patients, have been scrupulously complied with. Besides the notice sent by the Sheriff, or person bringing a patient to the Asylum, from the Superintendent, I have sent to every County in the State a detailed account of their indebtedness, with a circular letter calling their attention to the laws upon the subject, and informing them that a duplicate of the account was in the hands of the Public Treasurer for settlement according to law. To these notices and accounts not more than half the counties have paid any attention. The remedy is pointed out in Section 6 of an act passed by the last General Assembly, which says, "In case of the failure of the Sheriff of any County to pay into the Public Treasury the sums due for the support of the indigent Insane of said county, it shall be the Treasurer's duty to notify the Solicitor of the circuit wherein said County may be situated of said delinquency, to the end that said Solicitor may proceed

to prosecute the justices thereof, or said Sheriff, as provided in Section 29 of chapter 6 of the Revised Code." Whether it behooves you, gentlemen, or any officer of this Institution, under your orders, to take any further action in this matter is for you to decide.

Respectfully submitted,

W. E. ANDERSON, *Treasurer.*

TREASURER'S REPORT

To the Board of Directors of the Insane Asylum of North-Carolina, September 30, 1860.

GENTLEMEN: By the advice and under the direction of the Examining Committee appointed at your last annual meeting, the manner of keeping the accounts for the past year has been slightly different from that of the previous years, so that I am enabled to furnish you a more detailed and satisfactory exhibit of expenditures on account of the support of the inmates of the asylum than has heretofore been the case. Owing to the fact that some portion of the current fiscal year had elapsed when that committee closed its labors and made the suggestions and directions referred to, the report is even now not as full as I hope to make future ones which I may have the pleasure of submitting to you.

By my report of 30th September, 1859, there remained in my hands,	\$	2,997	43
Since which time I have received,			
From Public Treasurer, balance last year's appropriation,		5,000	
From Public Treasurer on this last year's appropriation,		20,000	
<hr/>			
From Pay patients in October, 1859,	\$	658	
“ “ “ “ November, “		709	66
“ “ “ “ December, “		843	46
“ “ “ “ January, 1860,		1,121	94
“ “ “ “ February, “		1,063	65
“ “ “ “ March, “		952	06
“ “ “ “ April, “		928	45
“ “ “ “ May, “		550	

From Pay patients in June, 1860,	\$1,078	56	
" " " " July, "	945		
" " " " August, "	1,609	75	
" " " " September, "	506	32	
			10,966 85
			\$ 38,964 28
And expended,			
For Bacon 33,022 pounds,			3,752 37
Fresh Meats, Pork, 2,529 $\frac{1}{4}$ pounds,			
Mutton, 3,180 $\frac{1}{2}$ "			
Beef, 24,612 $\frac{3}{4}$ "			
174 $\frac{1}{2}$ Lambs,	\$2,213	40	
Less 5 head cattle sold butcher,			
credited Fresh Meats account,	50.		2,163 40
For Poultry, 2,526 Chickens,	418	96	
53 Turkeys,	54	27	
			473 23
" Eggs, 1,025 $\frac{1}{4}$ dozen,			136 67
" Butter, 6,396 $\frac{1}{4}$ pounds,			1,427 39
" Lard, 1,905 "			257 18
" Flour, 214 bbls., 45 sacks and 1,023 lbs.			1,477 72
" Groceries,			3,304 38
" Provisions, potatoes, peas, &c., &c.,			339 85
" Steward's small marketing,			150
" Fruit,			166 92
" Ice, expense of gathering,			115 25
" Live stock, 4 pigs, 4 cows and 1 calf,			129 50
			\$13,893 86
" Forage, corn, fodder, oats, &c.,			1,893 77
			\$ 15,787 63
Making total for eatables,			
" Clothing,			1,762 31
" Clerical services,			50
" Freight,			1,034 36
" Fuel,			3,017 10
" General Expenditure, or unclassified ac-			
counts,			548 38
" Hauling,			171 31
" Light, coal, gas, oil, &c.,			528 18
" Farm accounts, manure, seeds, &c.,			102 23

For Medicine,		\$	426	80
“ Premium on northern exchange to pay ac-				
counts,			50	26
“ Postage,			74	42
“ Shaving patients,			175	
“ Salaries,			5,105	96
“ Stationary,			23	48
“ Servant Hire,			2,291	30
“ Wages,			3,297	57
Making for support of the Inmates,			34,447	89
Not strictly in support of the Inmates as follows :				
For Building Fund,	\$983	03		
“ Counties expenses,	24	80		
“ Furniture,	918	20		
“ Gas works,	795	60		
“ Monies returned to patients leaving,	288	05		
“ Repairs,	365	68		
“ Water-works,	291	67		
			3,667	03
Making whole amount expended,		\$	38,114	92
deducting which from receipts,			38,964	28
Leaves amount in the hands of Treasurer,		\$	849	36
Balance, eight hundred and forty-nine dol-				
lars and thirty-six cents.				

W. E. ANDERSON,

Treasurer.

BY-LAWS.

Board of Directors.

The Annual Meeting of the Directors shall be held on the first Monday in November; but all other meetings may be held at such stated times as shall be agreed upon.

In the absence of the President, the senior Director shall preside at the meetings: and when the Clerk is absent, a Clerk *pro tempore* shall be appointed.

All questions brought forward for the consideration of the Board shall be submitted in writing, and decided by a majority of the members present.

The Executive Committee shall consist of three members, two of whom shall reside in the city of Raleigh, and be fully competent to transact business.

They shall be, in the absence of the Board of Directors, the advising body with whom the Superintendent of the Asylum shall confer in regard to the business of the Institution; and they shall be clothed with full powers to do all acts which a full Board could do, except in such cases as the law requires the action of a full Board, or where prevented by a special order of the Board; and they shall meet monthly at the Asylum, or such place in the city of Raleigh as may be agreed upon, for the transaction of all business within the scope of their duties. On these occasions, it shall be their especial duty to examine the books of the Treasurer, and to examine and audit the accounts of the Steward for the expenditures of the preceding month; and if they find them correct, to draw on the Treasurer for such sums as may be necessary to pay them off, and to meet the expenses of the current month, if deemed advisable.

The Committee shall keep a journal of their proceedings, and report at the regular meetings of the Directors upon the general condition of the Asylum, and recommend such modifications of the existing regulations, or such new ones, as they may deem expedient.

Duties of Superintendent.

The Superintendent being required by law to reside in or near the Asylum buildings, and to devote his whole time to its welfare, becomes the chief executive officer under the Directors of the establishment, from whom all persons employed by him, with the approval of the Directors, will receive their instructions; while it shall be his duty to see that all the officers and employees of the Institution are energetic, industrious, punctual, exact, and in all respects faithful in the performance of their several duties as prescribed in these by-laws.

He shall visit all the patients daily and learn their condition, and shall visit those requiring it as much oftener as necessary, and shall direct such medical, moral, and physical treatment as in his judgment will be conducive to their comfort and amelioration, or best adapted to their relief.

He shall keep a record of the name, age and residence of each patient, and the supposed cause of his insanity, and the length of time he has been afflicted; also of the time when received and removed, whether cured or relieved, whether eloped or dead, and, in case of death, of what he died, and shall conduct the correspondence of the Institution.

At each monthly meeting of the Executive Committee, he shall exhibit all the records of the Institution, its general state, the names of persons received or removed, with such remarks and suggestions as he may deem useful; and at the annual meeting, furnish a tabular view of the condition of the Institution for the year, deduced from the records.

It shall be his duty to give to all persons employed in the Asylum such instructions as are best adapted to carry into

effect all the rules and regulations of this Institution; and he shall take care to see that these rules and regulations are strictly and faithfully observed and executed.

Subject to the instructions of the Board of Directors, and, in their absence, of the Executive Committee, he shall determine what attendants and other assistants are necessary, and with them arrange their rate of wages. When wishing to be absent from his duties for more than one day, he shall report the same to the Board of Directors or the Executive Committee.

Assistant Physician.

He shall have charge of the medical office, prepare and put up all medicines, see that all prescriptions are properly administered, and report to the Superintendent regularly the effects of the same.

Under the special direction of the Superintendent, he shall receive company and conduct them through the Asylum, when the Steward is not present.

He shall keep a record of cases under treatment, and shall perform any other duty connected with the medical department required by the Superintendent.

He is required to spend his whole time in the Asylum, and in his intercourse with the inmates will exert what moral influence he can, and endeavor by every proper and lawful means to further the views and wishes of the Superintendent.

It is his duty to see that the patients are kindly and properly treated by their attendants, and to report to the Superintendent all instances of the neglect of duty or misconduct which may come under his notice.

He shall carefully study the character and peculiarities of the patients, and direct their exercise and amusements.

He shall discharge the duties of the Superintendent during his absence and be clothed with his authority.

Steward—His Duties.

The Steward, under the direction of the Superintendent, shall purchase furniture, fuel, stores, implements, and all supplies, for the Asylum, and shall be responsible for the safe keeping and economical use of the same.

He shall keep methodical and accurate accounts of all purchases, and of all moneys expended by him, as well on account of the patients as for the Institution.

He shall exhibit his vouchers, books and accounts to the Executive Committee at their monthly meetings, and shall furnish an abstract of the same to the Treasurer of the Asylum at the end of each month.

In the name of the Superintendent and by his direction in each case, and not otherwise, the Steward shall hire attendants and assistants, and agree with them for their wages; and by like directions shall dismiss them when unfaithful, negligent, or incompetent; and shall keep and settle their accounts.

He shall constantly observe the condition of all persons employed in subordinate positions, see they do their duty, and report to the Superintendent any instance of neglect or misconduct that he may observe, or of which he may be informed.

Under the direction of the Superintendent, he shall attend to the business of the farm, stock, garden, grounds, fences and out-buildings, and see that they are always kept in order.

He shall assist in maintaining the police of the establishment; shall see to the opening and closing of the house, and that the attendants and servants rise and commence their business at the ringing of the bell, and retire in proper season at night; that the bell is rung at proper hours; that the warmth, cleanliness and ventilation of the house are attended to.

He shall receive visitors, give them all suitable information, and accompany them to such parts of the building as are open for examination.

It shall be the duty of the Steward to be in the presence of the male patients as much as possible, to see that they are kindly treated, that their clothes are taken care of, that their food is properly served and distributed, and that they take the same in a proper manner; that the rooms, passages and other apartments under his care are kept clean and in good order, and properly warmed and ventilated; and that the male attendants observe his orders and directions, and in all respects do their duty.

It shall be his duty to devote his whole time to the Institution, to preserve order in the house and faithfulness amongst the assistants, and to see that all the regulations here adopted shall be fully put in practice.

Matron.

It shall be the duty of the Matron to look carefully to the female patients, to be with them as much as possible, to direct the nurses in their duty, to see that the patients are kindly treated, that all their food is properly served and distributed, that their apartments are kept clean and in order, properly warmed and ventilated, and that the female attendants do their duty in all respects. She must also superintend the kitchen, the cooking, the washing and ironing, and take care of the clothes and bedding, and see that they are always clean and in order; keep a record of the clothing of patients when they enter and during their continuance at the Asylum, and watchfully superintend the bathing of the female patients.

Indeed, she must look into every department frequently, and see to the good order of the whole house—direct the employment and amusement of the female patients, and spend as much time with them as her other duties will allow; and thus, by devoting her whole time to the Institution, spare no

effort to promote the comfort and recovery of the patients, and the general welfare of the Asylum.

Supervisor.

It shall be the duty of the Supervisor or chief attendant to see that the moral treatment of the patients, and the conduct of the attendants conform in all respects to these by-laws and the instructions of the Superintendent and Assistant Physician.

He shall always be present when food or medicine is administered coercively ; and he shall invariably be present when restraint is applied, and when patients take their baths. He shall keep a faithful list or record of the patients' clothes, and also frequently pass through the different wards, aiding and encouraging the Attendants in their efforts to amuse or employ the patients ; and in every way, indeed, endeavor to promote the good order and discipline of the Asylum, by seeing that the Superintendent's or Assistant Physician's instructions in reference to occupation and exercise are faithfully and cautiously fulfilled, and by guarding against disturbances, escapes, suicides, exposure, &c. He shall also wait upon visitors when called on for that purpose, and perform any other service required of him.

Attendants.

The Attendants shall treat the patients with uniform attention and respect—greet them with friendly salutations, and exhibit such other marks of kindness and good will as evince interest and sympathy. They shall speak in a mild, persuasive tone of voice, and never address a patient coarsely or by a nick-name.

On arising in the morning, every Attendant shall see that each patient confided to his or her care is washed, hair combed and that he or she is decently dressed for the day. Attention shall be given to the person and dress of each patient

during the day as often as required by disorder or any want of cleanliness.

One Attendant must always be with the patients, and must not leave them under any circumstances but when relieved by another.

An attendant must always be present at the meals—carve the food, and distribute it to such as are not competent to do it for themselves, and to see that each one has his or her proper supply, and that they take it in a proper manner.

Care shall be taken that no patient carries away a knife, fork, or other article from the table, and the knives and forks shall be counted after each meal, to prevent any being lost.

No Attendant shall ever apply any restraining apparatus to a patient except by order of the Superintendent, or of a resident officer under his direction.

The patients are to be soothed and calmed when irritated, encouraged and cheered when melancholy and depressed. They shall never be pushed, collared, nor rudely handled.

When Attendants receive insulting and abusive language, they must keep cool, and forbear to recriminate or threaten. Violent hands shall never be laid upon patients under any provocation; and a blow shall never be returned, unless in the clearest case of necessary self-defence. Sufficient force to prevent injury to themselves or others shall always be applied gently. Authority must be maintained by kindness of manner and dignity of deportment.

Attendants shall never place in the hands of patients, or leave where they can obtain any razor, knife, rope, cord, medicine, or any dangerous weapon or article. Neither shall they deliver any letter or writing to or from a patient, without permission of the Superintendent—nor retain in their possession any writing of a patient.

Attendants must never leave the Institution without permission from an officer, and always return by nine o'clock at night, unless leave be expressly given to stay out longer.

When abroad, the conduct and conversation of patients must not be reported. No company must be admitted into the apartments occupied by the patients, at any time, except by express permission of the Physician. But all other parts of the Asylum may be exhibited by the Steward or Matron, and it is expected that great respect will be shown to strangers who visit the Institution.

It shall be the duty of the Attendants to keep the patients' rooms and halls perfectly clean and well ventilated ; to have the beds aired and sunned, and made in proper season ; all the doors of rooms to be kept closed when the patients are in bed.

The Attendants must never give up the key of the passages, nor let any one into the halls without permission ; and no male Attendant shall enter a female apartment without permission of an officer.

Every patient must be in the charge of some responsible individual at all times, unless permitted to be at large by the Physician.

No patient shall be permitted to go out of the ward in which his apartment is situated without the consent of an officer, and no new patient without the order of the Physician.

No Attendant shall discontinue service at the Asylum without giving to the Superintendent or Stewart at least fifteen days' notice.

It is required that all persons who have duty to perform in the Asylum will rise at the ringing of the morning bell.

Watchman.

The duties of the Watchman are of a most responsible and important character. He should be careful, therefore, to keep up the strictest vigilance during the night, never allowing himself to sleep while on duty, or to fail in any particular to discharge his trust with fidelity.

He must commence his rounds at half-past nine o'clock at

night, having first rung the Asylum bell to announce the hour for closing the Institution for the night ; and after that time no employee must be out without the express permission of the Superintendent.

It shall be his duty to pass around the buildings at least every hour in the night, and have a particular care over the apartments occupied by the female patients, besides strictly observing such special directions for the night as shall be given him by the Superintendent or other superior officer.

He shall notice all unusual sounds in the patients' rooms, and give immediate information of the same to the proper Attendant.

He shall report to the Superintendent all irregularities or violations of the rules of the Institution which may come under his notice, and enter in his watch-book any remarks he may have to make upon the occurrences of the night.

Should he discover fire in any part of the Asylum or out-buildings he shall immediately give notice first to an officer, and then to the Attendants, but never raise a general alarm.

At daylight of each day he shall ring the Asylum bell again, when his duties will cease until the next night.

Treasurer.

The Treasurer, besides acting as clerk to the Board, shall keep in a regular set of books, clear and methodical accounts of all monies received or paid out by him for the Institution, &c., and shall exhibit these accounts to the Directors or Executive Committee quarterly or oftener if required, made out in full, with all the items specified. He shall hold the funds of the Asylum at all times subject to the claims of the Institution, and shall either pay or protest all drafts which may be presented, if properly drawn and authenticated, with their items specified.

Other Employees.

All other employees about the Institution, whose duties have not been specially defined in the foregoing by-laws, shall strictly conform to their general spirit, and shall always be selected with reference to their fitness, not only for the purpose for which they have been specially employed, but likewise for the companionship and oversight of the patients while at work out of the wards, and in their walks over the Asylum grounds.

Term of Office.

The term of office, which has not been prescribed by law, of the different officers of the Asylum, shall commence on the ———— and terminate on the ———— in each year.

Introduced by the Joint Committee on Insane Asyl^{um}.

John Spelman, Printer to the State.

INSANE ASYLUM.

The Committee on the Insane Asylum beg leave to submit the following report :

The Committee on the Insane Asylum, have at various times visited the Institution, have examined into the condition of the building, the patients within it and the grounds around it. The accounts of the treasurer of the Institution have also been rigidly scrutinised and ascertained to be correct in every respect, exhibiting not only a full and satisfactory account of all the moneys received and expended by, but proving also his entire fitness to discharge the duties committed to him.

It is not to be expected that an establishment on so large a scale, could, within the short period of its existence, be rendered perfect in all its architectual details. Action in this direction is necessarily dependent on the destroying effects of time, the improvements suggested by experience, the enlargements required by increase of patients, and is of course, in a degree endless. The house is, however, admirably well adapted to the purposes for which it was designed, and its neat, cleanly, and orderly appearance in all its apartments, shows most clearly the care bestowed upon it by those in whose keeping it is. The inmates, from all we have seen and heard, are, we believe, well cared for.

At the last session of the General Assembly an appropriation of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000,) was made, for the purpose of enclosing a lot of ground on the west side of the main building, by a wall connected with the two ends thereof.

It is unnecessary here to repeat the arguments then addressed in support of the propriety of such a measure. Indeed, the necessity of providing some means by which these unfortunates may safely enjoy the common blessings which God has bestowed in the shape of light and air, is enforced upon us by every consideration connected with health and mercy. The board of directors some time since, drew from the public treasury bonds to the amount of \$10,000 as above said; but upon full investigation, ascertained that this sum would not enclose an area more than half large enough to fulfil the purposes contemplated. They therefore very wisely concluded not to waste this amount in a useless construction; but determined to defer all action until an opportunity should enable them to appeal for further aid to the enlightened liberality of the present legislature. They therefore recommend an additional appropriation of \$10,000. In this recommendation the Committee most heartily unite, and embrace the present occasion to bear willing testimony to the zeal, fidelity, and discretion which these gentlemen have manifested in discharging, without fee or reward, other than the approbation of a clear conscience, the arduous and responsible duties devolving upon them.

By the report of the treasurer of the Asylum, it appears that there remains in the hands of the public treasurer an unexpended balance of \$5,000 of last year's appropriation for the Institution. The interest on the \$10,000 in bonds, now in the hands of the directors will probably amount to \$1,000 by the time the bonds are used. This would amount to \$16,000. This would render necessary an additional and direct appropriation of only \$4,000 to make up the required amount of \$20,000. The Committee would however recommend an appropriation of \$5,000, strictly limiting the expenditure for the wall to \$20,000, and paying the accruing interest into the hands of the treasurer of the Asylum, to be added to a surplus now in his hands of \$849.36, to be used by the directors and superintendent in purchasing books, &c.,

for the recreation of the patients, for such repairs and constructions as may be necessary, and more especially for the improvement of the grounds in front of the building. No person acquainted with the premises will deny that much would be gained in the way of beauty of appearance if the present waste of broomstraw which now greets the eye, were removed and the ground improved or fertilized and laid down in clover and the grasses. We are inclined to believe that the saving thus accomplished in the pastorage of stock would go very far towards reimbursing the outlay. Moreover, in such an Institution, many and various contingencies and exigencies will arise which it is impossible to foresee, and thus provide against, but which must nevertheless be promptly met. We therefore recommend that this limited amount of surplus, which will in no event exceed \$1,800, be left in the treasurer's hands as above suggested, to be disposed of as indicated.

We believe that an appropriation of fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) for the support and maintenance of the asylum for the next two years will be necessary, and we recommend that amount.

There are now in the asylum 121 county patients and 63 paying patients. The former, at \$144 per annum, pay \$17,424, and the latter, at \$200 per annum pay \$12,600, making a total of \$30,024, annual receipts. This, of course, is based on the supposition that this number is kept up for the whole year, and that all parties promptly pay their dues. The total expenditure for the past year was \$38,114.92. This would show a balance against the asylum for the year of \$8,090.92.

All this, however, as above said, is based on the assumption that the counties pay their liabilities. This, we are pained to say, is not the fact. The legislature has thought proper to abolish the State tax heretofore imposed, and which made it emphatically a State institution, and has required the various counties to support their own patients. This

law, if faithfully complied with, would not be open to such very serious objections, but if some counties are allowed with impunity to evade the law, it is evident that very gross injustice is inflicted on those which faithfully comply with its requirements, and the asylum is thus, in fact if not in law, in part supported by a direct tax, and not by county tax.

To show how the present law operates, we here give the names of the defaulting counties and the sums due by each, viz. :

Rockingham	\$ 558	20	Burke,	661
Wake,	30	74	Craven,	1,446
Alamance,	467		Yancey,	584
Granville,	636		Orange,	322
Surry,	276	66	Halifax,	1,487
Washington,	282		Johnston,	288
Chatham,	400	29	Caswell,	83
Franklin,	620	13	Iredell,	397
Guilford,	1,832	25	Moore,	415
Randolph,	440		Columbus,	144
Anson,	1,231	20	Warren,	236
Gaston,	240		Tyrrell,	399
Nash,	204		Watauga,	144
Harnett,	577	66	Union,	114
Wayne,	144		Wilson,	130
Cabarrus,	194		Bladen,	195
Pasquotank,	646	66	Richmond,	313
Alleghany,	131		Yadkin,	144
Wilkes,	429		Carteret,	78

This list shows a deficit of \$16,842 53 and discloses the fact that the State has improperly been compelled to pay this sum out of the public moneys, while these counties have been allowed, to this extent, to impose on others burdens which they ought in justice to bear themselves.

The amount paid by the counties for the year ending on the 30th October last, was \$15,306.05. The annual appropriation was \$25,000, thus showing a deficit for one year of \$9,693.95, if all the county patients were pay patients, and

making a direct State tax to this extent. Your committee can suggest no better plan to remedy the grievance than to require the president and directors of the Literary Fund to deduct out of the school fund of every county such an amount as the superintendent shall notify them has been due for twelve months, as is the case in regard to the Deaf and Dumb Asylum. The present law in regard to the final collection of the same, ought, however, to remain in force, and if finally collected it ought to be added to the school fund of the county for the next year.

The committee have had under consideration the propriety of erecting one or more wards for the reception of insane slaves. Since the institution went into operation, as many as sixty applications have been made for the reception of this kind of patients, and they would doubtless have been more numerous but for the general knowledge of the fact that no provision existed for their accommodation. When it is remembered that every patient of this kind would necessarily be a paying patient, that their owners would be relieved of much care and trouble, and that the patients themselves, from every consideration of humanity and kindness, are entitled to our care, your committee are satisfied that the earliest opportunity for erecting the necessary building ought to be embraced. In consequence of present financial and political embarrassments, the committee decline, at present to advise the measure, but leave the question open for future consideration.

From the foundation of the institution up to 30th September, 1860, the whole amount expended for strictly building purposes is \$203,976.27, and the amount expended for all other purposes, such as salaries, servant hire, gass and water works, and general support, &c., is \$217,888.98, making a grand total of \$421,865.25. This is truly a large sum of money in dollars and cents simply, but it is small when considered in connection with that divine sentiment which prompts us to save the poor and needy, and to be kind to the

unfortunate and the friendless. The committee can but commend this noble charity to the continued fostering care of the good people of the State.

The gentlemen whose names are attached, compose the present board of directors, viz:

Dr. D. T. Tayloe, of Washington.

Dr. William J. Blow, of Greenville.

Dr. J. E. Williamson, of Caswell.

Kemp P. Battle, of Raleigh,

Jos. B. Cherry, of Windsor, Bertie county.

Dr. Columbus Mills, of Columbus, Polk county.

Dr. C. E. Johnson, of Raleigh.

Walter L. Steele, of Richmond county,

A. M. Lewis, of Raleigh,

Stephen E. Williams, of Caswell.

Dr. Charles Skinner, of Warrenton.

M. A. Bledsoe, of Raleigh,

William H. Harrison, of Raleigh.

John A. Taylor, of Wilmington.

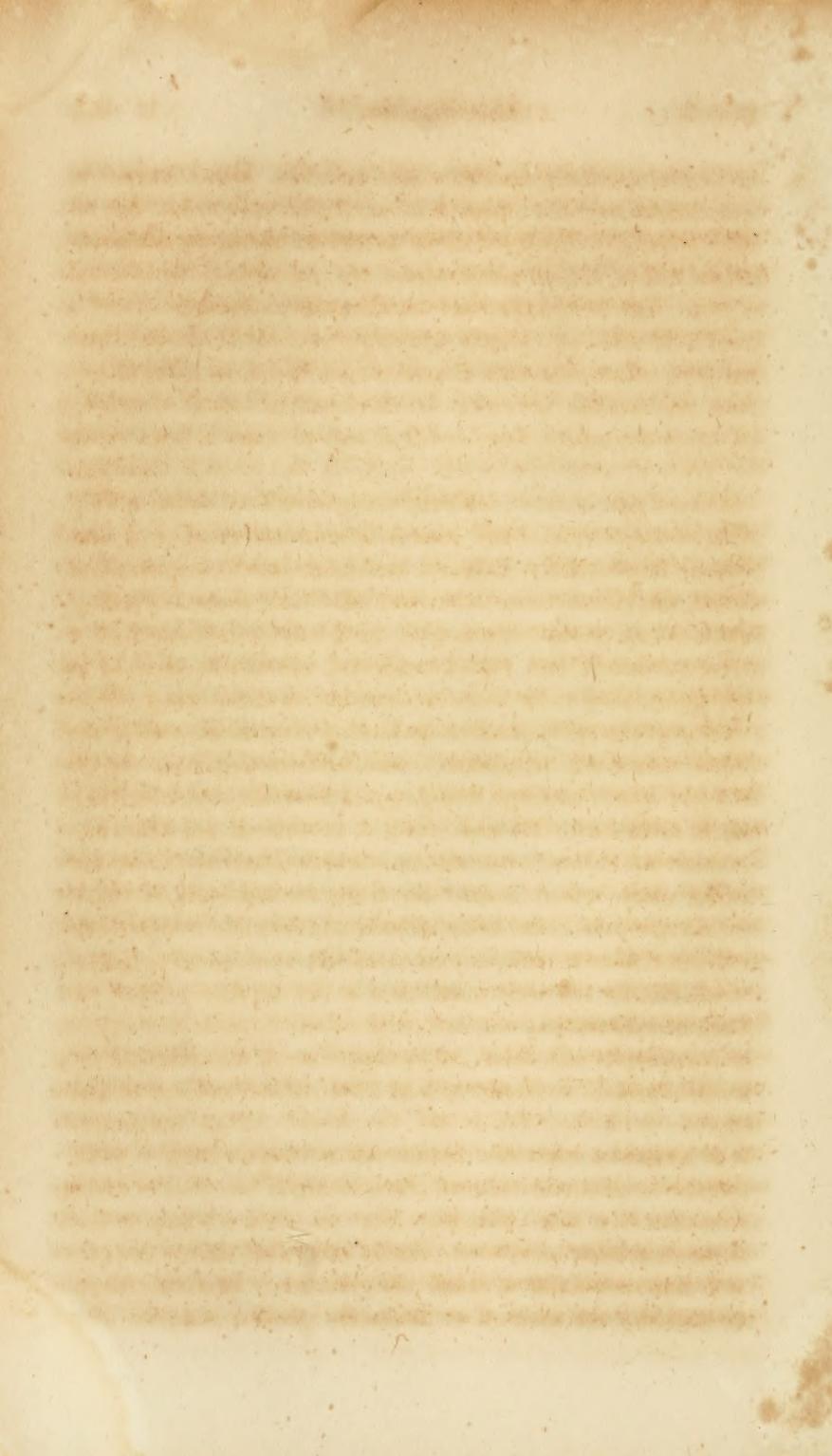
W. R. Cox, of Raleigh.

These are divided into three classes. The term of the first five expire on January 1st, 1861. There is one vacancy in the second class, and it is the duty of the present legislature to elect six other persons to fill the vacancies.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

THOMAS J. PITCHFORD,

Chairman of Committee.



Introduced by Committee on Manufacturers' Bank,

John Spelman, Printer to the State.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON THE MANUFACTURES BANK.

The committee to which was referred a bill to incorporate "The Manufacture's Bank," have instructed me to report against the bill, for that the said bill inaugurates a system of banking heretofore discarded in this State, and repudiated by some other States that have tested it, to wit, having a circulation based almost and altogether on State bonds.

This bank proposes to be established on a capital stock of one million of dollars, and to commence operations when three hundred thousand dollars are subscribed, and on this sum only 20 per cent. is to be paid, or in other words \$60,000. This charter further requires only one half of that sum, to wit, \$30,000, "to be paid in specie or its equivalent," and the other half in "the coupon bonds of N. C." Your committee would suggest that the stockholders in this bank, should this stock be taken, will be enabled by this charter, in the present financial disorders of the country, to put in operation a bank of *one million*, by paying sixty thousand dollars, one half in an "equivalent," and the other half in bonds that are worth only \$80 in the hundred. What the stockholders would understand by the word "equivalent," it is not in the power of your committee to say.

The charter further proposes, that should the whole of the one million dollars be taken, that the rest of it shall be paid in like manner. Thus it will be perceived, that this bank proposes to issue notes for circulation twice the amount of

its capital stock, and also hold real and personal estate to the amount of three millions of dollars, and yet, never pay one dollar of specie except at its own option, to justify this unheard of expansion, the whole being based on the bonds of North Carolina. Experience has taught, by sad experiment, many of the Northwestern States in 1836-'37, that note holders of banks based simply on State stocks, rely on a delusive hope in the hour of financial difficulties, and which results only in loss to them, and embarrassment to the State.

Why is this? The charter provides, that if the bank refuses to redeem its notes in specie, the holder has to notify the Treasurer of each failure *in his office*. Then the Treasurer, after the notes have been protested, must notify the cashier or president of the bank to pay the same, and if they fail to do it, then after ten days' notice, the Treasurer is to sell the State bonds to redeem the notes, after publishing the fact in three newspapers: and even then, this sale is not to take place to redeem *these notes*, unless the Treasurer shall be satisfied that there is *no good and sufficient reason* for the bank refusing to redeem them. Now this committee most respectfully submit, that the people who hold these notes, would, if they desired specie for them, rather than suffer this delay, undergo this trouble, and be at the expense of coming to Raleigh to the Treasurer's office, would hunt the note broker, and get rid of a currency that has within itself the seeds of decay. Is it right that the Legislature should give its sanction to a corporation, that the experience of other States teaches us, will finally result so disastrously to the people.

How will it embarrass the State? We are engaged in a system of internal improvement, for the execution of which, the bonds of the State are annually sold, and will continue so to be, for an indefinite future, to aid in their successful completion: and even now the State is unable to sell her bonds without a heavy discount to redeem her pledges to

the various railroads. But suppose at the time her bonds *for this purpose* are offered for sale, this bank should refuse to redeem her notes, the treasurer would have to sell State bonds, *pledged by this bank*, for whatever he could get for them at public auction, for the redemption of these notes. So that the State would have to either fail in her pledges to the railroad, or put her own bonds in market in opposition to her own bonds owned by this bank, and *forced* into market for cash. It is humbly conceived that such a State of things would be disastrous to the State. And it is a matter of profound consideration for this legislature that if this bank should become finally insolvent, and the bonds of the State should not sell for par, to redeem the notes of this bank, whether good faith would not require the State to repay the note holders the amount of money lost from such a cause.

Whether this bank will ever become insolvent, your committee are unable to positively assert, but when this charter proposes as it does, to permit it to deal in gold, bullion, bills of exchange, promissory notes, bonds, notes of other banks, mint certificates, stocks and bonds that have been or may hereafter be issued by this State or the Government of the United States, *or any future Government or Confederacy* of which this State may be a member, the thought will naturally present itself to some that there might be such a thing *as a little over trading*.

This charter further proposes, that the notes of this bank for circulation shall have the same force and effect, as if issued by a person in his private capacity. What legal effect would attach to these notes with this peculiar property belonging to them, your committee are not prepared to say, but precedent teaches us that no other bank in this State has a like provision, nor can there be presented a necessity for it.

Your committee further submit, that there is nothing in this charter that prevents any corporation from subscribing for the whole stock of this bank, and should any railroad

hold any State bonds obtained in payment of the States subscription to said road, or in exchange of bonds, there would be combined a force and power too dangerous to be granted. The credit of the State would to some extent be in its keeping, having at its control as it would the bonds of the State. Persons who used the road for transportation or the facilities of the bank, might be oppressed and bent to its will, and thus injury and oppression would result where this Legislature intended only to promote the welfare and advance the interest of the citizens of North Carolina.

The railroads of North Carolina if generalized under a system, would be to the interests of this sovereign State, *terrible*; but join with it the banking strength, and there is a power within the State more terrible "than an army with banners."

Is it not the duty of this Legislature to keep them distinct, or so provide that the banks and railroads cannot join together under the sanction of the Legislature, and thereby destroy the great principle of this sovereign State of North Carolina?

SAM'L P. HILL, *Chairman.*

Ordered to be Printed.

John Spelman, Printer to the State.

BANK STATEMENTS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, N. C.,
Nov. 22, 1860.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith such Bank exhibits as have been forwarded to this office since the adjournment of the last Legislature.

With great respect,

Your obedient servant,

D. W. COURTS,
Public Treasurer.

HON. WM. T. DORTCH,

Speaker of the House of Commons.

State of the Bank of the State of

Notes discounted,		\$	1,898,247 44	*	
Bonds R. & G. R. R. Co.,	\$21,000				
Bonds C. & S. C. R. R. Co.,	5,000				
Rockfish stock,	10,000		36,000		
Bills of Exchange,			*891,107 58		2,925,355 02
Real estate,					47,058 55
Due from other banks:					
Merchants' Bank, Boston,			969 41		
Fulton Bank, New York,			9,404 56		
Farmers & Mechanics' Bank, Phil'a.,			9,636 41		
Merchants' Bank, Baltimore,			16,871 15		
Rugely, Blair & Co., New Orleans,			64 60		
Bank of Charleston, S. C., Charleston,	34 76				
Commercial Bank, Columbia,	490				
Planters' Bank, Winnsboro',	387 65		912 41		
Bank of Virginia, Richmond,	398 65				
" " Portsmouth,	5,334 54				
" " Danville,	629 43				
" " Petersburg,	1 06				
McIlwaine, Son & Co., Petersburg,	16,413 01				
Exchange Bank Va, "	14,349 09				
" " " Clarkesville,	724 67				
Jno. D. Gordon & Co., Norfolk,	1,563 99		39,414 44		77,272 98
Notes of other banks:					
Virginia,			6,669		
North-Carolina,			74,842		
South-Carolina,			4,982		86,498
Specie:					
Gold Coin,	253,277 98				
Gold bullion,	760		254,037 98		
Silver,			28,614 47		282,652 45
Vouchers unadjusted and checks uncharged,					128 02
Bills and checks in transitu,					23,007 71
				\$	3,441,967 73
*Of these sums there is due by	Directors,	Stk'l'ders			
		not dir'ct's			
Raleigh,	1,791 66	2,700			
Newbern,		2,000			
Tarboro',	4,500				
Fayetteville,	14,984 78	2,250			
Wilmington,	9,500				
Elizabeth City,	24,000				
Charlotte,	1,940	16,132			
Milton,	3,500				
Windsor,	2,250				
				\$	23,082
	\$62,466 44	\$	23,082		

North-Carolina, November 20th, 1858.

[illegible]

State of the Bank of the State of

Notes discounted,	\$1,457,893.32		
Suspended debt,	143,762.53	\$1,601,655	85
Bonds R. & G. R.			
R. Co.,	21,000		
Rockfish Stock,	10,000	31,000	
Bills of Exchange,		774,196	24
Real estate,			2,406,852
Due f'm other B'ks :			62,884
Merchant's Bank,			
New York,		9,575	82
Merchant's Bank,			
Baltimore,		10,139	04
Farmers & Mechan-			
ics Bank, Phila-			
delphia,		2,610	49
Exchange B'k, Pe-			
tersburg,	10,244.61		
Bank of Virginia,			
Portsmouth,	6,420.48		
B'k Comonwealth,			
Richmond,	238.12	16,903	21
Bank Camden, S. C., Camden,		181	
Bank Cape Fear, Washington,		78	33
Bank of North-Carolina,			39,487
Notes of other Banks,			488,195
Virginia,		200	
North-Carolina,		14,927	15,127
Specie: gold,		84,594	27
Silver,		3,671	82
Bills and Checks in transitu,			88,266
			86,856
			17
		\$	3,187,669
			21

North-Carolina, Nov. 26th, 1859.

Capital Stock,			\$ 1,500,000
General Profit and Loss,			208,210 49
Profit and Loss, Due to other B'ks:			302 05
J. D. Gordon & Co., Norfolk,		\$ 196 52	
Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington,	\$ 622.45		
B'nk Cape Fear, Washington,	1,133.67		
Farmers bank, N. C., Greensboro'	334	2,090 12	2,286 64
Notes in circulation :			
Principal Bank, Raleigh,		66,068	
Branch, Newbern.	26,236		
" Tarboro',	195,240		
" Fayetteville,	78,685		
" Wilm'gton,	152,408		
" Eliz. City,	118,842		
" Charlotte,	333,294		
" Milton,	147,793		
" Morganton,	91,798		
" Windsor,	173,088	1,317,384	1,383,452
Dividends unpaid,			4,367 50
Deposites,			89,050 53
			\$3,187,669 21

State of the Bank of Cape Fear,

Notes and bonds discounted,	\$	2,376,900	35
Bills of exchange,		742,741	73
Due from other banks, viz :			
Union Bank, Boston,		61,586	74
Merchant's Bank, New York,		26,678	87
Bank of the State of New York,		8,170	36
Bank of America, " "		297	18
Merc'nt's Exc'ge Bank, " "		56,428	48
Leather Man'frs' Bank, N. Y.,		125,268	16
Park Bank, " "		123,607	87
Bank of North Am'a, Phil'phia,		21,177	90
Merchant's Bank, Baltimore,		1,861	47
Bank of Virginia, Richmond,		385	09
Farmer's Bank of Va., Richmond,		6,400	00
" " " Norfolk,		1,139	48
" " " Alex'dia,		15	00
Exc'ge Bank of Va., Petersb'g,		3,813	53
State Bank of S. C., Charleston,		4,000	00
Plant's & Mech's B'k " "		2,137	25
Bank of Hamburg, S. C.,		520	10
Southern Bank of Ala., Mobile,		1,500	00
Br. B'k of the St'e of N. C. Tar'b,		3,942	10
" " " " Win'r,		1,877	14
" " " " New'be,		2,799	88
Merchant's Bank, Newberne,		1,085	50
Notes of N. C. b'nks & C'ks,		112,232	21
Notes of Foreign Banks,		28,517	00
U. S. Treasury Notes,		105,000	00
Specie,		481,520	03
Real estate,		71,000	00
Due from Directors,	\$	157,458	50
Due from St'k hold's not Direc's		108,997	10
	\$	4,372,603	52

State of the Bank of Cape Fear,

Notes and bonds discounted,	\$ 2,467,433 14
Bills of exchange,	728,495 24
Due from other banks, viz. :	
Union Bank, Boston,	85,405 93
Merchants' Bank, New York,	17,000 43
Bank of the State of New York,	4,493 06
Park Bank, " "	63,053 41
Leather Manufacturers B'k, N. Y.,	69,224 31
Bank of America, New York,	1,046 47
Merchants' Exchange B'k, N. Y.,	47,340 81
Bank of North America, Phil'a,	6,386 30
Merchants' Bank, Baltimore,	961 23
Bank of Virginia, Richmond,	415 05
" " Norfolk,	1,043 19
Farmers' Bank of Va., Norfolk,	1,404 87
" " " Alex'a,	151 20
Exchange Bank of Va., Petersb'g,	631 34
Danville Bank, Virginia,	895 69
Bank of Charleston, S. C.,	3,219 10
Planters' & Mechanics' Bank,	
Charleston, S. C.,	4,652 04
B'k of State N. C., Wilmington,	235 87
" " " Tarboro',	2,367 72
" " " Newbern,	6,738 05
Merchants' Bank, " "	1,912 29
Bank of Lexington, N. C.,	1,627 97
Notes of N. C. banks and checks,	262,053 67
Notes of foreign banks and checks,	27,979
U. S. treasury notes,	105,000
N. C. State bond acc't in N. Y.,	20,880
Specie,	466,602 91
Real estate,	71,000
Due from Directors, \$158,507.33	
" Stockholders	
not directors, 114,780.99	
	\$ 4,469,650 29

Wilmington, October 1st, 1859.

	\$	1,591,900	
Capital Stock,		376,753	21
Contingent fund,		100,669	89
Profit and loss,			
Due to other banks, viz:			
Bank of New York, N. York,		382	
Union Bank, Baltimore,		452	38
B'k of the State N. C., Windsor,		2,081	11
" Charlotte, No. Ca.		291	79
" Yanceyville, N. C.		322	61
Deposits,		574,705	37
Bank notes issued :			
At Wilmington,	\$	605,326	
Fayetteville,		372,428	
Salem,		473,095	
Washington,		378,817	
Salisbury,		318,327	
Raleigh,		33,389	
Asheville,		565,749	
Greensboro'		173,130	
	\$	2,920,261	
On hand,		1,121,296	
Circulation,		1,798,965	
In transitu,		23,126	88
H. A. SAVAGE, Cash'r.	\$	4,469,650	29

State of the Bank of

Notes and bonds discounted,	\$ 2,443,461	81
Bills of exchange,	752,001	33
Due from other banks, viz. :		
Union Bank, Boston,	38,024	27
Merchants' Bank, New York,	82,416	74
Park " "	94,585	45
Amer'an Ex. " "	6,651	42
Leather Manufact's Bank, N. Y.,	63,239	80
Bank of America, " "	3,082	77
" the State, " "	2,346	82
" New N. Y., " "	3,446	16
Union Bank Philadelphia,	113,975	69
Bank of North Am'ca, Phila.,	2,379	70
Merchants' Bank, Baltimore,	1,111	43
Bank of Delaware, Wilmington,	2,307	18
" Virginia, Richmond,	361	88
Farmers' Bank, Norfolk,	8,406	44
Danville Bank, Virginia,	1,435	37
B'k of Charles'n, S. C. Ch'ston,	801	73
" South Carolina, " "	5,200	
Plan's' and Mech's' B'k. " "	7,139	97
B'k of N. C., Br'ch, Wil'gton,	685	28
" " Newbern,	1,385	48
" " Tarboro',	2,343	99
" " Windsor,	507	70
Bank of Lexington, Graham,	118	11
Merchants' Bank, Newbern,	1,075	41
Notes of N. C. b'ks and ch'ks,	161,231	55
" foreign " "	28,924	
U. S. Treasury notes,	135,000	
N. C. State bond acc't in N. Y.	35,355	
Specie,	364,171	40
Real Estate,	71,000	
	\$ 4,434,173	88

Cape Fear, April, 3d, 1860.

Capital Stock,	\$	1,591,900
Contingent fund,		398,072 58
Profit and loss,		100,582 94
Due to other Banks, viz.,		
Union Bank, Baltimore,		756 64
Exchange Bank of Va., Pet.,		1,674 92
Bank of Virginia, Norfolk,		565 09
" Commerce, Newbern,		3,889 85
" Charlotte, N. C.,		2,397 99
" Lexington, "		144 92
" Yanceyville, "		1,548 86
Farmers' Bank of N. C.,		1,451 46
Deposits,		418,162 22
Bank notes issued, at	\$	436,479
Wilmington,		358,623
Fayetteville,		607,662
Salem,		405,014
Washington,		312,393
Salisbury,		32,307
Raleigh,		568,641
Asheville,		171,143
Greensboro',		
		2,892,262
		992,495
On hand,		
Circulation,		1,899,767
In transitu,		13,259 41
		151,187 28
Due from directors,		124,979 90
" stockholders not direct's,		
		4,434,173 38

State of the Bank of Wilmington,

Notes discounted,	\$ 405,385 71	
Exchange Foreign,	515,388 77	
“ Domestic,	6,999 40	
		\$ 927,773 88
N. C. Bonds,		29,754 09
Due from banks out of the State,		115,834 17
Due from banks in the State,		1,374 29
In hands of Agents,		34,474 01
Suspended debt,		78,195 14
Real estate,		15,222 26
Coin,	66,462 99	
Notes and checks of other banks,	16,340 20	
		\$ 82,803 19
Due by Directors,		19,950
Due by Stockholders,		48,807

Monday, May 2d, 1859.

Capital Stock,	\$ 630,400
Circulation,	498,542
Due banks out of the State,	
Due banks in the State,	884 42
Depositors and unpaid dividends,	75,829 93
Contingent fund,	54,400
Nett profit since last dividend,	25,574 68

JOHN McRAE, *President.*

State of the Bank of Wilmington,

Notes discounted,	\$371,530	97	
Foreign exchange,	583,046	46	
Domestic “	9,154	31	963,731 74
State and other bonds,			73,601 82
Suspense ac't. money advanced,			5,419 62
Due by banks of the State,			14,769 32
“ “ in the State,			11,795 4
“ “ agents,			11,283 09
Suspended debt,			72,695 14
Real estate,			23,949 10
Coin,			63,625 15
Checks and notes of other banks,			15,687 41
Due by Directors,	\$23,200.00		
“ “ Stockholders,	37,119.99		
			1,256,557 86

November 7th, 1850.

Capital stock,	\$631,000
Circulation,	444,888
Due banks out of the State,	986 69
“ “ in the State,	186 87
“ Depositors and unpaid div'ds.	73,351 72
Contingent fund,	75,000
Profit and loss,	31,144 58

JOHN McRAE, *President.*

\$1,256,557 86

N. C., May 1st., 1860.

By capital stock,	\$ 661,900
“ Notes in circulation,	469,811
Due banks out of State,	808
“ “ in the State,	7,806 10
“ Depositors and unpaid div'ds,	66,283 77
Contingent fund,	75,000
Profit and loss,	41,263 27

JNO. McRAE, *resident.*

\$ 1,322,872 80

State of the Bank of Wilmington,

Notes discounted,	\$ 369,642	17		
Foreign exchange,	532,617	91		
Domestic “	6,610	82		
			\$ 908,870	90
North Carolina and other bonds,			114,921	82
Suspense account,			15,759	37
Park Bank, New York,	222			
Merchant's Bank, Boston,	2,929	61		
“ “ Baltimore,	2,543	63		
Bank of North America, Phil. Pa,	1,603	18		
Bank of Char'ton, Char'ton, S. C.,	187	25		
Bank of Virginia, Portsmouth,	173	24		
Bank of Louisiana, N. Orleans,	3,994	50		
			11,433	63
Bank of Clarendon, Fayetteville,	1,314	24		
Bank of Washington, Washt'n,	98	44		
Bank of Lexington, N. C.,	4	66		
Bank of Wadesboro, N. C.,	129	51		
			1,546	85
Florida, R. R. Company,			25,000	
R. Norfleet, Agent,			3,038	68
Suspended debt,			72,695	14
Real estate,			21,949	10
Notes and checks on other banks,			22,614	33
Coin,			46,900	56
Due by Directors,	21,650			
Due by Stockholders,	69,786			
Due by other than Stockholders,	278,206	17		
	\$ 369,642	17		
			\$ 1,244,730	38

North-Carolina, Monday, Nov. 5, 1860.

Capital Stock,	29	\$ 800,000
Bank of the Republic, N. Y.,	\$ 15,216	
Exchange Bank of Va., Petersb'g,	50	52
Bank of Charlotte, N. C.,	245	25
Hillsboro' Savings Institue,	156	48
Bank of Com'ce, Newbern, N. C.,	456	
Street and Hungerford,		858 25
Deposits and unpaid dividends,		1,000
Contingent fund,		62,134 09
Profit and loss,		75,000
Circulation,		39,587 75
		250,870
JOHN McRAE, <i>President.</i>		\$ 1,244,736 38

State of the Bank of

To Bills and Notes discounted,		\$ 640,252 22
Metropolitan Bank, New York,	\$ 10,454 71	
Philadelphia Bank,	46 90	10,501 61
Bank of Wadesboro,	164 99	
Commercial Bank, Wilmington,	1,557 36	1,722 35
Bank expenses,	2,215 25	
Bank building,	15,000	17,215 25
Cash notes, Banks of N. C.,	15,153	
Do do S. C. and Va.,	917	
Specie,	45,034 74	61,104 74
		\$ 730,796 17

Fayetteville, 9th May, 1859.

[illegible]

State of the Bank of Fayetteville,

To notes discounted,	\$ 668,424	21		
*Bills of exchange,	32,739	50	\$ 701,163	71
Metropolitan Bank, New York,	11,222	81		
Philadelphia Bank,	316	61	11,539	42
Bank of Washington,			75	
Bank expenses,	2,701	92		
Bank building,	15,000		17,701	92
Cash notes, bank N. C.,	11,907			
“ checks,	474	28		
Banks Va. and S. Ca.,	17			
Specie,	30,748	30	43,146	58
*Bills of exchange :				
New York,	\$29,000			
Wilmington, N. C.,	3,589.50			
Charleston, S. C.,	150			
	32,739	50		
			\$ 773,626	63

North-Carolina, November 20th, 1858.

By capital stock,		\$ 380,000
Circulation,		259,696
Bank of Wadesboro',	\$ 1,370 69	
" Yanceyville,	309 25	
Commercial Bank, Wilmington,	3,882 91	5,562 85
Dividends unpaid,	258	
Deposites,	54,635 20	54,893 20
Profit and loss,		16,474 58
Surplus,		57,000
W. G. BROADFOOT, Cash.		\$ 773,626 63

Fayetteville, 14th May,, 1860.

Capital Stock,	\$ 380,000
Circulation,	251,301
Bank of Yanceyville,	1,056 78
Deposits and dividends unpaid,	58,556 09
Profit and loss,	17,751 10
Surplus,	57,000

W. G. BROADFOOT, *Cashier.*

\$ 765,664 97

State of the Bank of

		\$	
*To notes discounted,	\$601,192	37	
†Bills of exchange,	42,204	05	643,396
Metropolitan Bank, New York,	906	26	
Philadelphia Bank,	7	77	
Bank State S. C., Charleston,	1,822	25	2,736
Bank expenses,	2,027	90	
Salary account,	1,575		
Bank building,	15,000		18,602
Cash, Notes :			
Bank N. C. and Branches.,	5,630		
Bank State, " "	1,373		
Bank C. Fear, " "	6,317		
Bank Wadesboro',	1,306		
Bank Clarendon,	2,107		
Bank Wilmington,	840		
Com. Bank, Wilmington,	147		
Other banks of N. Carolina,	416		
Banks of South-Carolina,	1,578		
" Virginia,	285		
Checks, &c ,	389	20	
Specie,	14,877	87	35,265
*Debt due by Direc-			
tors, \$ 36,939			
Debt due by Sock-			
holders, 101,094			
Debt due by others, 463,159.37	601,192	37	
†Bills of exchange:			
At New York, \$31,600			
Philadelphia, 4,075			
Baltimore, 400			
Wilmington, 6,129.05	42,204	05	
			\$700,001
			17

Fayetteville, November 26th, 1860.

By capital stock,		\$ 380,000
Circulation,		206,530
Bank of Wadesboro',	\$ 1,049 09	
" Yanceyville,	426 62	
Com. Bank, Wilmington,	2,768 11	4,243 82
Dividends unpaid,	217	
Deposits,	34,924 06	35,141 06
Discount received,	14,645 64	
Profit and loss,	2,440 65	17,086 29
Surplus,		57,000
Due by State of No. Carolina:		
1858, Sept. 29th, for extra tax, $\frac{1}{2}$		
per cent. paid		
under protest to		
Public Trea-		
surer,	1,900	
1858, Sept. 30th, for same $\frac{1}{2}$	1,900	
and interest till		
paid.	<u>3,800</u>	
W. G. BROADFOOT, Cash'r.		\$700,001 17

at Fayetteville, May 28, 1859.

Capital Stock,	\$ 400,000
Notes in circulation,	336,200
Surplus fund,	35,511 30
Greensboro' Insurance Company,	2,026 35
Discounts received,	21,454 81
Individual depositors,	34,204 26

JNO. D. WILLIAMS, *Pres't.*

\$ 829,396 72

Fayetteville, December 3d, 1859.

[illegible]

State of the Bank of Clarendon.

Notes discounted :			
Amount due by directors,	\$ 72,580		
“ “ stockholders,	149,729 25		
“ “ others,	394,491 69	\$ 616,800 94	
Bonds of State of N. C.,		25,000	
Domestic bills of exchange :			
Payable in New York,	134,848 34		
“ “ Philadelphia,	2,350		
“ “ Charleston,	2,650		
“ “ Wilmington,	20,816 24	160,664 58	
Comercmial Bank of Philadelphia,	95 65		
Bank of Charleston,	38 70		
Continental Bank, N. Y.,	8,956 97	9,091 32	
Expense account,		2,022 52	
Real estate,		3,940 97	
Notes of banks in Fayetteville,	35		
“ “ North-Carolina,	2,696		
“ “ South-Carolina,	98		
Checks,	29		
Specie : gold,	46,000		
“ silver,	836 65	46,836 65	49,694 65
			\$ 867,214 98

Fayetteville, June 2d, 1860.

Capital stock,		\$ 400,000
Notes in circulation,		322,327
Surplus fund,		47,184 18
Greensboro' Insurance Company,	\$ 4,575 43	
Br. B'k of Lexington, at Graham,	33 75	
Bank of Wilmington,	1,592 35	6,201 53
Interest and premium received,		23,082 82
Individual depositors,		68,419 45

JOHN D. WILLIAMS, *Pres't.*

\$ 867,214 98

State of the Commercial Bank

Notes discounted,	\$ 318,476 88	
Bills of exchange,	237,948 92	
Suspended debt,	11,950 28	
Judgment account,	22,389 47	\$ 590,765 55
Due from other banks, viz :		
Union Bank, Boston,	4,787 99	
Bank of North America, Phila.,	396 41	
Merchant's Bank, Baltimore,	21 13	
Exchange Bank of Va., Richm'd,	709 34	
“ “ “ Norfolk,	495 77	
“ “ “ Petrbr'g,	49 18	
B'k of Charleston, S. C.,	61 24	6,521 06
Merchant's Bank of Newbern,	455 67	
Farmer's B'k of N. C., Green'bo',	321 82	777 49
Suspense acc't for notes of the }		2,303 01
B'k of Pennsylvania, Phil'a, }		9,706 50
Real estate,		
Cash in specie,	55,426 74	
Cash in notes of, and checks on }	13,179 60	68,606 34
other banks,		
		\$ 678,679 95

of Wilmington, May 28th, 1859.

[illegible]

State of the Commercial Bank of

Bills and notes discounted,	\$ 355,335 64	
Bills of exchange,	153,628 50	
Suspended debt,	37,090 10	\$ 546,054 24
Due from other banks, viz.:		
Union Bank, Boston,	28 76	
Bank of North Am'ca, Phila.,	134 73	
Merchants' Bank, Baltimore,	42 32	
Exchange B'k of Va., Richmond,	664 03	
" " Petersb'g,	49 18	
Bank of Charleston, S. C.,	196 85	1,115 87
Merchants' Bank, Newbern,	2,279 07	
Farm's' B'k of N. C., Greensboro',	692 95	
Bank of Fayetteville,	864 09	3,836 11
Suspense account for notes of } the Bank of Penn., &c., }		2,303 01
Real Estate,		9,092 11
Powhatan and Pocahontas fac- } tory, Baltimore, }		5,000
Cash in specie,	48,825 70	
" notes of and checks on } other banks, }	31,570 14	80,395 84
		\$ 647,797 18

Yanceyville, May 30th, 1859.

1859.		
May 30 By dividends unpaid,	\$	10,080
Contingent fund,		18,621
Capital stock,		200
Bank notes issues,		391
Discount,		431 77
Farmer's Bank Va., Dan-		
ville,		354
B'k of the Commonwealth,		
Virginia,		1,131 81
Profit and loss,		106 59
Deposits,		72,849 82
Bank of South Carolina,		409
Danville Bank, Va.		1,684 84

JOS. J. LAWSON, *Cash'r.*

\$696,263 92

State of the Bank of

To Real Estate,	\$	3,385	79
Exch'ge b'k Clarkes-			
ville, Va.,		205	06
Merchants B'k, Bal-			
timore,		879	76
Bank of the Com-			
monwealth, Rich-			
mond,		374	67
Bills of Exchange,		142,645	69
Notes discounted,		369,897	81
Danville Bank, Va.,			756
Continental Bank,			
New York,		40,931	70
Cash on hand:			
In coin,	\$	24,530.92	
Notes of this Bank,		64,544	
" other N. C. b'ks,		6,687	
		95,761	92
Due from Directors,		20,300	
Stockholders not di-			
rectors,		27,153	
	\$	654,083	96

Yanceyville, 28th November, 1859.

Contingent Fund,	\$ 36,290	13
Capital Stock,	200	
Bank Notes Issued,	390,908	
Bank of South Carolina,	409	
Dividends unpaid,	205	43
Bank of Fayetteville,	424	37
Br'ch b'k Cape Fear Greensboro',	1,312	22
Deposits,	24,939	72

JOS. J. LAWSON, *Cash'r.*

\$ 654,083

96

State of the Merchants' Bank of

Notes discounted,	\$ 235,300 59
Suspended debt,	6,687 27
Bills of exchange,	154,582 86
Protested “	9,100
Real estate,	7,563 60
Due by other banks,	68,588 04
Notes of other banks,	48,038
Specie,	43,047 54

\$ 572,907 90

Newbern, May 31st., 1859.

Capital stock,	\$ 225,000
Notes in circulation,	211,197
Deposits,	84,499 11
General profit and loss,	47,858 32
Dividends unpaid,	604
Due to other banks,	3,749 47

W. W. CLARK, *Cashier.*

\$ 572,907 90

State of the Merchant's Bank

[illegible]

of Newbern, Nov. 29th, 1859.

[illegible]

State of the Merchants' Bank of

Notes discounted,	\$ 253,531	68
Suspended debt,	7,175	
Bills of exchange,	64,282	42
Real estate,	7,650	
Due from other banks,	30,554	93
Notes of other banks,	46,668	
Specie,	26,834	18

\$ 436,696	21
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Newbern, May 31st, 1860.

Capital stock,	\$ 225,000
Notes in circulation,	86,075
Deposits,	72,935 82
General profit and loss,	47,994 88
Dividends unpaid,	448
Due to other banks,	4,242 51

W. W. CLARK, *Cashier.*

\$ 436,696 21

Statement of the condition of the Bank of

Resources:	
*Domestic bills and notes,	\$382,620 89
Bills of exchange,	96,753 46
Suspended debt,	61,077 60 540,451 92
Due from other banks, viz:	
Bank of the State, at Tarboro',	
North-Carolina,	395 18
Merchants B'k of Newbern, N. C.	688 30
Commercial Bank, Wilmington,	
North-Carolina,	527 45
Bank of the Republic, N. York,	10,892 97
Merchants Bank, Baltimore,	2,185 54
Bank of Virginia, Norfolk,	10,535 23
Bank of Charleston, S. C.,	9,993 36
Southern Bank of Ala., Mobile,	497 97
H. W. Conner & Co.	10,000 45,716
Real Estate, including amount	
taken for debt,	33,681 09
Bank expenses and salaries,	2,565 18 36,246 27
North-Carolina State bonds,	39,627 50
United States bonds,	52,000
Cash in coin,	40,671 22
Notes of other banks,	17,076 149,374 72
*Of this amount there is due by	
Directors,	36,800
By Stockholders not Directors,	51,206 93
\$771,788 91	

Washington, June 1st, 1859.

Liabilities :			
Capital stock,			\$325,000
Notes in circulation,			365,816
Due to other banks, viz :			
Bank of Wilmington, North-			
Carolina,	\$877 30		
Bank of the State at Raleigh,	396 72	1,284 02	
Deposits.		42,419 45	
Dividends unpaid,		811	
General profit and loss,		36,458 44	

M. STEVENSON, *Cash'r.*

\$771,788 91

Washington, November 30th, 1859.

Liabilities :			
Capital Stock,		\$	325,000
Notes in circulation,			302,184
Due to other banks, viz :			
Bank of Wilmington, N. C.,	\$	1,876 66	
Bank of Fayetteville,		22	
Bank of N. C., Tarboro,		30	
Bank of N. C., Raleigh,		24 22	87
Bank of the Republic, N. Y.,		1,707 69	3,630
Deposits,		27,473 11	11
Dividends unpaid,		1,128	28,601 29
General profit and loss,			40,786

M. STEVENSON, *Cashier.*

\$ 700,202 27

State of the Bank of Washington,

Resources :			
* Domestic bills and notes,		\$ 388,111 64	
Bills of Exchange,		64,778 80	
Suspended debt,		38,000	\$ 490,890 44
Due from other banks, viz :			
Merchant's Bank, Newberne,			
North Carolina,		895 04	
Bank of N. C., Tarboro',		514 08	
Bank of Virginia, Norfolk, Va.,		211 39	
Bank of Charleston, S. C.,		100 34	1,720 85
Real estate, including amount } taken for debt,		29,181 09	
Bank expenses and salaries,		2,429 08	31,610 17
North Carolina State bonds,		39,627 50	
United States bonds, 5's 74,		50,750	
Cash in Coir,		37,102 79	
Notes of other banks in N. C.,		21,199	148,679 29
* Of this amount there is due } by Directors,		38,694 21	
* Of this amount there is due } by Stockholders, not Direct- } ors,		42,182 11	
			\$ 672,900 75

North Carolina, May 30, 1860.

Liabilities :			
Capital stock,			\$ 325,000
Notes in circulation,			266,476
Due to other banks :			
Bank of N. C., Raleigh, N. C.,	\$ 4,232	74	
Commercial Bank, Wilmington,	5,772	19	
Bank of Wilmington, "		464	09
Bank of the Republic, N. Y.,	13,219	06	
Mechanic's Bank, Bal'more, Md.,		570	22
Deposits,	29,953	11	24,258 30
Dividends, uncalled for,	925		30,878 11
General profit and loss,			26,288 34

M. STEVENSON, *Cash'r.*

\$ 672,900 75

State of the Farmers Bank of

Capital Stock,		\$ 297,900
Profits including re- serve,		38,108 51
Relief Fund,		40,470 50
Dividends unpaid,		1,055
Stockholders as above,		377,534 01
Depositors,	\$ 23,209 83	
Commercial Bank of Wilmington, N. C.,	426.06	
Circulation,	92,954	
Other than Stock- holders,		116,589 89
		\$ 494,123 90

North-Carolina, June 1st, 1859.

Specie,		\$	15,062	11
Notes and Checks, N. C. Banks,			7,884	20
“ “ of other banks &c.,			2,620	35
Cash, as above,			25,566	66
Park Bank, New York,	\$	42,438	70	
Johnson Bro. & Co., Balt., Md.,		7,046	81	
Bank Republic, New York,		1,553	46	
Philadelphia Bank,		170	37	
Mechanics Bank, Balt., Md.,		082	22	
Specie Funds as above,			51,291	56
Bank of Virginia, Norfolk,		1,897		
Bank of Va., Portsmouth,		554	22	
Bank State, Tarboro', N. C.,		2,459		
Bank Cape Fear, Raleigh, N. C.,		116	0	
Twenty-one N. C. State Bonds,		20,920		
Other than Northern banks and bonds,			25,823	82
Amount available on demand as above,			102,682	04
Real Estate,			7,005	
Bills discounted,		85,540	30	
Notes discounted,		242,011	61	
Discount debt as above, in which is included both notes and bills entered by W. W. Griffin, (as discounted,) without authority of the Board of Directors, for which he is held liable,				91
Further deficiency of W. W. Griffin, former Cashier,			*327,551	
Expense account,			56,349	41
*Of this sum there is due			535	54
From Directors,		639		
From Stockholders not directors,		61,042	32	
Due from Stockholders and Directors,	\$	61,681	32	
W. A. CALDWELL, Cash'r.				\$ 494,123 90

State of Farmers' Bank of North-Carolina, Greensboro',

To depositors,	\$74,048 75
Bank of Virginia, Norfolk,	400 98
Commercial Bank, North-Carolina,	589 54
Bank North-Carolina, Windsor,	523 80
Philadelphia Bank,	89
Circulation, (old and new issue)	123,791
Amount payable on demand,	199,443 07
Capital,	297,900
Unpaid dividends,	1,055
Relief fund,	44,478 40
Reserve fund,	40,822 25
Profit and loss since 1st April, 1860,	3,251 92
Not payable on demand, \$387,507.57	

\$ 586,950 64

June 1st, 1860, including Branch Statement of 26th May, 1860.

By coin,		\$ 37,666 96
North-Carolina Bank Notes,		30,772
South-Carolina, Va. and other, B'k. Notes,		1,699
Cash as above,		70,137 96
Park Bank, New York,		59,054 49
Johnston, Brother & Co., Baltimore,		4,509 86
Foreign exchange,		30
Bank Republic, New York,		8,302 91
Mechanics' Bank, Baltimore,		68 50
People's Bank,		2 82
30 M North-Carolina State Bonds, 6's,		29,423 40
Bank of Commerce, North-Carolina,		107 36
“ “ Virginia, Portsmouth,		921 61
“ “ Commonwealth, Richmond, Va.,		490 28
“ “ North-Carolina, Raleigh, N. C.		359 13
“ “ Cape Fear, “ N. C.		644 51
“ “ Charlotte, North-Carolina,		122 18
Above available on demand,		174,175 01
305 shares in this bank,		30,500
Real estate,		9,820 48
Bills discounted,	\$ 100,460 34	} 317,210 60
Notes “	216,750 26	
*Discount debt,	\$ 317,210 60	
In which sum is included both notes and bills, entered by W. W. Griffin (as discounted) without authority of Board of Directors, for which he is held to be liable,		
Further deficiency of W. W. Griffin, former Cashier,		
		52,024 41
By other claims,		1,764 86
Expense account since 1st April, 1860,		1,455 28
*Of this sum there is due from Directors, at Greensboro' office,	4,200	
Stockholders at Greensboro' office,	10,585	
Stockholder not Directors at Elizabeth City office,	28,396 20	
Owing from directors & stockholders,	43,181 20	
W. A. CALDWELL, Cash'r.		\$586,950 64

State of the Farmers' Bank of N. C. at Greensboro',

Capital stock,		\$ 297,900
Less am't surrendered to the b'k,		30,500
Leaving capital owned by individuals,		267,400
Unpaid dividends,		1,055
Relief fund,		57,414 12
Reserve profits,		40,822 25
Gr.,	\$ 9,320 07	
Profit and loss since 1st April, 1860,	2,130 64	11,450 71
Amount not payable on demand as above,		378,142
Depositors,	20,991 62	08
Deposit receipts,	68	
Bank of Va., Norfolk,	923 32	
“ “ Portsmouth,	76 48	
“ N. C., Raleigh,	804 07	
Merchants' Bank, Bal't., Md.,	941 54	
Com'l Bank, Wilmington, N. C.,	5 57	
Banks and deposits on demand,		23,810 60
New bank note account,	140,800	
Old bank note account,	22,825 01	
	163,625	
Less old and new issue in till,	55,295	
		108,330
Circulation,	108,330	
Banks and deposits as above,	23,810 60	
Total payable on demand,	132,140 60	
Available “	82,404 03	
To be collected from disc'nt debt,	49,736 57	
		\$ 510,282 68

including Elizabeth City Branch, Dec. 1 and 3, 1860.

By coin,		\$ 35,688 22
Notes and checks of N. C. banks,		6,104
“ “ of other banks,		4,369
“ of this bank, { New issue,	\$ 53,274	
“ “ { Old issue,	2,021	
Old and new issue,	55,295	
Cash as per above items, omitting our issue,		46,161 22
Park Bank, New York,	7,292 19	
Bank of Republic, N. Y.,	2,117 98	
Philadelphia Bank, Pa.,	198 51	
Peoples' Bank,	282	
Foreign exchange in transitu,	1,996 30	
Johnston Bro & Co., Baltimore,	1,000	
Specie funds as above,		12,607 80
Bank Com'nw'lth, Richm'd, Va.,	166 35	
“ North-Carolina, Windsor,	490 36	
“ Cape Fear, Raleigh,	268 60	
“ “ Greensboro',	136	
Bank Commerce, Newb'n, N. C.,	134 55	1,061 22
N. C. State bonds,	23,500	
Cost,		22,573 79
Available on demand,		82,404 03
Bills discounted,	121,872 75	
Notes discounted,	237,173 43	*359,046 18
Alleged deficiency W. W. Griffin,	52,026 41	
Other claims on sundry persons,	1,664 36	
Real estate, safes, &c.,	9,887 75	
Expense account,	5,253 95	68,832 47
*Of this sum there is owing		
By Directors,	6,100	
Stockholders not directors,	41,481 52	
	47,581 52	
CYRUS P. MENDEHALL,		
<i>President.</i>		\$ 510,282 68

The State of the Bank of

Assets :			
Capital Stock,		\$	300,000
Deposits,			34,491 21
Due other banks,			1,208 79
Circulation,			442,388 50
Undivided profits			79,126 61

\$ 857,215 11

State of the Bank of Charlotte,

[illegible]

North-Carolina, Nov. 26, 1859.

Assets :			
Coin,		\$	49,732 28
Notes of other banks in this State,	\$ 35,059		
Notes of other banks out of this State,	1,203		36,262
Balance due by other banks in this State,	1,244 50		
Balance due by other banks out of this State,	16,233 39		17,477 89
Bills of exchange maturing,			473,929 29
North-Carolina State bonds,			50,000
Balance due by agents,			1,888
Notes receivable,			71,717 27
Suspended debt,			77,697 40
Debt in suit,			59,816 52
Charlotte and S. C. railroad stock,			850
Bank property, fixtures, &c.,			3,035 77
Unadjusted vouchers, salaries and contingent expenses,			5,182 30
Of Notes receivable there are owing by:			
Directors of the bank,			500
Stockholders not Directors,			5,226 91
M. P. PEGRAM, <i>Cashier.</i>		\$	847,588 72

Statement of the Bank of

[illegible]

Charlotte, N. C., June 30th, 1860.

Assets:			
Specie,			\$90,549 24
Notes of other Banks in this State,			6,136 88
“ “ “ out of this State,			4,347 50
Due by “ “ in this State,	\$ 598 13		
Due by other Banks out of this State,	52,167 34	52,765 47	
North-Carolina State bonds,		50,000	
Stock Charlotte South-Carolina Railroad Company,		850	
Resulting balance due by agents,		11,689 62	
Exchange maturing,		458,099 21	
Notes maturing,		92,168 67	
Bank property, (safes, fixtures and plate),		3,035 77	
Draft in transitu,		1,264 61	
Expense and salary vouchers,		4,231 90	
Unadjusted vouchers,		2,450 66	
Suspended debt and debt in suit,		60,502 28	
Debt owing by directors,	1,100		
Debt owing by stock-holders not directors,	16,766 85		
J. J. BLACKWOOD, Pres't.			\$838,091 81

State of the Bank of Charlotte,

Capital Stock,		\$ 300,000
Notes in circulation,		243,244 50
Due depositors,		31,052 61
Surplus fund,	\$ 94,546 01	
Profits made since 1st July, '60,	*18,187 43	112,733 44

*From this a semi-annual dividend of \$2.00 per share (being at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum) has been declared, payable to stockholders, or order, on and after the first Monday in January, 1861, in current bank notes.

\$ 687,030 55

North Carolina, December 1st, 1860.

[illegible]

State of the Bank of

Bank of the State of North Carolina,
Cash on hand :
Gold,

\$ 271,315 61

500,000

\$ 771,315.61

North-Carolina, Aug. 15th, 1859.

Capital stock paid in,
Profit and loss,

\$ 771,288 33
27 28

C. DEWEY, *Cashier.*

\$ 771,315 61

State of the Bank of

[illegible]

North-Carolina, November 15th, 1859.

Capital Stock,			\$	1,484,285	57
Notes in circulation,				24,320	
Public Treasurer,				98,018	38
Bank of the State of N. C.,				405,862	27
Due to other banks :					
Bank S. C., Charleston,			\$	400	60
“ Washington, N. C.,	\$	14			
“ Cape Fear, Washington,		1,823.83			
“ “ Wilmington,		38.65		1,876	48
J. D. Vamaly & Co., N. Y.,		9,811.33			
Bank of Republic, “		159.50		9,970	83
Bank of Baltimore, Balt.,				326	50
Discount,				2,215	29
Profit and Loss,				5,223	76
Deposits,				7,439	05
				362,517	13

C. DEWEY, *Cashier.*

\$ 2,395,017 11

State of the Bank of

United States Stock,	\$ 300,000		
N. C. State bonds,	137,500	\$ 437,500	
Notes discounted	1,422,368 30		
Bills of Exchange,	979,290 86	2,401,659 16	\$ 2,839,159 16
Real estate,		37,308 50	37,308 50
Due from Merch'ts' B'k, N. Y.,		145,614 86	
Due from Farmer's and Me- chanic's Bank, Philadel'a,		9,984 82	
Due from Bank of Metropolis, Washington,		200	
Due from Mer'et's B'k, Balt.,		30,963 52	
Due from B'k of Va., Port'mh,	21,966 10		
Due from McIlwaine, Son & Co., Petersburg,	22,254 12		
Due from B'k of Va., Peter'bg,	74 83		
Due from B'k of Va., Rich'nd,	28 72		
Due from Exc'e B'k Peters'bg,	7,530 15		
Due from J. D. Gordon & Co., Norfolk,	1,170 33		
Due from Exchange Bank of Va., Clarksville,	175 73	53,199 98	
Due from Merchant's Bank, Boston,		5,185 22	
Due from Bank of Charleston, S. C.,	16,381 81		
Due from H. W. Connel & Co., Charleston,	10,802 88		
Due from Commercial Bank, Columbia,	6,250 62		
Due from Plan's B'k Winns'bo'	144 95	33,580 26	
Due from A. J. Rugely & Co., N. O.,	200 00		
Due from B'k Com'ce, N. O.,	972 05	1,172 05	
Due from Patrick, Irwin & Co., Mobile,		830	
Due from E. P. Jones, Miss'i,		25,009	
Due from Fr's B'k N. C., Grbo'	1,306 03		
“ “ B'k Cape Fear, “	700		
Due from B'k Wash'n, N. C.,	425 23	2,431 26	308,161 97
Notes of other banks:			
Virginia,		1,045	
South Carolina,		14,133	
North Carolina,		267,524 97	282,702 97
Specie: Gold Coin,	718,050		
“ Bullion,	13,845	731,895	
“ Silver,		15,732 02	747,627 02
Expense account,			7,798 83
Salary “			2,608 35
Vouchers unadjusted,			2,217
			\$ 4,228,583 80

North-Carolina, Jan. 21st, 1860.

Capital stock,		\$1,565,401	33
Discount,	\$ 23,960	62	
Profit and loss,	21,041	45	45,002
Public Treasurer of N. C.,			114,838
Merchant's Bank of N. Y., loan,			125,000
Due to J. D. Vilmilye, Cashier, N. Y., \$11,679	30		
" Bank of Republic, N. Y.,	168	25	
" Fulton Bank, N. Y.,	1,556	67	13,404
" Bank Baltimore, Baltimore,		4	94
" Bank of S. C., Charleston,	1,888	58	
" C. L. Edwards, Ass't Cashier, Charleston,	488	83	2,377
Due to Bank of Virginia, Danville,	781	56	
" Bank of Commonwealth, Richmond,	696	61	1,478
Due to Bank of Lexington, Graham,	1,019	24	
" Bank of Cape Fear, Wash- ington,	3,637	25	
Due to B'k of Cape Fear, Wilmington,	82	43	
" Bank of Commerce, Newberne,	2,255	17	6,994
Bank of State of North-Carolina,			24,258
Dividends Bank State			969,712
Notes in circulation:			154,500
Issued by principal bank,	52,160		
" branches,	328,147		380,307
Deposits,			638,806
Bills and checks in transitu,			209,756
			95
C. DEWEY, Cashier.	\$	4,227,583	80

State of the Bank of

N. C. State bonds,		\$ 103,260		
*Notes discounted,	\$2,518,875 42			
Bills of exchange,	1,133,915 55	3,652,790 97	3,656,050 97	
Real estate,			40,414 50	
Due from other banks, viz :				
Merchants' Bank, New York		110,656 43		
People's Bank, Charleston,	1,259			
H. W. Connel & Co., "	600			
B'k of Charleston, "	17,536 09			
Commercial Bank, Columbia,	8,360 23			
Planters' Bank, Winnsboro',	852 13	28,607 45		
Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank. Phila.,		10,518 22		
Merchants' Bank, Baltimore,		29,232 24		
J. D. Gordon & Co., Norfolk,	9,353 93			
Bank of Virginia, Portsmouth,	4,412 77			
" " Richmond,	301 53			
" " Petersburg,	295 73			
Exchange Bank, "	7,542 48			
Farmers' Bank, Norfolk,	299 11			
Bank of Commonwealth, Richmond,	9 60			
McIlwaine, Son & Co., Petersburg,	481 19	22,656 34		
Bank of Metropolis, Washington,		1,198 74		
Merchants' Bank, Boston,		1,769 61		
A. J. Rugely & Co., New Orleans,		145 34		
E. P. Jones, Miss.,		3,193 81		
Bank of Washington, N. C.,		2,643 35	210,661 53	
Notes of other banks:				
Virginia,		2,035		
South Carolina,		12,111		
North Carolina,		350,113 09	364,259 09	
Specie :				
Gold coin,	663,373			
Bullion,	8,917	672,290		
Silver,		22,919 83	695,209 83	
Vouchers,			109 51	
Bills and checks <i>in transitu</i> ,			35,697 85	
*Of this amount there is due by direct-	} 40,501 70			
ors,				
" " " stockhold-				
ers not directors,	} 248,754 31			
	<hr/>			
	289,256 01			
		\$	5,102,403 28	

North Carolina, April 21st, 1860.

Capital stock,		\$	2,209,606	33
General profit and loss,			94,560	72
Public Treasurer of N. C.,			21,482	42
Due to other banks, viz :				
Bank Cape Fear, Washington,	\$ 3,401	30		
" Wilmington,	2,289	93		
" Greensboro',	1,342	91		
Bank of Lexington, Lexington,	345	81		
" Graham,	135	45		
Farmers' Bank N. C., Greensboro',	1,237	97		
Bank Commerce, Newbern,	111	05	\$	8,864
Exchange Bank Va., Clarksville,	394	20		
Bank Virginia, Danville,	481	85		876
Bank of S. C., Charleston,	629	23		05
C. S. Edwards, Assistant Cashier, } Charleston,	2,676	17		3,305
Fulton Bank, New York,	3,643	86		40
J. D. Vermilye, Cashier, New York,	6,439	18	10,082	98
Bank Baltimore, Baltimore,			4	94
Bank State of N. C.,				23,133
Dividends Bank State,				1,258,691
Notes in circulation :				79
Issued by principal bank,				69,325
" Wilmington,	118,170		56,145	36
" Fayetteville,	62,910			
" Tarboro',	62,600			
" Charlotte,	70,030			
" Milton,	51,560			
" Windsor,	138,875			
" Morganton,	85,710			
" Newbern,	54,435			
" Salisbury,	64,560		708,850	764,995
Deposits,				660,608
				66
			\$	5,102,403
				28

C. DEWEY, Cash.

State of the Bank of

N. C. bonds,		\$ 119,750	
Notes discounted,	\$2,799,427 02		
Suspended debt,	6,450	2,805,877 02	
Bills of exchange,		1,243,374 57	\$4,169,001 59
Real estate,			44,411 75
Due from Merchants' Bank, N. Y.,		76,602 41	
" " " Baltimore,	25,515 04		
" Citizens' " " "	26 09	25,541 13	
" Merchants' " Boston,		822 22	
" Farmers' & Mechanics' Bank,			
Philadelphia,		9,264 82	
Due from Bank Metropolis, D. C.,		1,581 24	
" " Va., Portsmouth,	3,662		
" " Commonwealth, Rich-			
mond,	5,522 65		
Due from Exch'ge B'k Va., Petersburg,	945 06		
" McIlwaine Son & Co., "	1,659 39		
" Bank of Va., Richmond,	22 63		
" " " Danville,	823 83		
" " " Norfolk,	829 63		
" J. D. Gordon & Co., Norfolk,	4,610 51		
" Exchange B'k Va., Clarksville,	393 07		
" " " Danville,	2,269 55		
" Farmers' Bank, Norfolk,	241 35	20,979 67	
Bank Charleston, S. C.,	10,921 72		
Peoples' Bank, Charleston,	4,238 15		
Commercial Bank, Columbia,	3,433 75		
Bank Chester, Chester,	489 85		
Planters' Bank, Winnsboro',	702 72		
Bank of S. C., Charleston,	1 06	19,787 25	
Patrick, Erwin & Co., Mobile,		64 14	
A. J. Rugely & Co., New Orleans,		586 82	
Bank of Washington, N. C.,	3,825 15		
Bank of Lexington, Graham,	2,345 96		
Farmers' Bank, Elizabeth City,	141 77	6,312 88	161,542 58
Notes of Virginia banks,		13,993	
Notes of South-Carolina banks,		14,943	
Notes of North-Carolina,		186,395 58	215,831 58
Specie:			
Gold coin,	615,378		
Bullion,	17,806	633,184	
Silver,		22,330 65	655,514 65
Expense account,		1,656 77	
Salary "		6,621 78	8,278 55
Vouchers,			26,000 33
Bills and checks in transitu,			62,360 04
			\$5,342,441 07

North-Carolina, July 21, 1860.

Capital stock,		\$	2,493,765	
General profit and loss,			94,560	72
Discount,	\$	42,095	77	
Profit and loss,		38,574	71	75,670 48
Public treasurer of North-Carolina,				48,011 79
Merchants' Bank, New York, loan,				100,000
Due to J. D. Vermilye, Cashier, N. Y., \$594 16				
" "Bank of Republic," "		14		
American Exchange Bank, "		71 29		
Fulton Bank, "		1,074 34	1,753 79	
Bank of Baltimore, Baltimore,			715 38	
C. L. Edward, Ass't Cash., Charleston,			1,922 63	
Bank of Lexington, Lexington,		1,769 53		
Farmers' Bank N. C., Greensboro',		638 42		
Bank Cape Fear, "		1,618 73		
" "Washington,		4,107 37		
" "Salem,		390 57		
" "Wilmington,		2,375 11		
Bank Commerce, Newbern,		527 02	11,426 75	15,818 55
Bank State North-Carolina,				585,771 93
Dividends Bank State,				102,535
Notes in circulation:				
Issued by principal bank,		103,435		
" branches,		1,039,250		1,142,685
Deposits,				683,622 60
G. W. MORDECAI, President.				\$5,342,441 07

State of the Bank of

North-Carolina bonds,		\$ 48,000		
*Notes discounted,	\$3,006,035			
Suspended debt,	17,467	3,033,502		
Bills of Exchange,		1,586,184	18	\$4,667,686 18
Real estate,				47,616 55
Due from Farmer's and Mechanics' Bank, Philadelphia,		4,714	07	
Due from Bank of Baltimore, Baltimore,	50			
Citizens' Bank, Baltimore,	559.20			
Johnston Bro. & Co., "	385	994	20	
B'k. Virginia, Portsmouth,	2,360.15			
McIlwaine, Son & Co., Petersburg,	7,841.20			
Ex. Bank Virginia, Petersburg,	6,679.75			
Bank of Commonwealth, Richmond,	2,887.14			
Bank of Virginia, Richmond,	1,022.63			
" " Petersburg,	168.62			
Farmer's Bank, Norfolk,	685.67			
J. D. Gordon & Co., Norfolk,	5,148.16			
Ex. Bank of Va., Clarksville,	141.80			
Bank of Virginia, Danville,	1,728.49	28,663	11	
Bank of Charleston, Charleston,	11,898.90			
People's Bank, "	212 35			
Commercial Bank, Columbia,	2,507.12			
Planter's Bank, Winnsboro',	239.34			
Bank of Chester, Chester,	34.12			
Merchants' Bank, Cheraw,	173.50	14,585	33	
A. J. Rugely & Co., N. O.,		615		
B'k of Washington, Washington,	5,612.78			
Farmers' Bank of North-Carolina, Greensboro',	981.42	6,594	20	56,165 91
Notes of Virginia Banks,		1,381		
" South-Carolina Banks,		6,022		
" North-Carolina "		262,501	93	269,904 93
Specie: Gold coin,	393,094			
Bullion,	2,857	395,951		
Silver,		17,782	27	413,733 27
Vouchers				11,425 13
*Of this sum there is due:				
By Directors,	82,621.91			
" Stockholders not Directors,	154,932.11			
	<u>\$237,554.12</u>			
		\$	5,466,531	97

North-Carolina, Oct. 20, 1860.

Capital stock,			\$2,500,000
General profit and loss,			221,324 26
Public Treasurer of North-Carolina,			418,443 27
Merchants' Bank of New York, loan,			108,160
Due to Merchants' Bank, N. Y.,	\$59,119.83		
J. D. Vermilye, Cas., "	10,787.79		
Bank Republic, "	14	69,921 62	
Merchants' Bank, Boston,		2,252 90	
" " Baltimore,	83.21		
Union Bank, "	1,162.96	1,246 17	
C. S. Edwards, Assisant Cash'r,			
Charleston,	1,922.97		
Farmers' and Exchange Bank,			
Charleston,	3.78	1,926 75	
Bank of Lexington, Lexington,	1,315.85		
" Commerce, Newbern,	85.50		
" Cape Fear, Wilmington,	5,738.84		
" " Salem,	652.53		
" " Greensboro,	2,749.24		
" " Washington,	900.21		
Farmers' Bank of N. C., E. City,	619.90	12,062 07	
B'k of South-Carolina, Chas'tn.,		347 60	87,757 11
Bank State of South-Carolina,			440,163 33
Dividends Bank of State,			15,704
Notes in circulation:			
Issued by principal Bank,	101,575		
" " Branches,	1,083,845		1,185,420
Deposits,			485,951 17
Bills and checks in transitu,			3,608 82
C. DEWEY, Cash'r.			\$5,466,531 97

State of the Bank of Lexington, N. C., Oct. 20, 1859.

Capital Stock of said bank,	\$ 300,000
Amount subscribed,	157,000
Amount stock paid in specie,	78,111 10
Amount specie on hand,	64,330 33
Amount due the bank,	128,065 38
Amount of circulation,	119,525
Amount of deposits,	13,872 12

B. A. KITTRELL, *Pres't*,
C. F. LOWE, *Cashier*.

State of the Bank of Commerce, Newbern, Nov. 1, 1859.

Amount of shares subscribed,	\$	2,055
Cash on hand in gold and silver inst: lments on the above stock, }		56,712 50

A. T. JERKINS, *President.*

State of the Bank of

Capital stock,	\$ 300,000	
Amount subscribed,	223,650	
Amount paid in,		\$ 199,799.98
Circulation,		255,825
Due to other banks,		10,782.91
Due to depositors,		28,910.68
General profit and loss,		27,690.18

\$ 523,008.75

Lexington, December 1, 1860.

Notes discounted,	*\$ 337,362	18
Foreign bills discounted,	63,171	29
Inland bills “	3,950	
North Carolina State bonds,	10,000	
Due from foreign banks,	338	10
Exchange in New York,	6,000	
Due from North-Carolina banks,	3,156	64
Notes of other banks,	6,723	66
Expense account,	6,731	
Specie on hand,	85,575	88

* Of this sum there is due by }	\$ 60,550	43
directors,		
Stockholders not directors,	16,425	

B. A. KITTRELL, *President.*

\$ 523,008 75

State of the Bank of Commerce at

[illegible]

Newbern, N. C., quarter ending Jan. 31, 1860.

Capital Stock paid in,		\$	166,390	44
Deposits,			81,762	18
Circulation,			201,390	
Profit and Loss,			8,773	68
Due to other Banks :				
Bank of N. C., Charlotte,	\$	960	88	
Farmers Bank, Greensboro',		60		
Cape Fear, Washington,		3,720	52	
Cape Fear, Raleigh,		1,313	77	
			6,055	17
J. A. GUION, Cash.			\$	464,371 47

State of the Bank of Commerce,

* Notes discounted,		\$ 311,686
Bills of Exchange,	\$ 84,154 64	
Drafts in transitu,	8,370 06	92,524 70
North-Carolina State bonds,		990
Bank property,		3, 53 71
Expenses,		2,453 98
Notes of other North-Carolina } banks and checks :	11,885 43	
Notes of South-Carolina, and } Virginia,	1,081	
Gold and silver coin,	85,308 58	98,275 01
Due from other Banks:		
Bank of Wilmington,	6,327 34	
Branch Bank Cape Fear, Wash- } ington,	814 79	
Continental Bank, New York,	23,645 87	
Branch Bank of Cape Fear, } Raleigh,	67 91	
Branch Bank of North-Carolina, } Charlotte,	405 78	
Branch Bank of North-Carolina, } Salisbury,	140 20	
R. H. Chamberlain & Sons,	353 35	
Bank of Charleston,	620	
Branch bank of North-Carolina, } Newbern,	5,261 72	37,636 96
* Due from directors,	6,729	
Due from stockholders, not di- } rectors,	90,197	
Due from others not stockholders,	214,760	
		\$ 546,820 36

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Newbern, North-Carolina, April 3, 1860.

Capital Stock paid in,		\$	208,880	
Deposits,			72,443	08
Circulation,			242,325	
Profit and loss,			18,040	01
Due to other banks:				
Branch Bank of North-Carolina, {	\$	28		
Fayetteville, }				
Franklin Bank of Baltimore,		2,614	21	
Farmers' Bank, Greensboro',		1,780	33	
Branch Bank of Cape Fear, Fay- {				
etteville. }		709	73	5,132 27
J. A. GUION, Cashier.			\$	546,820 36

State of the Bank of Commerce,

*Notes discounted,		\$ 344,969
Bills of exchange,		109,260 13
North Carolina State bonds,		990
Bank property,		3,969 86
Expenses,		1,596 86
Notes of other North Carolina } banks and checks, }	10,906 55	
Do. South Carolina and Virginia,	1,397	
Gold and silver coin,	97,442 66	109,746 21
Due from other banks :		
Bank of Wilmington,	150 87	
Continental Bank,	18,786 62	
Branch Bank of Cape Fear, } Raleigh, }	603 35	
Branch Bank of N. C., Charlotte,	490 60	
“ Salisbury,	36 42	
R. H. Chamberlain & Sons,	292 73	
Bank of Charleston,	3,292 36	23,652 95
*Due from directors,	10,065	
“ stockholders,	92,546	
“ others not stockholders,	242,358	
		\$ 594,185 01

Newbern, North Carolina, July 31, 1860.

Capital stock paid in,		\$	264,980	
Deposits,			78,140	94
Circulation,			229,055	
Due to other banks:				
Branch Bank Cape Fear, Wash- } ington,	\$	531	90	
Branch Bank Cape Fear, Fay- } etteville.		2,983	83	
Branch Bank Cape Fear, Salem,		926	20	
Franklin Bank,		6,908	93	
Farmers' Bank Greensboro',		152	86	11,503 72
Dividend unpaid,				356 20
Profit and loss,				10,149 15

J. A. GUION, *Cashier.*

\$ 594,185 01

State of the Bank of Commerce

Bills of exchange,		\$ 121,029 56
*Notes discounted,	\$ 387,882	
“ in suit,	875	388,757
Bank property,		3,969 86
Notes of other N. C. banks and checks,	9,555	
Notes of S. C. and Va. banks,	349	
Specie,	75,925 96	85,829 96
Due from other banks:		
Bank of N. C., Charlotte,	746 68	
Continental Bank,	5,568 74	
Franklin Bank,	687 63	
Bank of Charleston,	292 36	
R. W. Chamberlain & Sons,	10 65	7,306 06
*Due from directors,	27,888	
“ Stockholders,	84,248	
“ others not stockholders,	276,621	
		\$ 606,892 44

Newbern, October 31, 1860.

Capital stock paid in,		\$ 273,180	
Deposits,		108,345	38
Circulation,		204,315	
Dividend No. 1 unpaid,		148	20
Due to other banks:			
Bank of Wilmington,	\$ 112	03	
Bank Cape Fear, Washington,		106	34
“ “ Raleigh,		582	66
“ “ Fayetteville,	1,887	05	
Bank of N. C., Salisbury,		16	73
Farmers' Bank, Greensboro',		120	55
Merchants' Bank,	3,000		
Profit and loss,		5,325	36
		15,578	50

J. A. GUION, *Cashier.*

\$ 606,892 44

Condition of Bank of Wadesboro',

Debts :		
Capital stock,		\$325,000
Bank notes issued,		557,185
Deposits,		31,448 56
Profit and loss,		5,485 98
Dividends unpaid,		2,852 50
Richmond Manufacturing Co.,		1,786 75
Bank of Charlotte,		38 08
Surplus fund,		100,793 23

\$1,024,590 10

North-Carolina., June 30, 1860.

Assets :			
Real estate,			\$ 5,771 91
Notes receivable,			146,030 01
Exchange not yet matured,			27,030 28
State bonds,			44,000
Suspended debt and debts in suit,	\$ 3,861		
Good,	4571 78		
Bad,			
Due from other banks:			
Leather Manufacturer's Bank, N.			249,335 92
York,			20,137 36
Bank of Charleston, S. C.,			1,323 54
Bank of Fayetteville, N. C.,			296 24
Bank of Wilmington,			
Due from,			
E. Mapperson & Co., Memphis,			25,000 96
Tennessee,			4,877 56
Agency at Cheraw, S. C.			1,853
Contingent expenses,			
Cash on hand :	142,575		
Bank of Wadesboro' notes,	10,500		
Notes of other Banks,	37,425 54		190,500 54
Specie,			

\$1,024,590 10

State of the Miners' and Planters' Bank,

Notes discounted,		\$ 102,029	21
Bills of exchange,		4,662	12
State bonds,		6,000	
Expenses,		2,813	30
Notes of other North-Carolina banks,	}	3,772	
Notes of South-Carolina, Ten- nessee and Georgia,	}	3,335	
Specie,		47,285	74
Merchants' Exchange Bank, New York,	}	2,827	56
Peters, Campbell & Co., New York,	}	4,775	60
Due from directors,	\$ 4,381	74	
“ stockholders,	3,450		
		\$ 177,500	53

Murphy, North-Carolina, Sept. 1, 1860.

Capital stock paid,	\$ 62,485
Deposits,	11,428 28
Circulation,	100,330
Profit and loss,	3,257 25

A. S. DAVIDSON, *President.*

\$ 177,500 53

Ordered to be Printed.

John Spelman, Printer to the State.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

*To the Honorable, the General Assembly
of North-Carolina :*

GENTLEMEN : I herewith transmit the annual report of the Treasurer of the University of North-Carolina, made to the Board of Trustees at their annual meeting in this city on the 3rd inst, together with the report of the Committee appointed to examine his accounts.

JOHN W. ELLIS.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
December 8th, 1860.

RALEIGH, Dec. 4th, 1860.

*To the Board of Trustees of the
University of North Carolina :*

GENTLEMEN :—The undersigned, who were at a late meeting of the Board appointed a committee to make examination of the report of Chas. Manly, treasurer of the Board, and to audit and pass upon his account current of receipts and dis-

bursements for the past fiscal year, ending on the 20th November, 1860, having discharged that duty, report:

That they find said account, both of receipts and disbursements, plainly set out in detail, and all the items of disbursements sustained by regular and satisfactory vouchers, showing a balance of cash on hand to be carried to the credit of the University in the new account, of one thousand seven hundred and seventy-two dollars and thirty cents, (\$1,772.32.)

And this balance they find by the treasurer's bank check books, which he has laid before them, to be deposited in the banks in this city.

All which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed,) PAUL C. CAMERON,
C. B. HASSELL,
R. D. HART.

Committee.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

RALEIGH, Dec. 3d, 1860.

*To the Trustees of the
University of North Carolina :*

GENTLEMEN :

The receipts at the Treasury within the past fiscal year, beginning the 20th November, 1859, and ending the 20th November, 1860, amount to			\$229,354	63
Consisting of dividends of the capital stock owned by the University in the Bank of the State of North Carolina,	\$100,000			
Dividend of profit on said stock,	4,000			
Interest on North Carolina State bonds,	540			
Interest on Virginia State bonds,	600			
Interest on Wilmington bonds,	385			
Amounts collected on bonds of individuals, principal and interest,	13,975	82		
Cash loaned to the University by the joint act of D. L. Swain, B. F. Moore, G. W. Mordecai, D. W. Courts, D. M. Barringer, J. W. B. Watson and Chas. Manly, to enable the treasurer of the board to pay the 3d and 4th instalments of 2000 shares of stock subscribed in the Bank of North Carolina,	99,433	30		
Cash loaned to the Board by D. L. Swain in aid of the Treasury to pay for new college buildings,	3,000			
Cash paid into the Treasury by D. L. Swain, being nett proceeds of a				

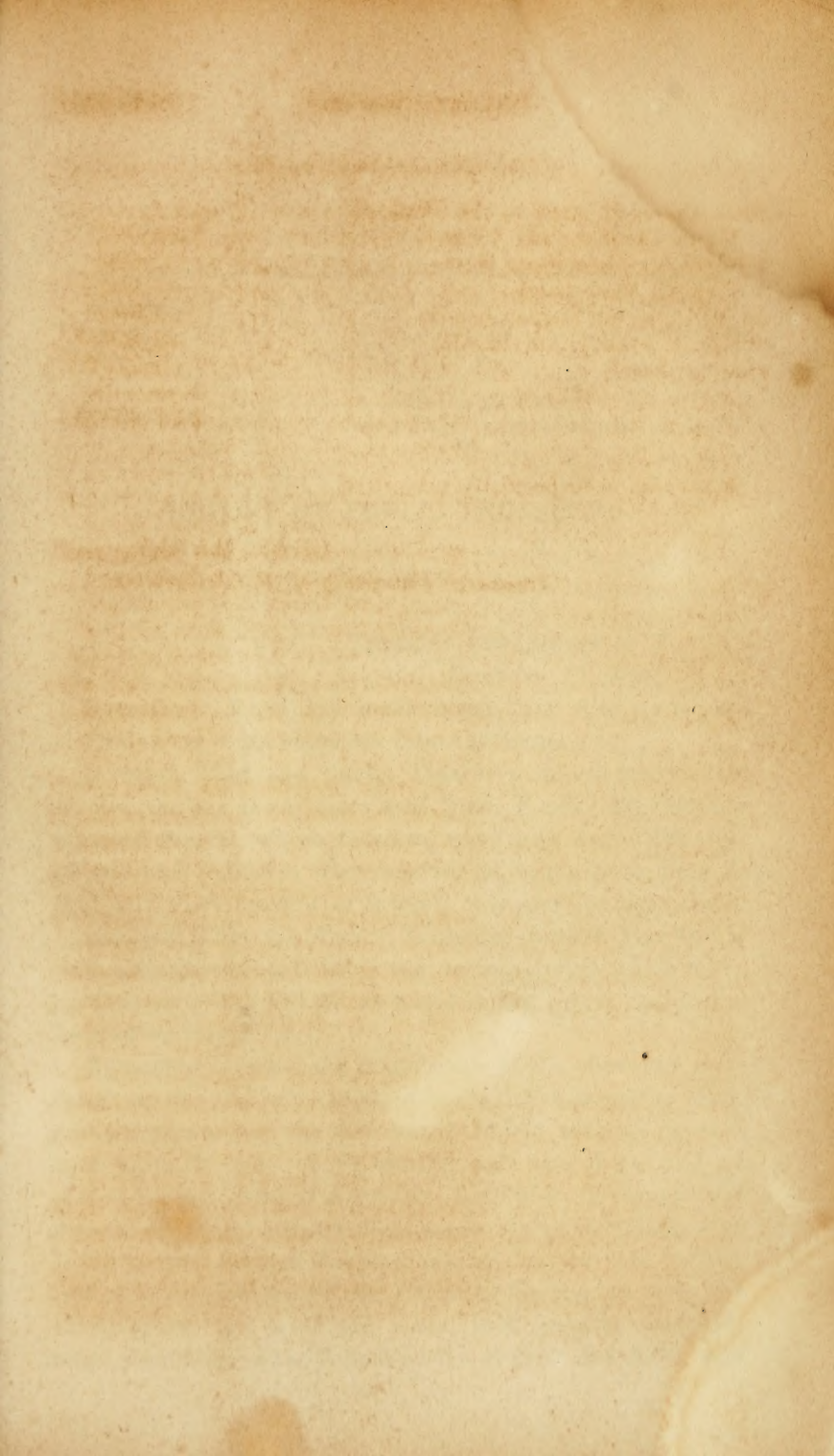
judgment recovered in Orange Court from students Lander and Morrow, for damages perpetrated on the college buildings,	215		
Cash paid by Rufus Barringer, for derelict property collected from Daniel Goodman, Esq., of Geo. Goodman, commissions deducted,	90		
Amount received from M. Fetter, the College Bursar, being the balance derived from the tuition, room rent and deposit fees, over and above his expenditures,	7,115 51	229,354 63	
And these sums being added to the balance remaining in the Treasury at the close of the preceding year, viz : the sum of		13,241 87	
Form an aggregate sum of		\$ 242,596 50	
The disbursements at the Treasury within the past year amount to	\$ 240,824 20		
Leaving a balance on the 20th November, 1860, to be carried to the credit of the University in the new account of	\$ 1,772 30		
And this balance on hand is deposited in the banks in this city.			
An account current exhibiting in detail the several items of receipts and disbursements for the fiscal year, together with the vouchers therefor, and the bank check books, are all herewith submitted to the board for their examination.			
The Bursar of the college, Prof. M. Fetter, receives from the students the fees for tuition and room rent, and the gross sum received by him for the sessions ending in December, 1859, and June, 1860, amounts to		\$ 24,291 03	

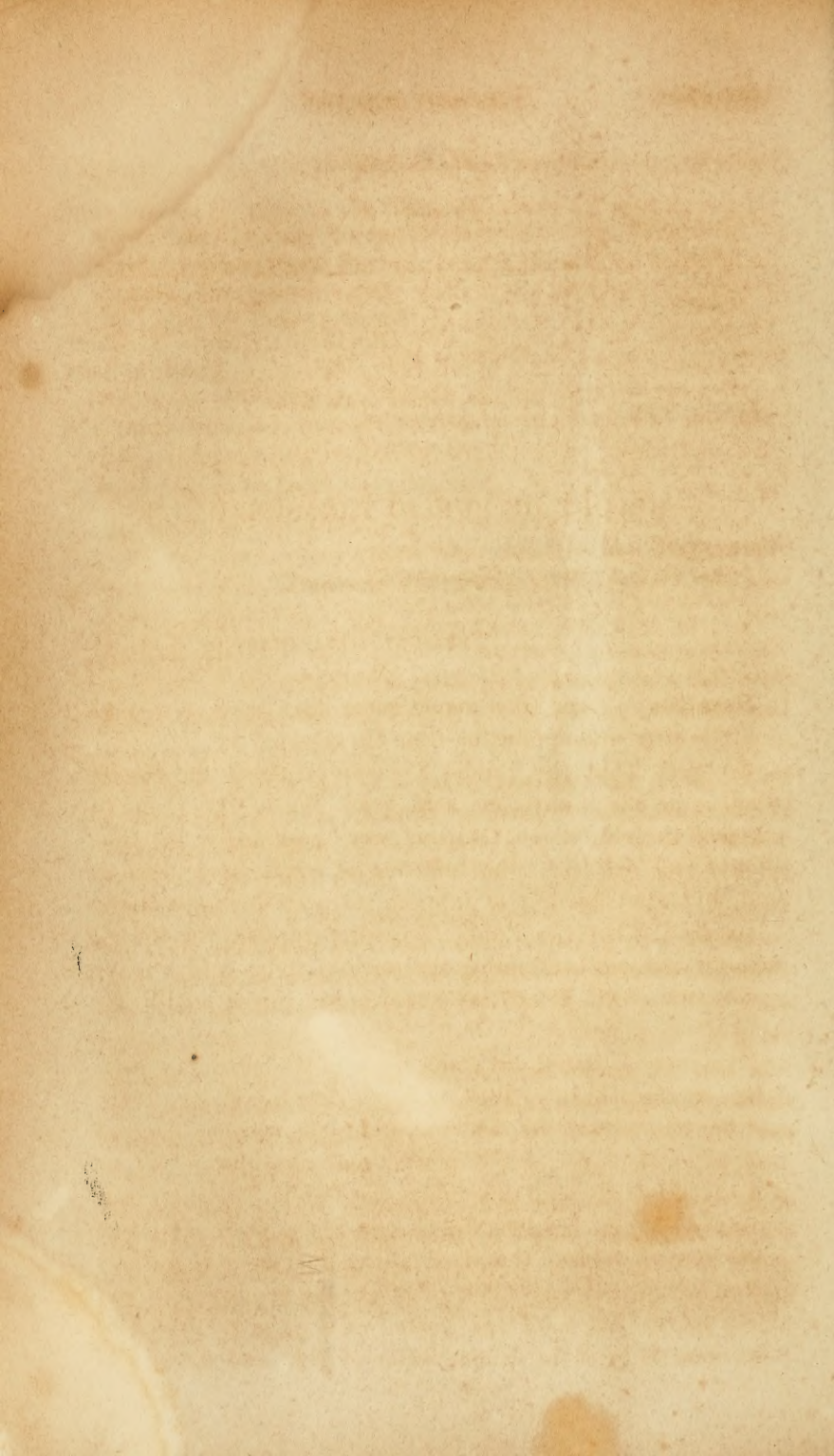
Of which sum he has expended for the regular and contingent charges on the fund, the sum of	\$ 17,620 13	\$ 17,620 13
And the overplus he has paid into the Treasury, viz. : the sum of	6,670 90	
The Bursar has also paid into the Treasury from the deposit fund, the sum of	444 61	
Making an aggregate of payments by the Bursar into the Treasury, as above set forth, of	7,115 51	
According to his statements and exhibits herewith submitted.		
During the past year seven students have received instruction at the University free of all college demands, according to an ordinance of the Board of Trustees.		
On the 11th day of July last, his Excellency, Gov. Ellis, as President, ex-officio, of the Board, executed a bond, under your corporate seal, for \$100,000, which was discounted at the Bank of North Carolina, and the proceeds applied to the repayment of the money loaned to the Board by Messrs. Swain, Moore and others, and the stock held by the Trustees in said bank was pledged as surety for the debt, and the certificates of stock are lodged with the cashier of the bank.		
On the 1st day of October last, his Excellency, Gov. Ellis, in like manner executed an official bond, under the corporate seal, payable to David L. Swain, for the sum of \$3000, to secure the payment of the money loaned by him, as already set forth.		
The funds of the Institution consist of		

2000 shares of stock in the Bank of	
North Carolina, par value,	\$200,000
7 North Carolina State bonds,	9,000
1 Virginia State bond,	10,000
55 Wilmington coupon bonds,	5,500
Bonds of sundry individuals,	27,558 58
Cash on hand,	1,772 30
	<hr/>
	\$253,830 88

All which is respectfully submitted.

CHAS. MANLY,
Treasurer University of North Carolina.





Ordered to be Printed.

John Spelman, Printer to the State.

REPORT OF PUBLIC TREASURER.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT OF N. C.,

December 19, 1860.

DEAR SIR: I had the honor some days since to receive the following communication from the Senate:

Resolved, That the Public Treasurer inform the Senate whether he has at any time sold State Bonds with Coupons attached thereto, which Coupons were past due at the time of sale and delivery, what amount of bonds have been so sold, and what amount of interest was past due upon them.

Resolved, That the Public Treasurer furnish the Senate with a statement containing the various items which make up the sum of \$13,479.07, as stated in his report under the head of contingencies.

My answer is that I did make a sale of the character indicated, on the 9th July, 1860, of bonds dated January, 1860, and the amount of the sale was \$114,000 with an accrued interest on the same of six months and nine days. By an Act of the last General Assembly, the Public Treasurer was directed to sell \$1,360,000 State bonds, and as these sales were made to meet debts of the State falling due, he was authorized to accept bids under par. Some of the bonds were to run thirty years, and some ten years, with coupons attached. Some were to be of the denomination of \$100 and \$200, and

none to exceed \$1000. I ordered a number of blanks of the different descriptions from New York, and advertised a large amount of each description until I got through the sale of the whole amount ordered. At the sale next preceding this one, on the 9th July, 1860, when the sale alluded to was made, finding I had a package of blanks still on hand, I thought it was better to go on and prepare them so as to have them ready by the 9th of July, 1860, than to throw them aside and order new ones so as to have the bonds bear date July 1st, 1860, and the first coupon due January 1st, 1861.

My reasons for that course were these: The State would have been put not only to the expense of the paper, but also the alteration of the plate, for it is to be borne in mind that the date of each coupon has to be engraved, and repeated alterations of the plate render a new plate necessary, which costs \$500. Moreover, by this course I was enabled to go on and prepare the bonds by the day of sale without the delay in waiting for the arrival of new blanks from New York. This preparation requires time, for a bond running, say thirty years, has with the coupons attached to it, to be signed and numbered sixty-one times. The advertisement stated to the public that the bonds proposed to be sold were dated January 1st 1860, besides an editorial notice pending this advertisement, called the attention of the public to this accrued interest. My expectation was that the public would give more for these bonds on account of this interest; and to show that I was not mistaken in this, I present the accepted bids at this sale, and the accepted bids for the same bonds at a former sale, when there was no interest on them. It will be seen that this was a better sale for the State than the one six months before, without taking into consideration the saving of expense to the State. These sales, a record of which was made by my associates in office, and the President of the bank of North Carolina were exhibited to the Committee of Finance and approved by them.

My reply to the second resolution is, that it has never been the custom of those who have filled this office to present such items in detail, in their reports; but it has been the invariable practice of the Comptroller of State to give a detailed statement of them. His report is now in the hands of the Public Printer, and will no doubt be found full and satisfactory as heretofore. Moreover, the vouchers on which these items are based are in his office, and are undergoing the examination of the Committee of Finance, as is the custom every session. But I present herewith all the items under the head of contingencies for the last two fiscal years, as taken from the books of this office.

I have the honor to be, with great respect,

Your obedient servant,

D. W. COURTS.

Public Treasury.

Hon. H. T. CLARK,

Speaker of the Senate.

Bonds sold under "Act authorizing the Public Treasurer to sell bonds of the State for certain purposes," dated January 1, 1860, and awarded December 28th, 1859, six months prior to first payment of interest :

Amount.	Rate.	Nett.
\$ 60,200	95	\$ 57,190
11,500	95 15-25 & fraction	11,000
43,500	95½	41,542 50
185,900	96	178,464
20,000	96½	19,300
3,000	97	2,910
1,000	97½	975
1,500	98	1,470
600	99	594
<hr/>		<hr/>
\$ 327,200		\$ 313,445 50

Average above sale, 95¾ and fraction.

Bonds sold under "Act authorizing the Public Treasurer to sell bonds of the State for certain purposes," dated January 1, 1860, and awarded July 9th, 1860, viz., with one coupon attached :

Amount.	Rate.	Amount Nett.
\$ 10,000	100 5-100	\$ 10,005
20,000	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	20,100
14,000	100	14,000
9,000	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	8,955
61,000	99	60,390
\$ 114,000		\$ 113,450
	Accrued interest received on above,	15 85
		\$ 113,465 85
	Deduct int'r'st from Jan. 1, 1860, to 9th July,	3,591
		\$ 109,874 85
	Average of above sale as of date of bonds,	96 $\frac{1}{4}$ and fraction.

STATEMENT,

Showing the several items embraced in Contingent account of the State, for the two last fiscal years, that is, from October 1, 1858, to Sept. 30th, 1860.

1858.				
Nov.	Paid freight on package of Cancelled Coupons from New York, per Adams & Co's. Express,	\$	1	
	Paid for Telegraphic Dispatches to and from New York, in connection with business of the Treasury Department,		95	
	Paid Quentin Busbee, Assistant Clerk of the Senate, for collecting the Laws, Journals, Documents, &c., under a resolution of the General Assembly of 1856 and '57,		217	70
	Paid freight on package from New York,		1	
	Paid Messrs. Danforth, Wright & Co., for printing Coupon Bonds for the State of North-Carolina,		89	309 65
Dec.	Paid for Check Book for the Treasury Department,		23	75
	Paid R. H. Page, Secretary of the State of North-Carolina, for 24 boxes Adamantine Candles, including freight from Petersburg,		221	73
	Paid N. J. Myatt for 50 cords of wood,		166	80
	Paid P. Cowper, for sealing			

Treasurer's Report for the two Fiscal

1858.					
Dec.	bonds of the State of North-Carolina,	\$	5	50	
	Paid for Stationery for several Departments, viz. :				
	Executive Department,		17	05	
	Secretary of State,		128	90	
	Adjutant-General,		50		
	General Assembly and Departments,		807	96	
	Supreme Court,		3	95	
	Treasury Department,		73	70	
	Comptroller's do.,		16	57	
	Seal for Comptroller,		11		\$ 1,477 41
1859.					
Jan.	Paid Briggs & Dodd for making cases for Library and Geological Room,		29		
	Paid for putting Safe in Comptroller's office,		2		
	Paid freight on package from New York, (Cancelled Coupons,)		1		32
Feb.	Paid freight on Safe for the office of Comptroller,		26	91	
	Paid for one copy of Map of the Republics of North America, for use of the State,		10		
	Paid freight on package from New York,		1		
	Paid for 12 boxes candles for the use of the State of North-Carolina,		111	48	
	Paid for safe for Comptroller's Office,		326	75	
	Paid for Stationery,		207	95	
	“ Seals,		42		
	“ Maps, use of Assembly,		25		
	Paid for Repairs in Executive Department,		18	50	

Years ending September 31st, 1860.

1859.				
Feb.	Paid for Ledger for Treasury Department,	\$	33	25
	Paid for Telegraphic Dispatches at sundry times,		2	39
	Paid for examining account of the Public Printer,		12	
	Paid for cutting wood,		7	
	“ “ Telegraphic Dispatches,		1	44
	Paid for New York Journal of Commerce,		9	
	Paid bill of Crape, under a resolution of General Assembly,		17	50
Mar.	Paid for Telegraphic Dispatches,	\$		852
	Paid for advertising sales of bonds in New York Journal of Commerce,		95	
	Paid freight on package from New York,		15	41
	Paid postage for several Departments,		1	25
	Paid for coal for Supreme Court room,		42	
	Paid for paper for use of Public Printer,		65	89
	Paid for Telegraphic Dispatches,	798		
	Paid for Chairs for Executive Department,		2	39
	Paid for sealing bonds,		12	
	Paid for Telegraphic Dispatches,		10	
April.	Paid freight on package from New York,		95	
	Paid for sealing bonds,			948
	“ “ sundry Telegraphic Dispatches,		2	
	Paid freight on Coupon Bonds to New York,		10	10
	Paid R. J. Mitchell, under		4	07
			16	67

Treasurer's Report for the two Fiscal

1859.				
April.	resolution of General As-	\$	15	81
	sembly,			
	Paid freight on package from		1	
	New York,			
	Paid for Telegraphic Dis-		95	
	patch,		5	
	Paid for sealing Bonds,			
	“ freight on Coupon		33	33
	Bonds to New York,			
	Paid freight on package from		1	25
	New York,			
	Paid bill of Telegraphic Dis-		16	39
	patches,		11	20
	Paid for sealing Bonds,			
	Paid freight on Bonds to		16	67
	New York,			
	Paid Geo. W. Mordecai, un-			
	der a resolution of the			
	General Assembly in favor			
	of Trustees of G. S. Moore,		120	
	Paid freight on package			
	from New York,		1	
	Paid for sealing Bonds,		6	
	“ freight on package			
	from New York,		16	66
	Paid freight on Bonds to			
	New York, and Telegraph-			
	ic Dispatch,		18	25
	Paid bill of Telegraphic Dis-			
	patches,		5	44
		\$		301
May.	Paid for sealing Bonds,		5	90
	“ W. Watson, under			
	resolution,		7	
	Paid freight on packages			
	from New York,		3	
	Paid Messrs. Danforth,			
	Wright & Co., New York,			
	for making plates for Cou-			
	pon Bonds, sold under an			
	“Act authorizing the Pub-			
	lic Treasurer to sell the			
	bonds of the State for cer-			

Years ending September 31st, 1860.

1859.			
May.	tain purposes," as follows:		
	Plate for bonds of \$200 each,	\$ 1,000	
	Plate for bonds of \$100 each,	1,000	
	Plate altered for bonds of \$1000 each,	400	
	Plate altered for bonds of \$500 each,	100	
	Printing and altering as the necessities of the State required,	571 50	
	(The above plates were purchased in order to carry out the provisions of the act passed session of 1858-'59, authorizing the Public Treasurer to sell the bonds of the State for certain purposes.)		
	Paid for sealing Bonds,	23 50	
	" " "	16 10	
	Paid freight on package from New York,	1	
	Paid for Seals for County Courts,	36	
	Paid bill of Telegraphic Dispatches,	5 34	\$ 3,169 34
June.	Paid for advertising bonds,	35 15	
	" " "	21 50	
	Paid freight on package from New York,	1	
	Paid bill of printing Bonds,	48	105 65
July.	" Telegraphic Dispatches,	5 85	
	Paid bill of paper for the use of the State,	159 60	
	Paid freight on package for Executive Department,	1 75	
	Paid freight on package Bonds from New York,	1 50	
	Paid for remnant of cloth to		

Treasurer's Report for the two Fiscal

1859.				
July.	cover table in Executive Department,	\$	3	
	Paid for nails for the use of the State,		23 45	
	Paid for Seal for Richmond county,		11 75	
	Paid freight on package,		1	
	" for advertsing State Bonds,		2 35	\$ 210 25
Aug.	Paid for sealing Bonds,		6 60	
	" Telegraphic Dispatches,		5 21	
	Paid for advertising Stocks,		9	
	Paid freight on package from New York,		3	
	Paid for Engraving new Plate and Printing,		518 50	
	Paid for sealing Bonds,		1	543 31
Sept.	" wood for use of the State,		282 39	
	Paid freight on package from New York,		1	
	Paid for work done in Treasury Office,		4 50	
	Paid Jno. W. Syme, for advertising,		14 50	
	Paid for sealing Bonds,		31 50	
	" Packing Laws, &c.,		25	358 89
Oct.	" Engraving Bonds,		20	
	Paid freight on package,		1	
	" " "		1	
	Paid for sealing Bonds,		20	
	" Collecting Collateral Descents,		6	
	Paid for sealing Bonds,		6 60	
	Paid freight on package,		1	
	" " "		1	
	" Journal of Commerce, New York,		15 29	
	Paid bill of Telegraphic Dispatches,		3 79	75 68

Years ending September 31st, 1860.

1859.				
Dec.	Paid bill of Telegraphic Dis-			
	patches,	\$	95	
	Paid bill of Printing and			
	Engraving,		75	
	Paid freight on package,		250	
	“ “		350	
	Paid bill of Altering and			
	Printing,		50	
	Paid freight on package,		1	
	Paid for sealing Bonds and			
	bill of Telegraphic Dis-			
	patches,		2355	
	Paid Journal of Commerce,			
	New York, for advertising,		875	\$ 165 25
1860.				
Jan.	Paid freight on packages,		150	
	Paid for Telegraphic Dis-			
	patches,		363	
	Paid Jno. W. Syme for ad-			
	vertising,		27	
	Paid for Coal furnished Su-			
	preme Court room,		5655	
	Paid freight on package from			
	New York,		1	
	Paid for numbering Bonds,		4650	
	“ Engraving & Print-			
	ing,		300	
	Paid for sealing Bonds,		630	
	Paid freight on packages,		3	
	Paid for sealing Bonds,		1620	
	“ Stationery for seve-			
	eral Departments,		9025	
	Paid for Telegraphic Dis-			
	patches,		1512	567 05
Feb.	Paid freight on packages			
	from New York,		1	
	Paid Forest Manufacturing			
	Company for paper for			
	State,		1,33340	
	Paid Daily News, New York,			
	for advertising,		2960	

Treasurer's Report for the two Fiscal

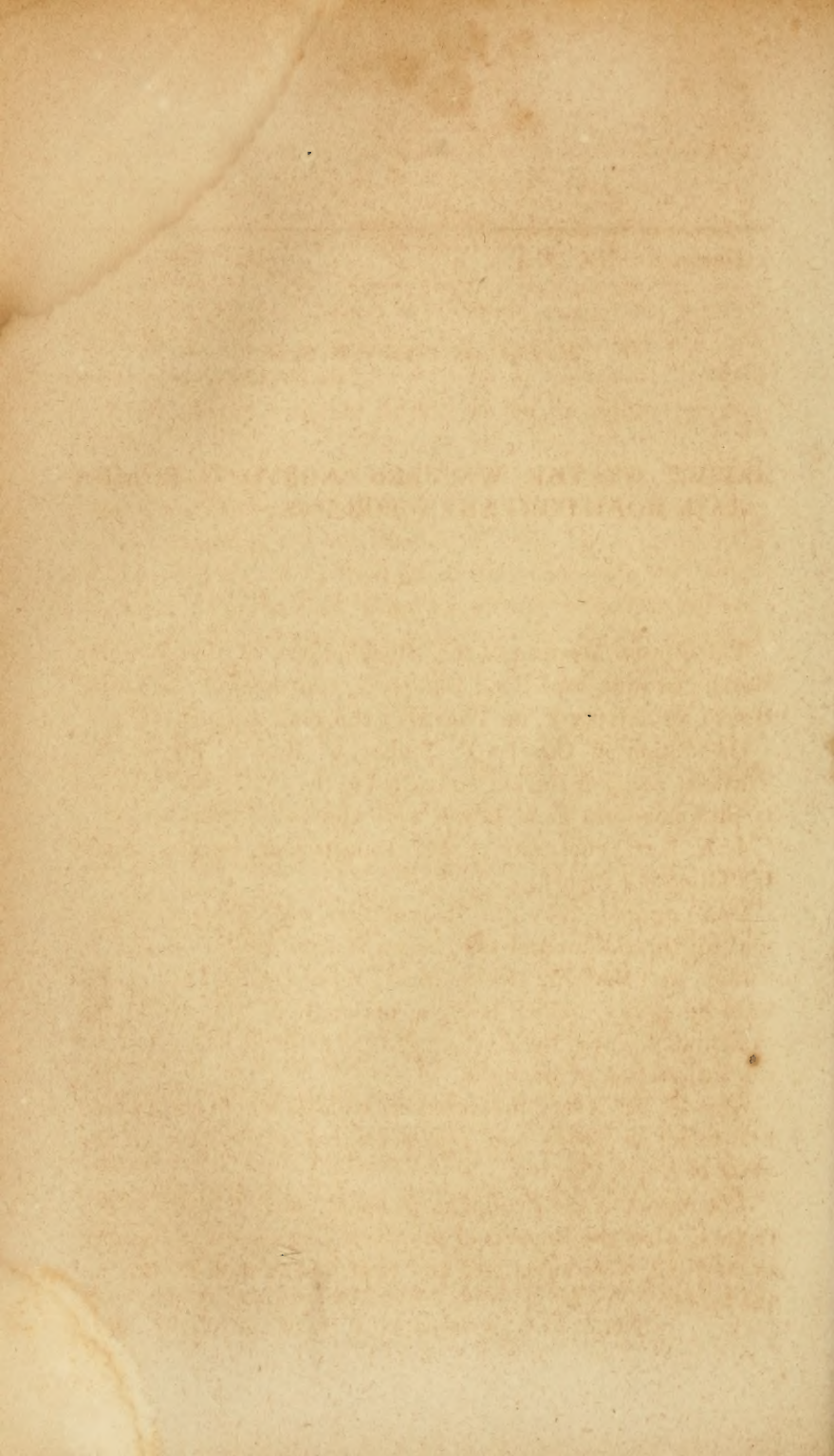
1860.			
Feb.	Paid for numbering Bonds,	10	10
	Paid for wood for use of the State,	350	50
	Paid for Subscription and Advertising in Journal of Commerce, New York,	11	
Mar.	Paid for paper for Supreme Court,	274	56
	Paid wages of boy to wait in Capitol,	15	
	Paid for Day Book for Treasury,	28	12
	Paid Private Secretary of Governor for copy of Mortgage of Atlantic & North-Carolina Railroad,	3	50
	Paid W. H. & R. S. Tucker for articles furnished the State,	30	84
	Paid freight on package,	3	25
	Paid for Engraving Plates, &c.,	135	
	Paid for sealing Bonds,	11	10
	“ hire of boy to wait in Capitol,	15	
	Paid for advertising in Daily News,	16	80
April.	Paid for Telegraphic Dispatches,	12	34
	Paid freight on packages from New York,	2	
	Paid for Printing Bonds,	175	
	“ Sealing Bonds,	22	
	“ Telegraphic Dispatches,	95	
May.	Paid for Telegraphic Dispatches,	95	
	Paid for hire of boy in Capitol,	15	
	Paid freight on packages,	2	
	Paid for Stationery, (W. L. Pomeroy,)	167	47
	Paid for Seals for Co. Courts,	52	
			2,010 16

Years ending September 31st, 1860.

1860.				
May.	Paid for Seals for County Courts,	\$	27 25	
	Paid hire of boy in Capitol,	15	\$	279 67
June.	" freight on package from New York,	1 50		
	Paid for Sealing Bonds,	14 20		
	Paid freight on package from New York,	1		
	Paid for Sealing Bonds,	37 90		
	" Engraving and Sealing Bonds,	357 50		
	Paid Journal of Commerce for advertising,	8 50		
	Paid for Sealing Bonds,	17 50		
	Paid bill of Telegraphic Dispatches,	16 49		454 59
	Paid wages of boy to wait in Capitol,	15		
July.	Paid freight on packages from New York,	1 75		
	Paid for Sealing Bonds,	27 60		
	" "	1 20		
	Paid freight on package,	75		
	" wages of boy in Capitol,	15		
	Paid for Telegraphic Dispatches,	5 60		66 90
Aug.	Paid for Sealing Bonds,	2 90		
	Paid freight on packages,	2 50		
	" Jno. W. Syme for advertising,	10		15 40
Sept.	Paid bill of Candles for use of State,	377 19		
	Paid wages of boy to wait in Capitol,	15		
	Paid Drury King, for advances made by him for repairs, &c.,	6 50		
	Paid freight on package from New York,	75		
	Paid R. H. Page, bill of Sta-			

Treasurer's Report for the two Fiscal

1860.				
Sept.	tionery for use of General Assembly of 1860-'61,	676	51	
	Paid bill of Telegraphic Dis- patches,	430	1,080	25
			\$ 13,495	15



Ordered to be Printed.

John Spelman, Printer to the State.

REPORT OF THE WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA
RAIL ROAD COMPANY,---FOR 1859.

The annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Western North Carolina Rail Road Company, convened in the Court-House, in Salisbury, on Thursday the 25th August, 1859.

On motion of Charles F. Fisher, of Rowan, Thomas G. Walton, Esq., of Burke, was called to the Chair, and Charles L. Summers and T. L. Lowe, were appointed Seeretaries.

J. E. Kerr, chairman of the committee on proxies, made the following report :

One hundred and eight Stockholders were present, representing three thousand two hundred and twelve shares in person, and that 152 stockholders, representing 1710 shares were by proxy, which being a majority of the stock, the chairman declared the meeting duly organized, and ready for the transaction of business.

Gen. C. M. Avery presented credentials which empowered him to act as proxy and representative on the part of the State of North Carolina.

The report of the President in behalf of the Board of Directors, also the Reports of the Chief Engineer and Finance Committee, were submitted and read, and on motion, laid on the table.

On motion, the meeting adjourned to meet Friday morning 10 o'clock.

FRIDAY, August 26, 1859.

The meeting met according to adjournment, and was called to order by the Chair.

W. W. Avery, Esq., of Burke, offered the following resolutions :

Resolved, That the amendments proposed to the Charter of our Company, as embodied in an act of the General Assembly, passed at the late Session of 1858-'59, entitled "An act to amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the Western North Carolina Rail Road Company, passed at the session 1854-'55, and also an act amendatory thereof, passed at the session of 1856-'57," be, and the same are hereby, accepted.

Resolved, That the Board of Directors notify the "Board of Internal Improvements" of the acceptance by this Company of said amendments, and that the Board of "Internal Improvements" be requested to make immediate provision for paying the expenses of the surveys directed by said act out of the Public Treasury, as part of the \$4,000,000 already appropriated by the State, to the end that a corps of Engineers may be organized and the surveys commenced at the earliest practicable moment.

On said resolutions, a stock vote was taken. The Chair appointed A. K. Simonton, of Iredell, and M. L. McCorkle, of Catawba,, to superintend the vote on said resolutions, who reported as follows: For acceptance by the Stockholders 5106; opposed 182. For acceptance by the State 3445 votes, making a majority in favor of accepting the amended Charter of 8369 votes.

On motion, the meeting proceeded to the election of four Directors; and the Chair appointed L. Q. Sharpe, of Iredell, and C. M. Avery, of Burke, to superintend said election.

Before balloting, it was, on motion, agreed that T. G. Walton have leave to cast the vote of Alexander Perkins, and W. W. Avery, that of Charles D. Farrar.

Dr. John C. McDowell and John Rutherford, of Burke, Jonas Cline, of Catawba, Col. T. A. Allison, and O. Gillespie, of Iredell, O. G. Foard, and R. A. Caldwell, of Rowan, and Anderson Ellis, of Davidson, were placed in nomination..

The Committee reported that Dr. John C. McDowell, Jonas Cline, Otho Gillespie, and Anderson Ellis, were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year.

L. Q. Sharpe, Esq., of Iredell, offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That a committee of one from each county, owning stock in the road, be appointed to ascertain and report the amount of insolvent subscribers to the road, and the amount worked off in part payment of contracts.

Resolved, That the chief engineer and superintendent be requested to inform this meeting who passes over the road as "dead heads," and by what authority; or from whom their free tickets were obtained.

Resolved, That the chief engineer be requested to report as soon as possible, to this meeting, the number of engineers who have been employed, and are now employed, on the Western N. C. Railroad; the salary of each, amount paid to each, and the amount yet due to each.

Resolved, That the president and directors be requested to report to this meeting, the difference in the terms of the first and the last contracts for building the bridge across the Catawba river; and why the road has been delayed at that point.

Resolved, That the president and directors be requested to report to this meeting the terms of the contract with L. S. Aldrich; by whom made on the part of the company; and, also, as to the state of the accounts between said Aldrich and the company at this time.

Resolved, That the president and directors be requested to report as soon as possible to this meeting, the cost of the depots, engine houses and gas fixtures for the use of the road, in the town of Salisbury ; to whom the contracts were let, and by whom, and the contracts under which they were let, and by whom and how settled.

W. W. Avery, Esq., of Burke, moved to lay all said resolutions on the table, and called for a stock vote. The Chair appointed N. N. Fleming, of Rowan, and E. M. Campbell, of Iredell, to superintend said vote, who reported that a majority of the stock was in favor of laying said resolutions on the table.

L. Q. Sharpe, of Iredell, then offered the following resolutions :

Resolved, That the directors be and they are hereby instructed to hold all the employees upon the road to a more strict accountability for dereliction of duty.

Resolved, That the same economy and care in making contracts, and the same exactness in enforcing them, should be observed by the officers of the road, that a prudent man requires of those whom he has employed in his own private business.

Resolved, That whenever any employee on the road shall be proved to have been derelict in the performance of his duty, the directors are hereby instructed to dismiss him, forthwith, from the employment of the company.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the salaries paid to conductors, depot agents, assistant engineers and section masters, are too high, and ought to be reduced.

Resolved, That the buildings erected by the company, depots of different kinds, are extravagant, and involved an unnecessary expenditure of money.

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the president to call the attention of the directors to the foregoing resolutions.

Dr. A. M. Nesbitt, of Rowan, moved to lay said resolutions on the table, and called for a stock vote. The chairman

appointed Messrs. Campbell and Fleming to superintend the vote, who reported that the motion to lay on the table had prevailed.

On motion, Hugh Reynolds, A. K. Simonton and Walter P. Caldwell were appointed a committee to verify proxies at the next meeting of the stockholders.

On motion, A. W. Jamison, C. A. Carlton and M. F. Freeland were appointed a committee of finance for the ensuing year.

Resolved, That five hundred copies of the proceedings of this meeting be printed in pamphlet form, for the use of the members of the company.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting are due, and are hereby tendered, to Thomas G. Walton, Esq., for the dignity, ability and impartiality with which he has presided over the deliberations of this meeting.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting are likewise due the secretaries.

On motion, the meeting adjourned to meet in Statesville, on the last Thursday in August, 1860.

THOMAS G. WALTON,
Chairman.

T. L. LOWE,

C. L. SUMMERS,

Secretaries.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE W. N. C. RAILROAD COMPANY,
Salisbury, 25th August, 1859.

*To the Stockholders of the
Western North Carolina Rail Road Company :*

I have the honor to submit the fourth Annual Report of the Progress of the Road, and the financial condition of the Company at the close of the fiscal year ending on the 30th June last :

Balance in the Treasury on the 1st July, 1858, as appears from the Report of Finance Committee, then made,	\$31,518.51
Amount received from individual Stockholders, the past year,	138,764.84
Amount received from the State of North Carolina,	280,000.00
From other sources, as appears from the Treasurer's Report,	12,152.94
Total amount of Receipts,	<hr/> \$462,436.29
Amount disbursed from 1st July, 1858, to 1st July, 1859, for Iron, Construction and all other expenses attending the work	453,102 26
Leaving in the Treasury on the 1st July, 1859,	<hr/> \$9,334 03

In conformity with the 48th section of the Act of Assembly, incorporating our Company, I submitted to his Excel-

lency, Governor Bragg, on the 3d day of December last, a detailed statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Company from its organization up to that period, to be transmitted by him to the General Assembly then in session. Copies of that Report have been furnished to a number of stockholders, and other copies of the same are now in the office for distribution, to which I beg leave to refer in an especial manner, as it embraces in minute particulars, the entire financial transactions of the Company to the time above designated. A statement, alike minute in its details, accompanies the Report of the Finance Committee, showing the various items of expenditure during the past fiscal year. You will thus have presented for your examination, the particular subjects of expenditure, as well as the general objects and purposes to which the funds of the Company have been applied; and whilst inviting the most rigid scrutiny in your investigation of the accounts submitted, I flatter myself that you will find as little unnecessary outlay, as can be found in the financial operations of any other corporation involving necessary expenditures of the same magnitude. At all events, I can safely affirm that not a dollar has been expended which did not seem to be demanded by the exigencies of the occasion.

You will perceive from the Report transmitted through the Governor to the last General Assembly, that the Board suggested certain amendments to our Charter which were regarded as of vital importance, with a view to the immediate extension and speedy completion of our Road. These suggestions did not meet the approbation of the Legislature, and no amendments embodying any of the essential features of that proposed by the Board, was adopted. But an Act was passed amendatory of our Charter, authorizing the Company to extend the Road West beyond the present terminus on the French Broad River, leaving the location of the particular route to the discretion of the Company, subject, however, to the approval of the next General Assembly; and directing

the the survey of two lines in the direction of Tennessee, with a provision that the expenses of making said surveys, and locating the actual line of the Road West from the French Broad River, should be paid by the State out of the four millions of dollars already appropriated to the building of our Road. A copy of this Act accompanies my Report, and reference may be had thereto for further particulars.

The amendment will have no immediate practical effect in extending or enlarging our field of operations on the Road, but the passage of an act empowering the Company to extend the Road to the Tennessee line, accompanied by another Legislative pledge received in the act itself, that the State will devote the sum of four millions of dollars towards the completion of this great enterprise, evinces a determination on the part of the people of the State, that our Rail Road *shall be built through to the Tennessee line*; and we should, therefore, be of good cheer, and press forward the building of the respective sections by aiding in their construction as often as we may be called upon to contribute to that end.

The amendment, in question, will be submitted to you for acceptance or rejection at the present meeting, and I am directed by the Board to commend it to your favorable consideration.

Since my last Annual Report, the survey of the 2d section or division of the Road has been completed, and the estimated cost thereof ascertained, the particulars connected with the survey and actual location of the line, together with the cost of that section, will be found in the Report of the Chief Engineer. The amended charter fixes the Western terminus of the second division at a point not more than 10 miles East of the Western portal of the Swannanoa tunnel. The second section may be extended, therefore, to the Western portal of the Swannanoa tunnel and the Western slope of the Blue Ridge, thus enabling us to cross the mountain with that division, if the requisite amount of individual Stock can be procured.

With a view to accomplish that end, the board have had the entire line, from Morganton to the western portal of the Swannanoa tunnel, surveyed and located, and the cost thereof ascertained. Books for subscription of individual stock have been opened, and are now open, and the prospect of securing the requisite amount of stock seems to be cheering.

The grading and masonry are completed to "Hale's Store." The track was laid and the road put in full and complete operation to Statesville on the first day of October last.

The track-laying was suspended during the winter months, but was resumed as soon as the spring was far enough advanced to ensure a firm road bed, and the cars are now running to the Catawba river, transporting freight and passengers, and conveying the United States mail in connection at Salisbury with the North Carolina Railroad. The track-laying is temporarily suspended at the river, awaiting the completion of the bridge.

The cross-ties, however, are all laid to Hale's Store, and the laying down of the iron will progress very rapidly so soon as the engines can cross the bridge. Some of the largest embankments, west of the river, were not finished by the contractors until about the month of May, and are full green for the reception of the iron—indeed, the best interest of the road will be promoted by the delay at the river, as the large banks will have time to settle and become firm, thus saving much time in repairs, and avoiding the dangers incident to running over embankments freshly thrown up.

We think we may safely ensure the passage of the cars across the river in time to complete the track-laying to Newton by the 10th November next, and to "Hale's" during the present year.

The work on the road from Hale's Store to Morganton is progressing with very great despatch, and the energy displayed by the contractor, Mr. Fisher, gives promise that the road will be fully completed to Morganton by the 1st day of January, 1861.

Iron, sufficient to lay the track to Hale's Store, has been purchased on favorable terms, and the greater part of it has arrived at Portsmouth, and will be delivered on the road in due time.

I beg leave to refer to the report of the chief engineer for further particulars connected with the department of construction, and especially as to the depots, &c., &c.

The testimony borne on all sides by those competent to judge, is to the effect, that our road, as far as it is completed, is one of the very best built roads in the country; and whilst some of our friends who are not conversant with the labor and toil required in constructing railways, complain that we are not progressing *with railroad speed*, others, I am happy to say, more familiar with the subject, express their astonishment at the rapid progress of the work, and congratulate us on the *go-ahead spirit* manifested by all the parties connected with the enterprise.

The operations of the road in the department of transportation, furnish every reason for encouragement. The nett earnings for the short period we have been engaged in transporting freight and passengers, as will appear from the statement of the treasurer, hereunto annexed, marked A, amounts to \$6,285.07, after deducting the expenses incurred; and this sum has been realized without having the benefit of down freights, or at least very little, as the short crops of last year left our people very little for exportation.

The litigation touching the Burke county subscription, alluded to in my former report, terminated favorably for our company. I take pleasure in stating that the people generally, in the county, have acquiesced in the decision, that the necessary arrangements have been made to issue the bonds required for paying the instalments on the stock, and the requisite tax is now levied and being collected to meet the payment of the semi-annual interest. The temporary excitement engendered by this question is passing away, and I feel assured that all classes of the people of Burke county

will again become the staunch and firm friends of this great work, which will contribute so materially to enhance their future prosperity and happiness.

The report of the chief engineer, as also the report of the finance committee, accompanies this report, and I refer to them for additional information on the subjects to which they relate.

The chief engineer and his worthy assistants are deserving of much consideration for the zeal and ability displayed in the discharge of their respective duties ; and I would be especially wanting in my duty were I to omit to say that our worthy and efficient treasurer continues to merit your approbation for his zealous discharge of the duties devolving upon him.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

R. C. PEARSON.

LIST OF OFFICERS, &c.

List of officers of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company, on the 25th day of August, 1859, with their duties and compensation.

NAMES.	DUTIES.	COMPENSATION.
R. C. PEARSON,	<i>President,</i>	\$2,000 PER ANNUM.
JOHN I. SHAVER,	} <i>Directors, on</i> <i>the part</i> <i>of private</i> <i>stockholders.</i>	MILEAGE.
OTHO GILLESPIE,		
J. CLINE.		
JOHN C. McDOWELL,		
A. HENDERSON,	} <i>Directors, on</i> <i>the part of</i> <i>the State.</i>	MILEAGE.
GEO. F. DAVIDSON,		
A. M. POWELL,		
JOSEPH CORPENING,		
EDWARD J. ERWIN,		
WM. MURPHY,		
N. W. WOODFIN,	} <i>Secret'y & Treas'r.</i>	\$1,250 PER ANNUM.
R. F. SIMONTON,		
JAMES C. TURNER,	<i>Chief Engineer</i>	\$3,000 " "

LIST OF ENGINEERS AND ASSISTANTS.

Employed on the Western North Carolina Railroad, August 25th, 1859.

FIRST SECTION.

William A. Eliason, Assistant Engineer	
and Superintendent of track-laying,	\$1,000 per annum.
J. Calder Turner, Assistant Engineer,	720 do. do.
S. S. Kirkland, Resident Engineer,	1,000 do. do.
And allowance for Horse and Buggy.	
J. W. Wilson, Resident Engineer,	1,000 do. do.
And allowance for Horse and Buggy.	

TREASURER'S REPORT.

R. F. SIMONTON, *Treasurer, &c., in account with Western North Carolina Railroad Company, to the 30th June, 1859:*

DR.

To balance in hands of Treasurer, 1st July, 1858, as per report,	\$ 31,518	51
To amount in hands of General Commissioners,	957	50
To amount received from Individual Stockholders,	138,764	84
To amount received from the State of North Carolina,	280,000	
To amount pre. on exchange sold and interest received,	195	44
To amount of loan from Bank of Cape Fear,	10,000	
To cash of General Patterson for State Bond, not yet delivered,	1,000	
	\$462,436	29

CR.

By amount in hands of General Commissioners,	\$ 745	
Sundry accounts paid as per Abstract No. 1,	106	52
By account for Cars and Engines, as per Abstract No. 2,	29,315	57
By amount paid for printing, as per Abstract No. 3,	153	97
Stationery and Office account, (Abstract No. 4,)	238	76
Lime and Cement, (Abstract No. 5,)	2,426	57
Right of Way, (Abstract No. 6,)	2,828	68

Mileage of Directors, (Abstract No. 7.)	247	60
Engineering and General Superintendence, (Abstract No. 8.)	10,805	11
Salaries of President and Treasurer, (Abstract No. 9.)	3,250	
Iron Chairs and Spikes, (Abstract No. 10.)	115,526	45
Masonry, (Abstract No. 11.)	38,579	40
Freight, (Abstract No. 12.)	6,000	
Construction Account, (Abstract No. 13.)	30,632	18
Interest, Discount and Exchange, (Abstract No. 14.)	8,653	75
Bridge Superstructure, (Abstract No. 15.)	4,861	08
Grading, (Abstract No. 16.)	152,488	81
Depot and Station Account, (Abstract No. 17.)	25,967	40
Sills, (Abstract No. 18.)	20,275	41
Balance due pr. Treas.	9,334	03
	\$462,436	29
Balance due as above,	9,334	03
“ on Account Transportation,	10,036	47
Total amount due W. N. C. R. R. in hands of Treasurer,	\$ 19,370	50

To meet which, he has in Burke county bonds, deposited in branch bank at Morganton, \$20,000.

R. F. SIMONTON, *Treas'r.*

ABSTRACT—No. 1.

SUNDRY ACCOUNTS.			
1858.			
Aug.	Adams' Express Company, Freight on Bonds to New York,	\$	12 50
"	A. W. Jamison, on Finance Committee,		0
"	D. W. Courts, Freight on Bonds to New York,		20
"	William Walker, hauling lumber,		1 75
1859.			
Jan.	Adams' Express Company, Freight on Bonds to New York,		50
"	Telegraph,		6 27
May.	Adams' Express Company, Freight on Bonds to New York,		10
Total,		\$	106 52

ABSTRACT—No. 2.

CAR AND ENGINE ACCOUNT.			
1858.			
July.	L. S. Aldrich, \$500, (Sept.) \$1,265.10, (Oct.) \$910,	\$	2,735 10
Nov.	William Cummings,		4,700
1859.			
Jan.	L. S. Aldrich, \$400; do. do. \$2,500,		2,900
April.	R. Norris & Son,		10,814 45
"	L. S. Aldrich, \$762.20, (May) \$7,103.82, (June) \$300,		8,166 02
Total,		\$	29,315 57

ABSTRACT—No. 3.

PRINTING ACCOUNT.			
1858.			
Sept.	E. B. Drake,	\$	21 75
1859.			
June.	E. B. Drake,		27 25

1859.	J. M. Newson, \$37.97 ; do. Holden & Wilson, \$67,	104	97
	Total,	\$	153 97

ABSTRACT—No. 4.

1858.	STATIONERY AND OFFICE ACCOUNT.		
Aug.	J. F. Alexander & Co., Stationery for Treasurer,	\$	20 76
1859.			
Feb.	Postage,		9 48
"	W. T. Speck, six chairs,		9
"	S. H. Miller, one book-case for Treasurer's office,		12
May.	W. H. Morrison, assistance, for Treasurer's office,		16
"	Danforth & Co., Certificates of Stock,		167 12
"	W. L. Pomeroy, Stationery for Treasurer's office,		2 65
"	H. D. Turner,		1 75
	Total,	\$	238 76

ABSTRACT—No. 5.

1858.	LIME AND CEMENT.		
Sept.	J. M. Smith,	\$	329 25
"	J. B. Nolley, \$11.94 ; G. P. Wyatt, \$3.75,		15 69
Oct.	J. M. Smith, \$268.24 ; W. B. Grant, \$974,		1,242 24
1859.			
Jan.	J. B. Nolley,		17 75
May.	T. C. & B. G. Worth, \$647.44 ; (June) W. B. Grant, \$174.20,		821 64
	Total,	\$	2,426 57

ABSTRACT—No. 6.

1858.	RIGHT OF WAY.		
Oct.	Letitia Brown, lot in Salisbury,	\$	842 50
"	Daniel Simons, moving house,		15
1859.			
Jan.	Wm. Clarke, right of way,		50
Mar.	Marcus Rowe, moving house,		12
"	Matthew Kerr, right of way,		5
May.	John B. Beard, lot in Salisbury,		1,845
"	Hosea Yount, moving house,		50
"	Clerk Superior Court of Rowan, costs, Salisbury vs. R. R.,		9 18
	Total,	\$	2,828 63

ABSTRACT—No. 7.

1858.	MILEAGE OF DIRECTORS.		
Aug.	Meeting of Board, \$75.60 ; do. do. (Oct.) \$58.20,	\$	133 80
Jan.	Meeting of Board, \$36 ; (Mar.) do. do., \$22 ; (May) do. \$55.80,		113 80
	Total,	\$	247 60

ABSTRACT—No. 8.

1858.	ENGINEERING.		
Sept.	Charles Lyerly, mule,	\$	125
"	J. C. Turner, Chief Engineer,		1,700
1859.			
Jan.	J. C. Turner, Chief Engineer, \$5,000 ; do. do. (May) \$2,723.50,		7,723 50
June.	Do. do.,		1,038 32
"	John I. Shaver, office rent,		162 75
"	T. R. Caldwell, guardian, negro hire,		41 50
"	Brown & Coffin, sundries,		14 04
	Total,	\$	10,805 11

ABSTRACT—No. 9.

1859.		SALARIES.	
June.	R. C. Pearson, President,	\$	2,000
"	R. F. Simonton, Secretary and Treasurer		1,250
Total,		\$	3,250

ABSTRACT—NO. 10.

1858.		IRON CHAIRS AND SPIKES.	
Nov.	J. T. Soutter, \$8,616.47 ; do. \$29,300,	\$	37,916 47
	Norris & Bro. 1,000 ; S. M. Wilson, 24,- 084.78 ;		25,084 78
1859.			
May,	F. Levick & Co \$30,144.67 ; S. M. Wil- son, \$15,500.08 ;		45,644 75
	Norris & Bro. \$1,129.26 ; Morris Tanner & Co. \$5,000,		6,129 26
	Great Western Insurance Company,		751 19
Total,		\$	115,526 45

ABSTRACT—NO. 11.

1858.		MASONRY.	
Sept.	D. B. Gaither, \$3,117.17 ; Robt. Hendry, \$98.40,	\$	3,215 57
Nov.	Anderson Ellis, \$5,950.66 ; to same, \$5,008.83,		10,959 49
1859.			
Jan'y.	Anderson Ellis, \$1,091.64 ; to same \$4,040,		5,131 64
Mar.	C. F. Fisher, A. K. Simonton, \$2,094.39 ; (June,) to same, \$1,993,		5,541 11
			4,087 39
June,	C. F. Fisher, \$944.20 ; to same, \$8,700,		9,644 20
Total,		\$	38,579 40

ABSTRACT—NO. 12.

1859.	FREIGHT ACCOUNT.	
Jan'y.	Raleigh & Gaston Rail-Road,	\$6,000

ABSTRACT—NO. 13.

1858.	CONSTRUCTION.	
Aug.	Pay Roll, water station, Salisbury, March,	\$112 56
	Do do do do do April,	70 06
	Do do do do do May,	151 89
	Do do do do do June,	38 32
	J. S. Morrison, freight paid, bridge bolts,	7 95
	Do do expenses to Richmond,	11
	Charles Huffman, tool stamps,	10
	F. Clodfelter, lumber,	175 98
	A. D. Sullivan, one box tobacco,	19 26
	Kessan & Keeler,	435 34
Oct.	Pay Roll, train hands, from first Feb'y to first October,	1,108 57
	J. S. Morrison, sundry bills,	73 80
	Charles F. Fisher, laying track,	4,800
	Pay Roll, Aug. water station, Salisbury,	240 18
	Do do Sept. do do	222 24
	John Holt, one clock,	35
Dec.	Charles F. Fisher, track laying,	2,341 64
	Hillard & Hargrave, shingles.	154 20
	Pay Roll, September, train hands,	226 75
	John Walton, cattle guards, etc.	334 55
1859.		
Jan'y.	J. S. Morrison, beef and meal,	14 46
	Do wood,	22 33
	S. P. Caldwell, one lantern,	7 35
	Pay Roll, Dec. six mile water station,	235 37
	Do do do do do Nov.	229 25
	Do do Third Creek trestle,	294 48
	Do do Train hands, December,	229 87
Feb.	Do do do January,	45
	J. M. Edney, New-York city, lead pipe,	64 33
	J. F. Alexander & Co., meal,	30

Feb.	Love & Martin, bacon,	\$ 150
	Otho Gillespie, bacon and beef,	47 09
	T. L. Donaldson, lumber for Third creek trestle,	116 80
	Robt. F. Simonton, sole leather,	8 84
	T. A. Allison, board of hands,	25
	Pay Roll, train hands, month of January,	201
	Charles F. Fisher, track,	4,158
	Osborne G. Foard, lumber,	229 63
	Pay Roll, train hands for month of Feb'y.	333 65
M'rch,	Do do do do do March,	410 67
	Love & Martin, bacon,	320 47
	J. Hopkins Smith, iron, nails, etc.	1,500 37
April,	Pay Roll, bridge at Mountain cut,	56 20
	William Dobbins, rip rap at Third creek,	43 74
	McNeely & Young, store bill,	411 60
	John D. Brown & Co., tin, stoves, etc.,	168 51
	G. M. & A. T. Jones, hardware,	536 72
	Love & Martin, bacon,	205 06
	Osborne G. Foard, meal,	25 67
	Mills & Moose, store account,	193 42
	Dr. M. Whitehead, medical bill,	11
	John Beard, lumber,	12 36
	Milus A. Agner, meal,	17 23
	Pay Roll, February, six mile station,	220 25
	Do March, do do	243 94
	Mat. Kerr, lumber, \$12.20 ; John Wal- ton, bacon \$5.58,	17 78
May,	Pay Roll, Third creek viaduct, for April,	25 37
	Negro Hire, for 1858,	2,063 29
	Pay Roll, train hands, for month of April,	413 50
	Thos. J. Armstrong, fifty bushels corn,	37 50
	Hunt & Murdoch, bacon,	24 03
	J. F. Alexander & Co., bacon,	59 34
June,	T. L. Donaldson, lumber,	42 50
	Fisher & Burroughs, spittoons,	21
	John Walton, wells and cattle guards	246 75
	Murphy & Co., store account,	82 78
	Roberson & Day, lumber,	35 20
	Baker & Owens, tin and stoves,	138 84
	Thomas & Shelly, shingles,	174
	J. C. Phifer, corn \$41 ; Powell & Long, bacon, \$187.60,	228 60
	Jacob Bostian, lumber,	85 90

1859.			
June.	Pay Roll, for May, train hands,	\$	151 40
	J. J. Weesinger, section house,		250
	C. L. Summers, lumber,		872 42
	J. A. Fox, castings, \$4.85 ; William		
	Butcher, sheet iron, \$50.90,		55 75
	Charles F. Fisher, track,	3,151	
	James Clarke, corn,		66
	Pay Roll, for May, \$430 ; for June \$422.90,		852 90
	Thomas M. Davidson & son, supplies,		3
		\$	30,632 18

ABSTRACT—NO. 14.

1858.	INTEREST, EXCHANGE AND DISCOUNT.		
Aug.	Discount on five bonds to D. A. Davis,	\$	125
	Do. 1 to H. A. Lemly, 10; 1 to J.		
	D. Brown, 20,		30
	Discount, 3 to J. F. Alexander & Co., 90;		
	1 to same, 15,		105
Sept.	Discount, 7 to D. A. Davis, 210; 2 to J.		
	I. Shaver, 60,		270
	Discount, 1 to A. M. Powell, 15; 3 to C.		
	F. Fisher 90,		105
	Discount, to A. Ellis, 60; Int. paid C. F.		
	Bank on loan, 4,		64
Oct.	Discount, 1 L. S. Aldrich, 30; 1 to D. A.		
	Davis, 30,		60
	Discount 3 to D. A. Davis, 90; 6 to Thos.		
	Ruffin, 120,		210
Nov.	Discount, 10 to J. T. Soutter,		602 50
	Do. 15 to same,		888 75
	Do. 25 to same,		1,358 12
	Do. 3 to Samuel Tate,		30
	Interest paid to Bank of Republic,		63 66
	Do. do. do. do.		137 98
1859.			
Jan.	Discount 29½ Bonds to Sinking Fund,		295
	Do. sundry Bonds sold by Pulaski		
	Cowper,		219 19

1859.		
Jan.	Exchange from J. G. Williams & Co.,	\$ 62 50
	Interest paid bank of Charlotte on loan,	82 19
Feb.	Discount on 27 bonds to Thomas Ruffin,	540
	Do, 1 do. to J. B. Gordon,	20
	Exchange paid on \$5,250 at $\frac{5}{8}$	32 81
	Discount on 10 bonds to J. T. Soutter	387 50
May.	Do. on 5 do. to Reed & Andrews	90 62
	Interest paid same on loan	360
	Discount on 30 bonds to J. T. Soutter,	858 75
	Interest paid Charles Dewey, cashier,	99 50
	Discount on 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ bonds to Thos. Ruffin,	290
	Do. 12 to J. H. Jenkins,	120
	Do. on 3 to L. Blackmer,	30
	Do. 1 to J. Ruffin,	10
	J. H. Jenkins, for exchange,	25 87
	Interest paid D. A. Davis, on loan,	77 50
	Interest paid Thomas Ruffin, on loan,	217 50
	Interest paid bank of the Republic, on loan,	186 06
	Discount on 10 bonds to J. T. Soutter,	456 25
	Interest paid to Cape Fear Bank, on loan,	42 50
	Interest paid to R. F. Simonton, on sundry loans,	100
	Total,	\$ 8,653 75

ABSTRACT—No. 15.

1858.	BRIDGE SUPERSTRUCTURE.	
Aug.	S. J. Walton, Third Creek Bridge,	\$ 306
	do. do do do	1,214 50
Oct.	T. L. Donalson, bridge lumber,	100
Nov.	S. J. Walton, Third Creek Bridge,	200
	do Buffalo do	50
1859.		
Jan.	J. A. Hicks, painting second and third creek bridges,	100 50
	S. J. Walton, second creek bridge,	1,032 50
Feb.	T. L. Donalson, bridge lumber,	57 1
April.	Jacob Parker, hauling lumber,	14

1859.		
April.	S. J. Walton, Buffaloe bridge,	\$ 1,042 72
	Pay Roll, on Clark's creek bridge,	95 98
May.	J. F. Alexander & Co., nails, etc.,	7 38
	John Lyerly, bridge lumber,	23 50
June.	Benjamin Trollinger, bridge lumber,	100
	Total,	\$ 4,861 08

ABSTRACT—No. 16.

1858.	GRADUATION.					
Aug.	C. M. Avery,	-	-	-	-	\$ 2,400
	Edwin Falls,	-	-	-	-	1,470
	L. A. Shuford,	-	-	-	-	1,500
	J. N. McLelland,	-	-	-	-	600
	E. E. Greenlee,	-	-	-	-	998
	Joseph Bost,	-	-	-	-	30 83
	Joseph J. Erwin,	-	-	-	-	900
	W. F. McKesson,	-	-	-	-	1,500
	W. F. McKesson,	-	-	-	-	1,000
	Charles F. Fisher,	-	-	-	-	1,696
	John Rice,	-	-	-	-	50
	O. G. Foard,	-	-	-	-	118 53
Oct.	C. Miller & Co.,	-	-	-	-	21
	Hugh Reynolds,	-	-	-	-	2,778 07
	John Davidson,	-	-	-	-	2,725 30
	Wm. Turner,	-	-	-	-	500
	T. W. Bradburn,	-	-	-	-	424 77
Nov.	John Bergen,	-	-	-	-	1,050
	John Bergen,	-	-	-	-	1,401 59
	T. L. Lowe,	-	-	-	-	1,300
	W. C. Erwin,	-	-	-	-	2,251
	T. L. Lowe,	-	-	-	-	2,696 95
	L. A. Shuford,	-	-	-	-	2,175
	W. C. Erwin,	-	-	-	-	1,400
	E. E. Greenlee,	-	-	-	-	2,600
	J. J. Erwin,	-	-	-	-	1,200
	William Turner,	-	-	-	-	310
	Moses Harman,	-	-	-	-	100
	Edwin Falls,	-	-	-	-	1,600

1858.									
Nov.	A. K. Simonton,	-	-	-	-	\$	1,630		
	J. N. McLelland,	-	-	-	-		600		
1859.									
Jan.	D. B. Gaither,	-	-	-	-		600		
	William Turner,	-	-	-	-		500		
	H. W. Robison,	-	-	-	-		2,865		
	C. M. Avery,	-	-	-	-		18,525		
	J. J. Erwin,	-	-	-	-		1,000		
	W. F. McKesson,	-	-	-	-		2,325		
	W. C. Erwin,	-	-	-	-		1,500		
	John Allison,	-	-	-	-		600		
	John Allison,	-	-	-	-		9,446	11	
	Fred. Smith,	-	-	-	-		735		
	L. A. Shuford,	-	-	-	-		1,900		
	W. F. McKesson,	-	-	-	-		8,487	50	
Feb.	W. C. Erwin,	-	-	-	-		2,586	18	
	J. N. McLelland,	-	-	-	-		920		
	W. F. McKesson,	-	-	-	-		765	31	
	W. C. Erwin,	-	-	-	-		400		
	Edwin Falls,	-	-	-	-		1,181	50	
	C. F. Fisher,	-	-	-	-		400		
Mar.	A. K. Simonton,	-	-	-	-		2,402	51	
	D. B. Gaither,	-	-	-	-		800		
	L. A. Shuford,	-	-	-	-		1,235		
	H. W. Roberson,	-	-	-	-		1,327		
	J. N. McLelland,	-	-	-	-		384	73	
	H. W. Roberson,	-	-	-	-		231	59	
	John Allison,	-	-	-	-		1,303	20	
	W. C. Erwin,	-	-	-	-		1,552	36	
	J. N. McLelland,	-	-	-	-		1,272	46	
	C. F. Fisher,	-	-	-	-		3,754		
	C. F. Fisher,	-	-	-	-		200		
	John Davidson,	-	-	-	-		48	40	
May.	L. A. Shuford,	-	-	-	-		950		
	Edwin Falls,	-	-	-	-		1,415		
	J. J. Erwin,	-	-	-	-		918	50	
	Edwin Falls,	-	-	-	-		500		
	William Turner,	-	-	-	-		216	15	
	D. B. Gaither,	-	-	-	-		350		
	Edwin Falls,	-	-	-	-		235	80	
June.	C. F. Fisher,	-	-	-	-		25,000		
	A. K. Simonton,	-	-	-	-		602	09	
	D. B. Gaither,	-	-	-	-		250		

1859.									
June.	Fred. Smith,	-	-	-	-	-	\$	250	
	W. F. McKesson,	-	-	-	-	-		4,543	79
	W. F. McKesson,	-	-	-	-	-		8,706	67
	Wm. C. Erwin,	-	-	-	-	-		275	
								\$152,488	81

ABSTRACT—No. 17,

1858.	DEPOT AND STATION ACCOUNT.								
Aug.	Charles F. Fisher, Depot, Salisbury,						\$	89	34
	J. W. Cochran, " Statesville,							400	
	J. D. Brown, " Salisbury,							1,122	34
	William Butcher, " "							992	86
Sept.	Robert Moore, " "							402	87
	J. W. Cochran, " Statesville,							124	14
	J. A. Hicks, " "							10	50
	Murdoch & Co., " Salisbury,							400	
	J. F. Alexander & Co., Depot Statesville,							15	
	John Walton, " "							62	74
	John J. Chitty, " "							71	25
	Murdoch & Co., Depot, Salisbury,							205	75
	John Walton, " "							100	
	Tunstall & Darr, " "							1,444	97
	John I Shaver, " "							1,800	
	John Walton, " "							454	55
	William Turner, " "							13	
	John Steele, " "							25	
	Henry Swink & others, Depot, Salisbury,							953	89
Oct.	Henry Hicks, painting Third Creek Depot							39	50
	John W. Cochran, Depot, Statesville,							600	
	E. J. Kirksey, Depot, Third Creek,							250	76
	John Verble, Depot, Salisbury,							131	90
	Tunstall & Darr, Depot, " "							250	
	J. H. Greer, " "							28	62
	H. S. Swink, " "							38	75
	John Steele, " "							165	25
	W. H. Tunstall, " "							1,100	
1859.									
Jan.	M. L. McCorkle, Depot, Newton,							950	
	A. H. Miller, Depot, Salisbury,							15	

1859.			
Jan.	G. Avery, Depot, Salisbury,	\$	8
	Murdoch & Co., " "		500
	John I. Shaver, " "		1,400
	John Verble, " "		146 32
	John Verble, " "		8 37
	J. W. Cochran, Depot, Statesville,		525
	E. Kirksey, Depot, Third Creek,		1,000
	T. A. Allison, " "		15
	T. J. Armstrong, Depot, Statesville,		7 12
	W. H. Tunstal, " Salisbury,		909
	Robert, Moore, " "		154 18
	Robert Moore, " "		249 17
	McNeely, Mock & Co.,		13 39
	Pay Roll, No. 1, Depot, Salisbury,		69 50
	" " " 2, 6 mile Water Station,		141
	J. W. Cochran, Depot, Statesville,		163 56
Feb.	Daniel Coleman, " Salisbury,		194 91
	E. J. Kirksey, " Third Creek,		100
Mar.	John I. Shaver, " Salisbury,		500
	E. J. Kirksey, " Third Creek,		230
	E. J. Kirksey, " " "		216 25
	W. N. Tunstall, " Salisbury,		779 69
	Murdoch & Co., " "		1,285 88
	Henry Hicks, " Third Creek,		142 52
	William Butcher, Depot, Salisbury,		111 89
	John I. Shaver, " "		1,060 53
	Clark & Henderson, " "		206 25
	John Steele, " "		132 25
	C. A. Henderson, " "		386 36
May.	Roberts & Tunstall, " "		872 17
	J. F. Alexander & Co., Depot, Statesville,		3 45
	Pay Roll (April) Platt's T. O.		153 50
	" " (May) " "		154 47
	E. J. Kirksey, Depot, Catawba River,		759 07
	Robert Moore, " Salisbury,		285 72
	" " "		106 31
	Waterhouse & Bowes, Depot, Salisbury, (Gas),		179 30
	Waterhouse & Bowes, " "		284 67
	" " "		85 47
	E. J. Kirksey, Depot, Catawba River,		169 06
			\$25,967 49

ABSTRACT—No. 18.

	SILLS.	
1858.		
Aug.	Thomas Hyde, - - - -	\$ 17
	P. B. Chambers, - - - -	400
	William P. Graham, - - - -	1450
	Osborne G. Foard, - - - -	68855
	Eli Beaver, - - - -	10266
	C. A. Wilfong, - - - -	75
	John Davidson, - - - -	200
1859.		
Jan.	E. Conner, - - - -	640
	E. E. Deal, - - - -	775
	H. W. Robeson, - - - -	833
	I. T. Helterbran, - - - -	475
	William Turner, - - - -	354
	C. A. Wilfong, - - - -	300
	P. B. Chambers, - - - -	62466
	John Allison, - - - -	1,000
	Samuel Reeves, - - - -	56130
Feb.	John Allison, - - - -	1,33842
Mar.	Osborne G. Foard, - - - -	39933
Ap'l.	I. T. Helterbran, - - - -	6667
	George Setzer, - - - -	46167
	C. A. Wilfong, - - - -	1,200
	John Bergen, - - - -	33333
	Jesse Gant, - - - -	1,425
	J. H. Moore, - - - -	1,000
	Moses Harman, - - - -	110
	P. J. Pitts, - - - -	25
	H. A. Barringer, - - - -	1,175
May.	John Davidson, - - - -	61333
	C. A. Wilfong, - - - -	20133
	M. Spainhour, - - - -	750
	Joseph Brittain, - - - -	645
	P. J. Pitts, - - - -	475
	George Smoyer, - - - -	370
	Daniel Row, - - - -	1,520
	E. Conner, - - - -	49066
June.	W. F. McKesson, - - - -	635
	Total, - - - -	\$20,27541

TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT.

R. F. SIMONTON, *Treasurer, in account with Western North-Carolina Railroad Company:*

1859.			
July.	To amount of Freight and Passengers, as per tabular Statement,	\$	16,224 37
	For transportation of United States Mail,		979 16
	Total Receipts,	\$	17,203 53
1859.	CR.		
July.	By Transportation account, as per Ab- stract A,	\$	1,926 10
	Wood account, as per Abstract B,		1,979 27
	Loss and Damage, as per Abstract C,		32 10
	Repair account, Oil, Waste, &c., Ab- stract D,		134 99
	To balance in hands of Treasurer,		13,131 07
		\$	17,203 53
	Balance in hands of Treasurer,	\$	13,131 07
	Consisting of the following items:		
	Amount due from Agents, \$	1,376.93	
	“ “ “ North- Carolina Railroad,	728.51	
	Amount due from United States,	979.16	
	*Cash in the Treasury,	10,036.47	
		\$	13,131 07

R. F. SIMONTON, *Treas.*

*See account current.

ABSTRACT A—TRANSPORTATION.

1858.			1859.		
Oct.	Pay Roll,	235 16	Feb.	Pay Roll,	\$ 175
Nov.	" "	203 86	Mar.	" "	354 59
Dec.	" "	180	April.	" "	195 83
1859.			May.	" "	195 83
Jan.	" "	180	June.	" "	205 83
					\$ 1,926 10

ABSTRACT B—WOOD ACCOUNT.

1858.								
Oct.	George White,	-	-	-	-	-	\$	55
	George Wise,	-	-	-	-	-		16 50
	Arch. Hoover,	-	-	-	-	-		80 82
Dec.	R. W. Foard,	-	-	-	-	-		252
	Arch. Hoover,	-	-	-	-	-		192
	Henry Kimball,	-	-	-	-	-		90
	H. S. Love,	-	-	-	-	-		160
	Wm. Walker,	-	-	-	-	-		50
	O. G. Foard,	-	-	-	-	-		244
	Frank Smithdeal,	-	-	-	-	-		21 50
	W. P. Graham,	-	-	-	-	-		75
	Milas Erwin,	-	-	-	-	-		6 50
1859.								
Jan.	T. A. Allison,	-	-	-	-	-		26
	Andrew Rickert,	-	-	-	-	-		18
May.	Benj. Arey,	-	-	-	-	-		31 75
	T. A. Freeland,	-	-	-	-	-		63 50
	Wm. Walker,	-	-	-	-	-		51
	Paul Bost,	-	-	-	-	-		100
	R. W. Leslie,	-	-	-	-	-		47 50
	Mrs. A. Caldwell,	-	-	-	-	-		10 50
	D. B. Wood,	-	-	-	-	-		71 20
	Jones & Owens,	-	-	-	-	-		132
	Nat. Harrison,	-	-	-	-	-		22

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

OFFICE WESTERN N. C. R. R. Co.,
Statesville, 1st July, 1859.

The undersigned, appointed by the stockholders of the Western North-Carolina R. R. Company, at their last annual meeting, a committee of finance, to examine the accounts of the treasurer, and report thereon, have the honor to submit the accompanying statement and account current, which embraces the entire financial operations of the office for the past year, and which statement and account current, corresponds with the books and accounts kept by the treasurer, all of which payments your committee are satisfied are warranted and sustained by proper vouchers on file in his office.

Respectfully presented,

A. W. JAMISON,
C. A. CARLTON,
M. F. FREELAND.

*A Detailed Statement of Transportation, Receipts and Dis
Fiscal Year ending*

DATE.	SALISBURY STATION.			THIRD CREEK	
	Freight.	Pass' gers.	Total.	Freight	Pass' grs.
1859.					
July, Aug. and Sept.	\$ 151.69	\$ 86.37	\$ 238.06	\$ 1.50	\$ 37.80
October.	47.03	54.30	101.33	108.72	27.25
November.	142.78	75.90	218.68	19.24	25.00
December.	107.14	121.95	229.09	9.72	24.50
1859.					
January.	95.54	129.75	225.29	30.25	20.50
February.	97.16	133.90	231.06	32.90	16.50
March.	132.62	133.25	265.87	37.82	17.00
April.	168.44	129.80	298.24	88.41	30.00
May.	137.14	272.65	409.79	21.65	14.75
June.	46.78	216.95	263.73	83.25	14.00
	\$ 1,126.32	\$ 1,354.82	\$ 2,481.14	\$ 433.46	\$ 227.30

*bursements on the Western North-Carolina Railroad, for the
1st July, 1859.*

STATION.	STATESVILLE STATION.			WAY-BILLS.	
	Freight.	Pass'g'rs	Total.	Pass'gers.	Total.
\$ 39.30	\$ 509.09	\$ 000.00	\$ 509.09	\$ 414.90	\$ 1,201.35
135.97	1,748.77	172.15	1,920.92	280.75	2,438.27
44.24	384.51	126.50	511.01	270.80	1,044.73
34.22	611.80	151.00	762.80	275.05	1,301.16
50.75	519.24	80.00	599.24	426.85	1,302.13
49.40	385.45	136.65	522.10	281.60	1,084.16
54.82	1,542.37	104.40	1,646.77	275.02	2,242.48
118.41	2,213.31	140.00	2,353.31	355.35	3,125.31
36.40	745.09	150.00	895.09	27.79	1,609.07
97.25	213.20	98.50	311.70	22.40	875.71
\$ 660.76	\$8,872.83	\$1,159.20	\$10,032.03	\$ 3,050.51	\$ 16,224.37

Amount brought forward.	\$16,224.37
Add to this sum amount due from United States for transportation of mails to this date,	979.16
Total amount of receipts from all sources by W. N. C. R. R., on account of transportation,	\$17,203.53
Amount freight collected for N. C. R. R. company, in- cluded above,	\$7,584.51
Less am't due from N.C. R.R.	738.51
	<u>\$6,846.00</u>
Expenses incurred and paid on account of transporta- tion as per accounts an- nexed, marked A. B. C. and D.,	4,073.46
	<u>\$ 10,918.46</u>
Balance due on account trans- portation, being nett earn- ings of that department, to date,	* \$ 6,285.07

*This amount will be reduced by the settlement of some accounts not yet presented, which are properly chargeable to this department.

CHIEF ENGINEER'S REPORT.

CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE, WESTERN N. C. R. R.
Salisbury, August 25th, 1859.

*To the President and Directors of the
Western North-Carolina Railroad:*

GENTLEMEN: In view of the Annual Meeting of the stockholders on the 25th inst., the following statement relative to the progress and condition of the Western North Carolina Railroad is respectfully submitted.

But, in advance of what may now be necessary to state, I will take occasion to call your attention to the report submitted to his excellency, the Governor of the State, during the last session of the legislature, as required by the charter of this company.

For purposes of reference, as well as convenience, I will consider the first section of the road, extending from Salisbury to Morganton, a distance of 75.65 miles, under the head of two divisions—the first division ending at the point to which \$1,200,000 will build and equip the road according to the terms of the charter. This, according to the best data we could get, was believed to be 52.2 miles, exclusive of a branch to Newton 3 miles in extent. The graduation for the above 55.2 miles has been completed. The masonry, with the exception of a few cattle guards, has also been finished. The cross-ties have all been laid down, except a very few which can only be advantageously done as the iron is laid.

The iron, including sidelings at stations and turn-outs, has been laid down to the Catawba river, 37.5 miles, and the cars successfully running to that point daily. The viaducts and bridges have all been built, except the bridge at the Catawba

river. With reference to this structure, I will take this occasion to inform you of its condition, and to correct some popular misrepresentations in regard to it. The bridge consists of four spans of 135 feet each, has two abutments and three piers of granite. At the time of the location of the road it was supposed, from examinations then made, that their foundations would be upon solid rock ; but a subsequent examination and experience proved to us that the best foundation we could get would be hard gravel and boulders, and upon this, improved by concrete formed of broken stone and hydraulic cement, the piers as well as the eastern abutment have been built. The western abutment rests upon the natural earth about 30 feet above the water. The third pier, which stands in water about 11 feet deep, has just been completed ; the others were finished last fall, were exposed during the freshets of winter and spring, and the masonry all stands firm without the slightest indication of giving way. Now, in regard to the superstructure, suitable lumber for the most important timbers could not be had in the vicinity of the bridge, and for this it was found necessary to look below Raleigh. I accordingly made a contract for it, to be delivered by the 1st of June, as well as with a company in Wilmington, Delaware, for the delivery of the castings and bolts; these could not be forwarded to the bridge site until the track was laid down to the river, when only both lumber and iron could be hauled up as fast as it was delivered to us. The masonry is done, the lumber and iron on the ground, and the workmen actively engaged in framing the bridge, which, I am assured by that celebrated builder, Col. D. Renno, will be ready to pass the locomotive in two months from the 10th instant. That being done, we can lay down the iron to the end of the division by the first of December, and for this purpose, 1,004 tons of iron rails are now in Portsmouth, Va., which I hope will be sent forward at an early day. The viaducts are all completed, and are found to answer every purpose they were intended to accomplish. The approaches

to the one near Statesville were by means of high embankments ; but to facilitate the advancement of the work, trestle work was built on a sub-embankment to pass the trains with iron, and then the embankments finished by the trains.

Suitable and convenient freight and station houses have been built at Salisbury, Third Creek, Statesville, Catawba river and Newton. Handsome and well arranged wood and water stations have been built at Salisbury, Ellis' Cut, Third Creek, Statesville, Plott's Turn-out and Catawba river. At Ellis' Cut and Plott's Turn-out we are supplied with running water from springs, without the expense of pumping, and west of the Catawba river we shall avail ourselves of similar advantages. The joint property of the Western North Carolina Railroad and North Carolina Railroad companies at Salisbury consists of three houses ; one for the local freight of the companies, one for the through freight, and the third and last is a passenger exchange, with a shed attached, affording great convenience to passengers. The expense of erecting them has been equitably borne by the two companies. The second story of this last building is the exclusive property of this company, for the convenience of offices, thus affording them upon the most economical plan, whilst they are convenient and well suited to the necessities of the road. In the original estimates for the first section of the road, an item providing for these buildings, as well as all others properly chargeable to the section, was included ; and I am gratified to be able to inform you that the sum estimated will be amply sufficient for that purpose. For the protection of the rolling stock of the road, and especially of the locomotives, of which we have four, an engine house of convenient and handsome dimensions, with the most approved cast-iron turn-table in front, has been erected, and is now nearly completed. With this building, as well as all others we have thus far erected, I am well pleased, and believe them to be highly creditable to the companies whose property they are.

The rolling stock of the road at this time consists of—

Four locomotives.	Five flat cars with low wheels for ditching.
Two passenger coaches.	Two shanty cars.
One baggage car.	Two hand cars.
One express freight car.	Two section cars.
Ten box cars.	Two distributing cars.
Fifteen flat cars.	

The road being ready for the cars to the river, I have, for the purpose of keeping it in proper repair, divided the distance into three sections and put a section master with a sufficient force on each section. And in addition to this, I have provided a ditching train which has, on all suitable occasions, been employed in that way; and further, for facilitating the construction and completion of the road, as well as to remove all slides which may occur, a train of cars and a force, temporarily employed, have been engaged advantageously at various points on the road. These two trains have, in addition to their other duties, transported the iron, bridge lumber, rock for cattle guards, &c., and occasionally assisted in the transportation of freight when there was a greater amount than could be conveniently taken by the passenger train, upon which we chiefly rely for the transportation of freight, having had our freight cars so constructed as to be safely run with the passenger train, thus saving for the present the expense of a regular freight train.

STATEMENT

Showing the work done on the first Division of the first Section of the Western North-Carolina Railroad, extending from Salisbury to a point near Hale's Store, distance, including Newton branch, 55.2.

Description of Work.	Work Done.	Work to be done.	Total.
Graduation, mas'ry, bridge superstructure, Lime and Cement,	597,000	20,000	\$617,000
Track-laying complete, including Iron and Cross-ties.	407,082.15	4,500	411,582.15
Equipment, Cars and Locomotives,	64,000		64,000
Land Damages,	11,962		11,962
Sundries,	1,000		1,000
Engineering and general Superintendence,	37,000		37,000
*Wells, wood and water stations, Warehouses and Repair-Shops,	54,000	1,000	55,000
			\$1,179,544.15

The above table shows the cost of the first division of the first section of the road to Hale's (assuming that the work yet to be done will cost \$ 35,000) to be 1,197,544.15

A sum less than the estimated cost, which was, 1,200,000

Add to this sum the cost of the second division for graduation, masonry, bridge superstructure, iron, cross-ties, track-laying and land dam'g'd 570,782

And we have the sum of 1,768,326

* This item includes about \$10,000 paid for joint buildings, to be refunded by the North-Carolina Railroad Company, leaving that sum as yet unexpended.

Then we have left for additional warehouses, repair shops, wells, wood and water stations, equipment of locomotives and cars, as well as engineering and general superintendence to complete the road to Morganton, the end of the first section, the sum of ninety-one thousand six hundred and seventy-four dollars, (\$91,674.00.)

The second division of the first section extending from Hale's to Morganton, a distance of 23.4 miles, is under contract to Charles F. Fisher, Esq., upon which a large and efficient force has been engaged. Of the grading, masonry and cross-ties, of which \$355,000 is the estimated cost, about \$80,000 worth of work has been done; this, in addition to the perseverance and well known energy of the contractor, is a sufficient guarantee that the work will be vigorously prosecuted to completion at an early day. We may, therefore, confidently expect the cars to run to Morganton during the year 1861.

The second section of the road shall now briefly engage your attention. This section may extend from Morganton to a point not more than ten miles east of the western portal of the Swannanoa tunnel, or to the top of the Blue Ridge in the Swannanoa Gap, a distance of 43.5 miles; and as such I propose to consider it at this time. I shall, however, present it under the head of two divisions; the first extending from Morganton to a point near "Old Fort," and by the ridge line through the town of Marion, 33.5 miles long, whilst by the river line it is 3.8 miles longer. These lines differ only nominally in cost. The direction and location of these lines were so fully set forth in a former report as to obviate the necessity now, and I refer to them mainly for the purpose of submitting a more carefully considered estimate of the cost.

Estimate of first division of the second section extending from Morganton to Sta. 1770, near "Old Fort."

Graduation and masonry,	\$472,045.81
20 per cent added for contingencies,	94,409.16
Iron, chairs and spikes,	228,166.78
Laying superstructure,	17,330
Cross-ties,	30,500
Engineering and superintendence,	35,520
Land damages,	5,000
Equipment including wells, wood and water stations, warehouses and repair-shops,	78,721.43
	<hr/>
	\$959,693.18

The second division of the second section extends from Sta. 1770, near "Old Fort," to a point east of the western portal of the Swannanoa Tunnel, and embraces the most difficult, expensive and tedious part of the road. Of this part of the line, I have also, in a former report, given you a description as well as an estimate. Since then a more detailed and carefully considered estimate has been prepared, the result of which is as follows:

Graduation, masonry, bridge superstructure and tunneling,	\$1,049,003.38
20 per cent contingencies,	209,800
Material for superstructure including the laying down of iron,	80,000
Engineering and general superintendence,	15,000
Equipment including wells, wood and water stations, warehouses and repair-shops,	40,000
	<hr/>
	\$1,393,803.38

Add to this sum the cost of the first division,	959,693
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And we have,	\$2,353,496.46
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as the total cost of the second section, including the cost of the western approach to the tunnel. From the above estimate it will be seen that \$2,353,496 is the cost of building the second section; but deducting the cost of the western ap-

proach to the tunnel, and allowing for such modifications of the line as may be made on the final revision of the location, and its cost may be set down in round numbers, at \$2,310,000. The one-third of this sum, \$770,000, is the sum required as a subscription on the part of individuals according to the terms of the charter.

It may be needless to offer arguments in regard to the sufficiency of this sum to complete the section, but facts are stubborn things, and as we have already shown you, that the first division of the second section will be completed for its estimated cost as well as the second division, is it not fair to infer that the estimate for the second section will be amply sufficient for its completion.

Books of subscription are now open, and I feel assured that the people of Western North-Carolina will not let this opportunity pass without availing themselves of the privilege thus afforded them of securing to themselves this great public highway. Secure the second section, and the extension of the Road to the Tennessee line, so as to connect with Western Roads, is beyond the contingency of a doubt. For, in view of this, the Legislature at its last session provided for such surveys as would determine the practicability of one or more lines, thus giving evidence of a determination to push this great State improvement through to completion.

It is known that a practicable and comparatively cheap line may be built from Asheville, down the French Broad river, to some point on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, which will be about 84 miles long. But another survey from Asheville, 145 miles, in the direction of Chattanooga, may develop a line that will compete successfully for the Southern and South-western travel. For a mere inspection of any railroad map, upon which the lines are laid down, will show at a glance, that it will be almost an air line from Memphis via Chattanooga, Asheville, Salisbury and Weldon to Norfolk, Va., and if built, will open up one of the most direct and attractive routes for the travelling public between the North and the South.

TABLE OF DISTANCES.

From Memphis, Tennessee, to Norfolk, Va., via Western North Carolina Railroad and Connections.

FROM MEMPHIS TO	INTERMEDIATE,	TOTAL MILES.
Chattanooga, Tennessee,	309	309
Cleveland, Tennessee,	28	337
State Line,	22	359
Asheville, N. C.,	145	504
Salisbury, N. C.,	140	644
Hillsborough, N. C.,	90	734
Weldon via Ridgeway, N. C.,	97	831
Norfolk, Va.,	80	911

TABLE OF DISTANCES,

From Memphis, Tennessee, to Norfolk Va., via Virginia and Tennessee Railroad and Connections

FROM MEMPHIS TO	INTERMEDIATE.	TOTAL MILES.
Cleveland, Tennessee,	337	337
Knoxville, Tennessee,	82	419
Bristol, Tennessee,	130	549
Lynchburg, Virginia,	204	753
Petersburg, Virginia,	123	876
Norfolk, Virginia,	77	953

The above tables of comparative distances, will show the difference and relative distances between Memphis, Tennessee, and Norfolk Va., thus placing this line not only on an equality, but showing it to be 42 miles shorter than any other route.

And should this line be found practicable within a reason-

able cost, and be built, then its relative location is such as not only to invite and attract connections on the South and West, but almost to command connections with roads from Pensacola, Mobile and New Orleans, and this alone, to say nothing of its being one of the great and important links, that at no distant day, is destined to connect the Atlantic with the Pacific, should be a sufficient incentive to arouse such a spirit amongst the friends of this improvement, as will evince to the world that you have erased from your vocabulary, or know no such word as *fail*.

I have the honor to be gentlemen,

Very Respectfully, your ob't servant,

JAMES C. TURNER,
Chief Eng. W. N. C. R. R.

TABLE OF VIADUCTS—Arch Culverts and Bridges on the 1st Division of the 2nd Section W. N. C. R. R.

No. of Stream.	Name of Stream.	Distance from Morganston in miles.	Length of span in feet.	Height of grade above water in feet.	Plan of structure.	Cubic yds masonry in abutments.	Cubic yards of masonry in Arches.	Length of super-structure.
1	Silver Creek,	2.37	50	18	Viaduct,	381	100	
2	Reedy Creek,	8.90	10	46	Arch Culvert,	227	93	
3	Muddy Creek,	9.92	50	30	Viaduct,	561	100	
4	Shadrack's Creek,	11.70	14	24	Arch Culvert,	202	56	
5	"	12.48	10	21	"	142	41	
6	"	12.69	10	18	"	142	41	
7	Big Nick Creek,	23.33	14	43	"	267	110	
8	"	23.48	14	35	"	267	110	
9	"	23.58	14	30	"	267	110	
10	Oslome's Creek,	25.57	8	22	"	147	36	
11	Catawba River,	27.24	60	26	Viaduct,	732	110	
12	Cane Creek,	28.35	14	40	Arch Culvert,	247	93	
13	"	28.64	9	33	"	188	60	
14	"	29.83	68	32	"	199	62	
15	Newberry's Fork,	30.83	60	18	Viaduct,	537	50	
16	Mill Creek,	32.63	50	13	Girder,	66		
17	"	33.24	50	10	"	42		

TABLE

Showing the number, name, length, size, cubic yards and elevation above tide water, of all the Tunnels.

Name of Tunnell.	Dist. from Swannanoa Gap.	Length of Tunnel.	Size of Tunnel.	Contents in cubic yd's.	Elevat'n of highest ground.	Elevat'n of grade.	Elevat'n of ridge above grade.
	Miles.	Feet	15x11		Feet.	Feet.	Feet.
Point,	9.53	170	"	1983	1621.6	1526.0	95.6
Birch Ridge	3.75	275	"	3208	2219.6	2113.0	106.6
Lick Log,	1.63	440	"	5133	2442.6	2337.0	105.6
Big Ridge,	1.40	440	"	5133	2567.7	2363.0	204.7
Burgin,	1.13	235	"	2741	2495.8	2389.0	106.8
Swannanoa,		1800	"	21000	2658.8	2510.0	148.8
Total l'gth tun'ls		3360		39198 Cubic y'ds in tunnels.			

TABLE

Of Mechanical Structure on the second Division, Second Section, Western North-Carolina Railroad.

Name of Stream.	Distance from Swannanoa Gap in miles.	Character of Structure.	Length in feet.	Height in feet.	No. of spans or Arches in feet.	Cubic yards, Masonry, Ashlar and Rubble.	Cubic yards Copings.	Cubic yards Arches.	Lineal feet Trussed Iron superstructure.
Third crossing of Mill Creek,	9.56	Stone Viaduct.	100	34½	1 of 50	988.7	38.8	68.8	
4th "	9.49	"	100	27	1 of 50	665.0	38.8	68.8	
5th "	9.34	"	110	23	1 of 50	666.5	46.5	60.9	
6th "	9.11	"	110	23	1 of 50	496.0	32.6	47.7	
7th "	9.02	"	110	23	1 of 50	666.5	46.5	60.9	
8th "	8.73	"	110	22	1 of 50	540.4	38.7	56.0	
9th "	6.51	"	170	41	1 of 50 } 2 of 34 }	2,678.5	102.6	184.1	
1st cr. Long Br'h,	6.17	Arch Culvert.	72		10 feet.	45.0	3.4	65.9	
10th cr. Mill Cr.	5.98	Stone Viaduct.	86	29	1 of 50	649.8	35.0	64.2	
11th "	5.49	"	425	132	5 of 60	14,586.5	173.2	692.9	
2d cr. Long Br'h,	5.26	Bridge Iron su.	349	105	2 of 150	1,512.0	27.3		300 w't iron.
12th cr. Mill cr.	4.83	"	545	90	4 of 125	3,025.6	35.5		500 " "
13th cr. "	4.15	Stone Viaduct.	78	24	1 of 30	507.4	28.8	32.3	
14th cr. "	3.44	"	290	88	1 of 60 } 4 of 40 }	5,878.5	117.8	434.9	
3d cr. Long Br'h.	2.18	Arch Culvert.	204		8 feet.	854.2	3.3	169.0	

APPENDIX.

AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT ENTITLED AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE WESTERN NORTH-CAROLINA RAILROAD COMPANY, PASSED AT THE SESSION OF 1854-'55. AND ALSO AN ACT, AMENDATORY THEREOF, PASSED AT THE SESSION OF 1856-'57.

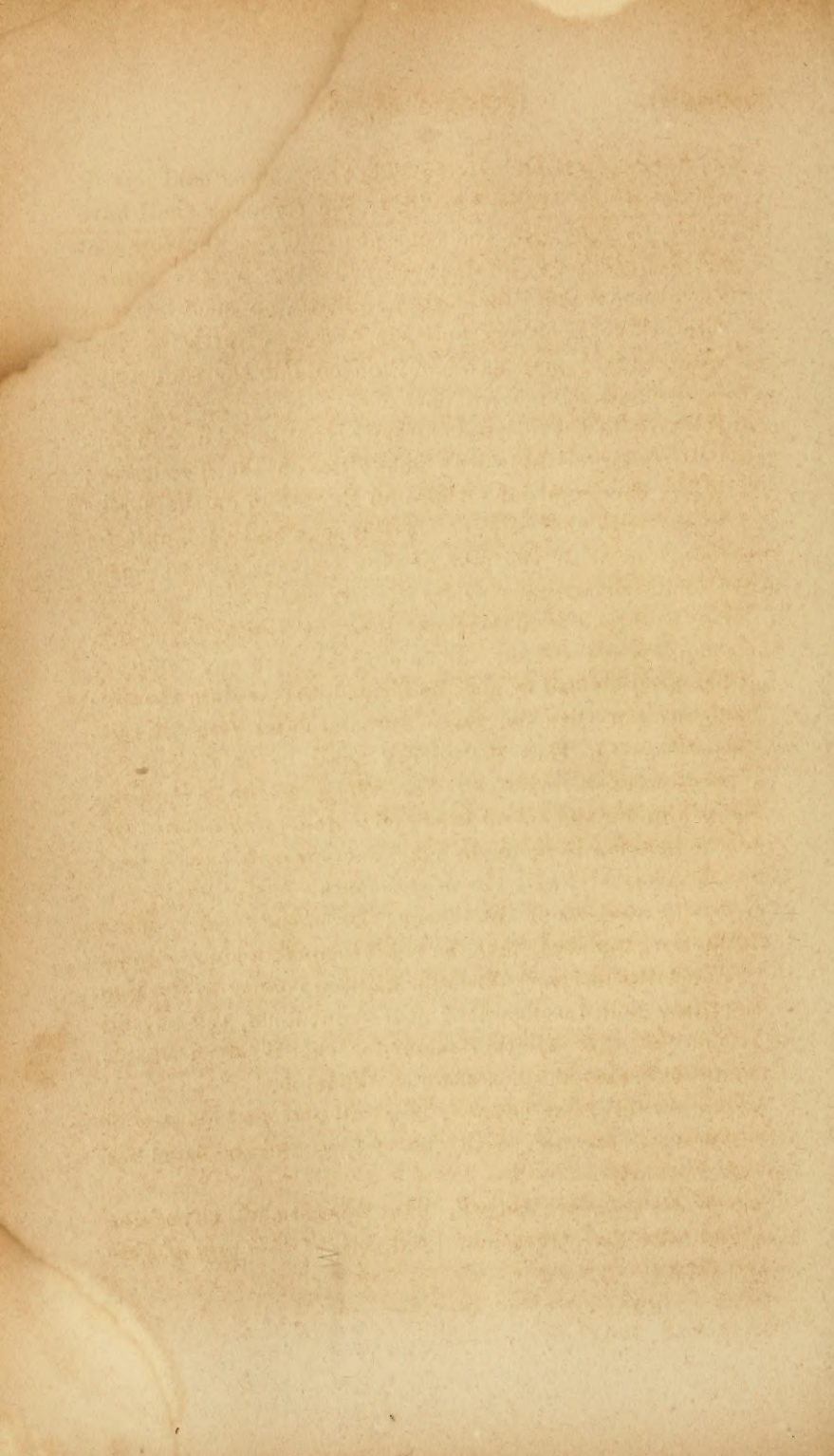
SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by General Assembly of North-Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That the said acts which authorized the survey for, and the construction of, a railroad from Salisbury west, across the Blue Ridge, to a point to be selected under future legislation, on the Tennessee line, and to locate the road accordingly; and whereas, the survey made by the Western North-Carolina Railroad Company has only been finished as far as the French Broad river, near Asheville, leaving the remainder of the line of the road, to the Tennessee line, to be surveyed and located as provided under the second section of the act of 1854-'55. Therefore,

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That for the purpose of completing the provisions of the charter, as provided in said section, so as to enable the company to complete the survey and to locate their road, the said company is hereby authorized and required to make a survey for a railroad from the point, near Asheville, to which the survey has already been made, extending west through the valley of the Pigeon and Tuskasege rivers, to a point on the line of the Blue Ridge railroad, on the Tennessee river, or to the Tennessee line, at or near Ducktown, in the county of Cherokee: *Provided,* That if the company should, upon examination of the route to Ducktown, determine that the route is impracticable, they shall not be required to survey it.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That as soon as said survey is completed, as herein provided, the company shall have the right, by and with the consent of the stockholders east of the Blue Ridge, to locate their road either west to connect with the line of the Blue Ridge railroad, on such terms as the Blue Ridge Company and the Western North-Carolina railroad company may agree on, to complete the connection with steamboat navigation on the Tennessee, and railroad connection with the railroads already constructed and in progress of construction, with Knoxville on the Tennessee; Linesville, Cincinnati and Cairo on the Ohio, on the northwest; and with the cities of Chattanooga and Memphis on the west, and with the city of New Orleans on the southwest; or if the company prefer it, they shall have the right to locate said road from the point designated, near Asheville, down the French Broad, and to connect with any company that has been formed or may be formed, to complete the railroad connection with the East Tennessee and Virginia railroads: *Provided*, That the survey shall be paid for out of the appropriation made for the Western North-Carolina Railroad, under the act of 1854-'55: *And provided further*, That the location to be made shall be approved by the next General Assembly, and the next General Assembly be furnished with a report of the survey: *Provided further*, That the said company shall have the right to make a survey down the French Broad river, through Madison county to the line of the State of Tennessee, at or near Paint Rock, and be paid for out of the appropriation made for the Western North-Carolina Railroad, at the session of 1854-'55.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That all acts and clauses of acts coming in conflict with this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification. [*Ratified the 15th day of February, 1859.*]



Ordered to be Printed.

John Spelman, Printer to the State.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE WESTERN NORTH-CAROLINA RAILROAD COMPANY, AUGUST 30TH, 1860.

STATESVILLE, N. C., August 30, 1860.

The stockholders of the Western North-Carolina Railroad Company convened in general meeting in the town of Statesville this day at 11 o'clock, when,

On motion of Robert C. Pearson, Esq., of Burke, M. L. McCorkle, of Catawba, was called to the chair, and Hayne E. Davis and Alfred M. Erwin were requested to act as secretaries.

Whereupon, R. F. Simonton, chairman of the committee on proxies, reported that sixty-nine stockholders were present, holding 2,447 shares, and 1,614 shares were represented by proxy.

There being a sufficient amount of stock represented, the chairman declared the meeting ready for business.

Gen. C. M. Avery presented credentials authorizing and empowering him to act as proxy and representative of the State of North-Carolina, which were duly received and he was allowed to take his seat in the meeting accordingly.

The reports of the president on behalf of the board of directors, as also the reports of the chief engineer and committee of finance, were then severally submitted and read, and on motion, the same were adopted.

On motion of Dr. A. M. Nesbitt, of Rowan, the meeting proceeded to the election of four directors.

The chair appointed John I. Shaver, J. F. Alexander and George Setzer, Esqrs., to take the vote, who, upon performance of that duty, reported that Anderson Ellis, of Davidson, R. A. Caldwell, of Rowan, Otho Gillespie, of Iredell, and Jonas Cline, of Catawba, had received each a majority of the votes cast, and were therefore duly elected directors on the part of the individual stockholders for the ensuing year.

On motion of Dr. A. M. Powell, of Catawba, D. B. Gaither and George Setzer, of Catawba, were appointed a committee to verify proxies at the next meeting.

On motion, A. W. Jamison, Charles A. Carlton and M. F. Freeland were appointed a committee of finance for the ensuing year.

On motion of John I. Shaver, it was ordered that the treasurer have five hundred copies of the reports and proceedings printed for the use of the stockholders.

On motion of Dr. A. M. Nesbitt, of Rowan, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting are due, and are hereby tendered to M. L. McCorkle, Esq., for the dignity, ability and impartiality with which he has presided over the deliberations of this meeting.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting are likewise tendered to A. M. Erwin and Hayne E. Davis, for the efficient services rendered by them as secretaries.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting are hereby tendered to J. W. Stockton, Esq., for the use of his hall.

On motion, the meeting adjourned, to meet in Newton on the last Thursday in August, 1861.

M. L. McCORKLE,

Chairman.

HAYNE E. DAVIS,

A. M. ERWIN,

Secretaries

PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE WESTERN N. C. R. R. Co.,
Statesville, 30th August, 1860.

*To the Stockholders of the Western
North-Carolina Railroad Company:*

I have the honor to submit the Fifth Annual Report of the progress of the road and the financial condition of the company at the close of the fiscal year, ending on the 30th June last.

Balance in the Treasury, 30th June, 1859,	\$ 9,334.03
Balance in the hands of general commissioners,	745
Amount received from individual stockholders during past year,	147,731.15
Amount received from State of North-Carolina,	350,000
Amount received from other sources as appears from Treasurer's report,	62.62
<hr/>	
Total amount receipts;	\$507,872.80
Amount disbursed from July 1st, 1859, for iron, construction, and all other expenses attending the work,	\$409,424.81
<hr/>	

Leaving in the Treasury on 1st July, 1860, \$ 98,447.99

At the period of your last annual meeting, the grading and masonry had been completed to a point near "Hale's Store," and the cars were running, and the road in full operation as far as Catawba river. Shortly thereafter, the bridge across the river was completed, and the track-laying was resumed and prosecuted with energy; and on the 22nd day of February, the cars reached the terminus of the

first section, one and a half miles east of Hale's Store, as located under the original charter. Passengers and freight were transported, for a while, only as far as Newton.

The Board of Directors had established a depot at a station now known as "Hickory Tavern," two miles west of said terminus, upon the line of road contracted to Mr. Fisher; and by an arrangement with him, his part of the line as far as Hickory Tavern station, was in readiness to receive the iron immediately after the completion east of his contract; and he proceeded at once to lay down the iron and complete the road to the last named station.

Since that time Mr. Fisher has prosecuted the work with great despatch, having constructed the road and put the same in complete running order from "Hickory Tavern" to a point within thirteen miles of Morganton. The cars are now transporting passengers to this point, and within a short period we will be enabled to convey both passengers and freight to Ichard Station, eleven miles from Morganton, at which point a depot has been located.

The residue of the line to Morganton is in rapid progress of construction; the depot at Hickory Tavern has been completed, and the depot at "Ichard Station" and at Morganton have been let to contract, and will be finished in due season, to meet the requirements of the road and the demands of the public. For further particulars connected with the progress of construction to Morganton, and the probable period of the final completion of the road to that place, I beg leave to refer you to the report of the chief engineer.

In my last Annual Report I stated "that the survey of the second section or division of the road has been completed, and the estimated cost thereof ascertained. The particulars connected with the survey and actual location of the line, together with the cost of that section, will be found in the report of the chief engineer. The amended charter fixes the western terminus of the second division at a point not more than ten miles east of the western portal of the Swan-

nanoa tunnel. The second section may be extended, therefore, to the western portal of the Swannanoa tunnel and the western slope of the Blue Ridge, thus enabling us to cross the mountain with that division if the requisite amount of individual stock can be procured.

“ With a view to accomplish that end, the board have had the entire line from Morganton to the western portal of the Swannanoa tunnel surveyed and located, and the cost thereof ascertained. Books for subscription of individual stock have been opened and are now open, and the prospect of securing the requisite amount of stock seems to be cheering.”

I am happy in being enabled to inform you that the cheering indications then foreseen, and intimated for a subscription of individual stock, sufficient to ensure the extension of the second section of the road to the western portal of the tunnel has been fully realized.

Shortly after your last meeting, we procured subscriptions of stock by responsible individuals and counties, to the amount of one-third of the entire estimated cost of building the road from Morganton to the western portal of the Swannanoa tunnel.

The county of McDowell, in her corporate capacity, influenced by a spirit of commendable patriotism, and with great unanimity on the part of her citizens, authorised a subscription of fifty thousand dollars, which has been made. At the same time individual citizens of that county, animated by a proper public spirit, contributed an additional fifty thousand dollars, thus offering inducements to other persons to make subscriptions and take contracts on that part of the line.

Not only has the requisite amount of stock been subscribed by individuals, but contracts for building the entire section to the western portal of the tunnel at Swannanoa gap, including the construction across the Blue Ridge, have been let to responsible contractors at the engineer's estimates.

The contractors on this second section have almost in every instance commenced operations, and are conducting them, at present, upon their own resources.

The board felt no hesitation in letting out the second section to contractors where the contractors were subscribers of stock, (as all of them are,) who desired to pay their subscriptions in labor, or in other words, "to work out their stock;" but they did not consider the charter as giving them authority to make any contracts for payments by the company on account of construction upon the second section, until after the completion of the first section to Morganton. The contracts are, therefore, inchoate in their terms, and expressly provide that the company will not be liable for work and labor done until after the completion of the first section to Morganton, and the State shall have subscribed two-thirds of the estimated cost of building the second section.

The amended charter of 1856 authorised the opening of books for subscriptions of stock by individuals to the second section before the completion of the first; but provided that the State should not make her subscription until the road was in full operation to Morganton. Every subscriber became liable to the company for the amount of stock subscribed respectively in the books opened in pursuance of the foregoing provision; and as there is no clause prohibiting the company from receiving voluntary payments upon stock thus subscribed, if tendered in cash, we did not hesitate to allow the subscribers, who desired to become contractors, to proceed at once to work upon the line of road they were contributing to build, so as to be in readiness to make their payments in *labor already* performed whenever instalments were demanded by the company pursuant to our charter—the charter, as you are aware, expressly recognizing the right of a subscriber to pay his instalments in *work and labor*.

Some of our friends west of the mountains were of the opinion that the second section could be extended to the French Broad river, and with a view to expedite the work, proposed to subscribe stock to the amount of one-third the estimated cost from the western portal of the tunnel to that point, and to take the contract for building the same at the engineer's estimates.

The board were of opinion that the second section might be extended to the western portal, or to a point immediately east of it, and that they had no authority to receive subscriptions of stock for building any part of said road west of that point. But in order to have the true terminus of the second section definitively settled, and to avoid the charge either of transcending the limitations of our charter on the one hand, or of refusing to extend said section to its extreme limit on the other, we submitted the whole matter relating to the terminus to the Board of Internal Improvements for their advice and direction.

That Board referred the question to their attorney, Hon. B. F. Moore, and his opinion, ably and elaborately prepared in writing, was transmitted to us as their decision, and I herewith append the same as part of my report. [See Appendix.] It will be seen, by reference to that opinion, that Mr. Moore sustains our board in their action upon all the matters relating to the second section of the road.

A corps of engineers was organized for making the surveys west of the French Broad river, in the direction of the Tennessee line, as soon after your last annual meeting as arrangements could be made for that purpose. The chief engineer has prosecuted the surveys with assiduity and energy, but owing to the length of line and other causes necessarily requiring further time, the final result, so as to enable you to make a location, cannot be submitted at your present meeting. I beg leave to refer to the report of the chief engineer for further particulars on this subject.

I again renew to you the assurance given in my last report, that the operations of the road in the department of the transportation furnish every reason for encouragement.

The country which we are now penetrating with our road has been heretofore so completely cut off from communication with the great marts of commerce that we all anticipated that it would require time, after full completion of the road, to stimulate sufficient trade and travel even to pay ex-

penses, but the unexpected increase of our receipts, as the road advances, is alike creditable to our people, as it is cheering to us as stockholders.

For a detailed statement of the transportation department, for the past year, I beg leave to refer to the statement attached to treasurer's report.

I also refer you to the report of the chief engineer and to the report of the finance committee for additional information on the subject therein embraced.

I commend the chief engineer and his associates to your consideration, as continuing to deserve your confidence, in every respect, and again renew the expression that our treasurer merits your approbation for the zeal and ability manifested in the discharge of his duties.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

R. C. PEARSON, *President.*

LIST OF OFFICERS.

List of officers of the Western North-Carolina Railroad Company, on the 26th August, 1860, with their duties and compensation.

NAMES.	DUTIES.	COMPENSATION.
R. C. PEARSON,	<i>President,</i>	\$2,000 PER ANNUM.
ANDERSON ELLIS,	} <i>Directors, on the part of private stockholders.</i> }	MILEAGE.
OTHO GILLESPIE,		
JONAS CLINE.		
JOHN McDOWELL,		
A. HENDERSON,	} <i>Directors, on the part of the State.</i> }	MILEAGE.
GEO. F. DAVIDSON,		
A. M. POWELL,		
W. W. AVERY,		
A. ERWIN,		
N. W. WOODFIN,		
W. H. THOMAS,		
JAMES C. TURNER,	<i>Chief Engineer</i>	\$3,000 PER ANNUM.
R. F. SIMONTON,	<i>Secret'y & Treas'r.</i>	\$1,250 " "

TREASURER'S REPORT.

R. F. SIMONTON, *Treasurer, &c., in account with Western North-Carolina Railroad Company, to 30th June, 1860.*

DR.

To balance in hands of Treasurer 1st July, 1859	\$ 9,334 03
“ amount in hands of General Commissioners 1st July, 1859,	745
To amount received from individual st'kholders,	147,731 15
“ amount received from the State of N. Carolina	350,000
“ amount received for interest and exchange,	62 62
	\$507,872 80

CR.

By Graduation, as per abstract No. 1,	\$200,904 06
“ Masonry, as per abstract No. 2,	39,144 96
“ Sills, as per abstract No. 3,	117 62
“ Salaries, as per abstract No. 4,	3,250
“ Depot and Station, as per abstract No. 5,	8,772 37
“ Engineering, as per abstract No. 6,	10,644 91
“ Iron, Chairs and Spikes, as per abstract No. 7	60,192 27
“ Construction, as per abstract No. 8,	14,400 89
“ Right of Way, as per abstract No. 9,	744 58
“ Interest, Discount and Exchange, as per abstract No. 10.	9,268 12
By Sundry Accounts, as per abstract No. 11,	406 02
“ Car and Engine, as per abstract No. 12,	12,004 99
“ Printing, as per abstract No. 13,	342 31
“ Office, as per abstract No. 14,	35 42
“ Lime and Cement, as per abstract No. 15,	769 67
“ Freight, as per abstract No. 16,	27,400 60
“ Bridge Superstructure, as per abstract No. 17,	8,681 32

ABSTRACT—No. 2.

1859.	MASONRY.					
Oct.	Anderson Ellis,	-	-	-	-	\$ 1,000
	William F. McKesson,	-	-	-	-	2,053 71
Nov.	Charles F. Fisher,	-	-	-	-	20,000
Dec.	Charles F. Fisher,	-	-	-	-	10,000
1860.						
Mar.	Anderson Ellis,	-	-	-	-	2,104 70
	Murdoch & Hunt,	-	-	-	-	3,600
May.	Murdoch & Hunt,	-	-	-	-	386 55
	Total,	-	-	-	-	\$39,144 96

ABSTRACT—No. 3.

1859.	SILLS.					
Oct.	Jesse Gant,	-	-	-	-	\$ 206
	William F. McKesson,	-	-	-	-	421 29
	John Davidson,	-	-	-	-	250
1860.						
Feb.	E. Conner,	-	-	-	-	239 33
	Total,	-	-	-	-	\$1,117 62

ABSTRACT—No. 4.

SALARIES.					
R. C. Pearson, President,	-	-	-	-	\$2,000
R. F. Simonton, Treas., &c.,	-	-	-	-	1,250
					\$3,250

ABSTRACT—No. 5.

1859.		DEPOT AND STATION ACCOUNT.					
Aug.	J. E. Phillips,	-	-	-	-	-	\$ 61
	Pay Roll, July,	-	-	-	-	-	484 25
	Pay Roll, August,	-	-	-	-	-	135 68
	W. B. McKorcle,	-	-	-	-	-	46 31
	M. B. McKorcle,	-	-	-	-	-	51 50
	W. H. Tunstal,	-	-	-	-	-	150
	J. W. Cocheran,	-	-	-	-	-	25 99
Oct.	Murdoch & Raeder,	-	-	-	-	-	500
	John Verble,	-	-	-	-	-	252 24
	John Verble,	-	-	-	-	-	27 01
	W. A. Lyerly,	-	-	-	-	-	34 37
	Seagle & Kerksey,	-	-	-	-	-	200
	John Walton,	-	-	-	-	-	140
	M. L. McCorkle,	-	-	-	-	-	500
	Seagle & Kirksey,	-	-	-	-	-	50
	W. H. Tunstal,	-	-	-	-	-	749 10
Jan.	M. L. McCorkle,	-	-	-	-	-	51 57
1859.							
	Murdoch & Co.,	-	-	-	-	-	1,721 68
	Seagle & Kirksey,	-	-	-	-	-	300
	William Overman,	-	-	-	-	-	7 50
	Clarke & Henderson,	-	-	-	-	-	675
	John I. Shaver,	-	-	-	-	-	827 88
	Pay Roll, September,	-	-	-	-	-	383 88
Feb.	W. H. Tunstal,	-	-	-	-	-	300
	M. L. McCorkle,	-	-	-	-	-	338
Mar.	M. L. McCorkle,	-	-	-	-	-	94 39
	Pay Roll,	-	-	-	-	-	99 12
May.	Pay Roll,	-	-	-	-	-	115 25
June.	John I. Shaver,	-	-	-	-	-	60
	E. J. Kirksey,	-	-	-	-	-	300
	W. H. Tunstal,	-	-	-	-	-	90 65
	Total,	-	-	-	-	-	\$8,772 37

ABSTRACT—No. 6.

1859.	ENGINEERING.						
Sept.	J. C. Turner,	-	-	-	-	-	1,000
	W. A. Eliason,	-	-	-	-	-	1,020
	R. C. McAlley,	-	-	-	-	-	642 82
Nov.	James S. Morrison,	-	-	-	-	-	833 33
1860.							
Jan.	Jas. C. Turner,	-	-	-	-	-	5,675
	W. A. Eliason,	-	-	-	-	-	198
Mar.	W. A. Eliason,	-	-	-	-	-	250
May.	James C. Turner,	-	-	-	-	-	600
June.	James C. Turner,	-	-	-	-	-	425 76
	Total,	-	-	-	-	-	\$10,644 91

ABSTRACT—No. 7.

1859.	IRON ACCOUNT.						
Sept.	Archer & Co.,	-	-	-	-	-	4,850
Oct.	J. T. Soutter,	-	-	-	-	-	29,400
1860.							
Jan.	J. Hopkins Smith,	-	-	-	-	-	2,166 01
Mar.	Great West. In. Co.,	-	-	-	-	-	981 60
	F. Livie & Co.,	-	-	-	-	-	16,936 11
	Archer & Co.,	-	-	-	-	-	1,405 27
	Morris, Tanner & Co.,	-	-	-	-	-	4,453 28
	Total,	-	-	-	-	-	\$60,192 27

ABSTRACT—No. 8.

1859.	CONSTRUCTION.						
Aug.	J. F. Miller,	-	-	-	-	-	17 87
	E. Conner,	-	-	-	-	-	48
	J. McL. Turner,	-	-	-	-	-	13 95
	J. F. Alexander & Co.,	-	-	-	-	-	36 53

1859.							\$	75	
Aug.	C. B. Wood,	-	-	-	-	-		12	80
	R. M. Morrow,	-	-	-	-	-		246	37
	Pay Roll, July,	-	-	-	-	-		18	33
	J. F. Alexander & Co.,	-	-	-	-	-		143	85
	Edward Strudwick,	-	-	-	-	-		216	31
Sept.	Daniel Lyerly,	-	-	-	-	-		1,427	35
	William Sellars & Co.,	-	-	-	-	-		195	74
	Love & Martin,	-	-	-	-	-		15	
	Thomas Biles,	-	-	-	-	-		317	
	Pay Roll, August,	-	-	-	-	-		180	
	A. F. Page,	-	-	-	-	-		218	75
	J. K. Baughn,	-	-	-	-	-		6	40
	William Travenstreet,	-	-	-	-	-		3	20
	L. F. Robinson,	-	-	-	-	-		23	37
Oct.	E. E. Phillips,	-	-	-	-	-		56	
	E. J. Kirksey,	-	-	-	-	-		442	37
	Lyerly & Hyde,	-	-	-	-	-		5	25
	Adams' Express Co.,	-	-	-	-	-		6	
	W. F. Owens,	-	-	-	-	-		299	50
	Pay Roll, September,	-	-	-	-	-		62	49
	Pay Roll, September,	-	-	-	-	-		43	15
	J. S. Morrison,	-	-	-	-	-		63	05
	Pay Roll, October,	-	-	-	-	-			
1860.									
Jan.	John Walton,	-	-	-	-	-		365	75
	Thomas Sleight,	-	-	-	-	-		54	
	Jacob Bostian	-	-	-	-	-		39	13
	A. Bridges & Co.,	-	-	-	-	-		95	46
	William Treloar,	-	-	-	-	-		4	60
	A. & W. Myers,	-	-	-	-	-		77	55
	Rhenlander & Co.,	-	-	-	-	-		62	62
	Daniel Verble,	-	-	-	-	-		32	34
	Thomas E. Brown,	-	-	-	-	-		56	66
	H. C. Simonton,	-	-	-	-	-		10	
	Joseph Weisiger,	-	-	-	-	-		49	94
	Joseph Weisiger,	-	-	-	-	-		441	07
	John Walton,	-	-	-	-	-		427	50
	Osborne G. Foard,	-	-	-	-	-		13	86
	J. F. Alexander & Co.,	-	-	-	-	-		7	12
	J. F. Miller,	-	-	-	-	-		225	
	C. L. Summers,	-	-	-	-	-		238	35
	C. L. Summers,	-	-	-	-	-		10	42
Feb.	Pay Roll	-	-	-	-	-		122	30

1860.									
Feb.	Corwin & Co.,	-	-	-	-	-	\$	58	12
Mar.	L. S. Aldrich,	-	-	-	-	-		20	
	E. Conner,	-	-	-	-	-		85	20
	W. H. Wyatt,	-	-	-	-	-		6	95
	Charles F. Fisher,	-	-	-	-	-	5,500		
	Corwin & Co.,	-	-	-	-	-		163	62
May.	J. M. Lewis,	-	-	-	-	-		29	
	C. M. Lowrance,	-	-	-	-	-		63	70
	Frederick Smith,	-	-	-	-	-		6	52
	M. Harman,	-	-	-	-	-		8	91
	Henry Troutman,	-	-	-	-	-		192	47
	Jacob Parker,	-	-	-	-	-		172	63
	Pay Roll,	-	-	-	-	-		365	
	Peter Fults,	-	-	-	-	-		26	75
	Peter Fults,	-	-	-	-	-		21	87
	Peter Fults,	-	-	-	-	-		56	25
	P. L. Barringer,	-	-	-	-	-		236	50
	Otho Lyerly,	-	-	-	-	-		95	40
June.	Jacob Bostian,	-	-	-	-	-		48	
	P. L. Barringer,	-	-	-	-	-		5	90
	Anderson Ellis,	-	-	-	-	-		15	
	Jacob Parker,	-	-	-	-	-		6	80
	Sherrill & Turner,	-	-	-	-	-		8	67
	Francis Biles,	-	-	-	-	-		7	50
	John H. Dalton,	-	-	-	-	-		23	40
	Bringle & Davidson,	-	-	-	-	-		3	50
	Pay Roll, May, (Shops,)	-	-	-	-	-		644	95
	Total,	-	-	-	-	-	\$	14,400	89

ABSTRACT—No. 9.

1859.	RIGHT OF WAY.					
Sept.	Burton Craige,	-	-	-	\$	300
	Sheriff of Iredell v. R. R. Company,					329 58
	John C. Barkley,	-	-	-		40
	Amanda Caldwell,	-	-	-		75
	Total,	-	-	-	\$	744 68

ABSTRACT—No. 10.

1859.		INTEREST, DISCOUNT AND EXCHANGE.	
Aug.		Discount on one bond, S. F. Patterson,	\$ 15
		“ two bonds, D. A. Davis,	60
		Adams' Express, on bonds to New York,	14
		Discount on four bonds, L. S. Aldrich,	120
		“ five bonds, Archer & Co.,	250
Oct.		Interest paid Bank of Republic,	140
		Discount on 35 bonds, J. T. Soutter & Co.,	1,537 50
		Discount on 1 bond, D. A. Davis,	15
		“ forty-eight bonds, J. T. Soutter,	1,386 25
		Discount on three bonds, W. N. Edwards,	100
		Interest to Bank of Republic, on loans,	159 74
		Charles F. Fisher, interest on bill,	150
Nov.		Discount on one bond to L. Blackmer,	25
		“ “ “ D. A. Davis,	30
1860.			
Jan.		“ five bonds to J. C. Turner,	150
		“ two bonds to George Bow- ers,	60
		“ three bonds to John Wilfong,	60
		“ one bond to W. N. Edwards,	20
		Interest to E. J. Erwin, cashier,	17 16
		Discount on one bond to R. Lindsay,	30
		“ eleven bonds to G. W. Mor- decai,	385
Mar.		Interest on drafts by S. M. Wilson,	67 50
		“ to J. M. Andrews,	15
		“ to E. J. Erwin, Cashier,	41
		“ to Bank of Republic,	327 74
		“ “ “	93 97
		“ “ “	276 44
		“ “ “	59 07
		Discount on seventy-five bonds to Bank of Republic,	3,262 75
June.		Discount on twenty-five bonds to N. C. Railroad,	500
		Total,	\$ 9,268 12

ABSTRACT—No. 11.

1859.	MISCELLANEOUS ACCOUNT.				
Sept.	B. F. Moore, Attorney,	-	-	-	\$ 100
1860.					
Jan.	Adams' Express Co.,	-	-	-	30
Mar.	B. S. Gaither, Attorney,	-	-	-	200
April.	Clerk of Rowan Superior Court,	-			23 15
	Jonas Bost,	-	-	-	29 87
May.	Adams' Express Co.,	-	-	-	15
June.	E. W. Campbell,	-	-	-	8
	Total,	-	-	-	\$ 406 02

ABSTRACT—No. 12.

1859.	CAR AND ENGINE ACCOUNT.				
Sept.	L. S. Aldrich,	-	-	-	\$ 3,880
	"	-	-	-	800
Oct.	R. Norris & Son,	-	-	-	7,000
1860.					
Jan.	R. Howard,	-	-	-	10 80
April.	G. E. Dascomb,	-	-	-	288
June.	L. S. Aldrich,	-	-	-	26 19
	Total,	-	-	-	\$ 12,004 99

ABSTRACT—No. 13.

1859.	PRINTING ACCOUNT.				
Oct.	J. J. Bruner,	-	-	-	\$ 267 88
1860.					
Feb.	J. C. Cannon	-	-	-	19 25
	Daily Progress,	-	-	-	12
Mar.	T. W. Atkin,	-	-	-	43 25
	Total,	-	-	-	\$ 342 31

ABSTRACT—No. 14.

1859.	OFFICE ACCOUNT.					
Sept.	Post-office account,	-	-	-	\$	291
1860.						
Jan.	J. H. Enniss,	-	-	-		2951
	J. F. Alexander & Co.,	-	-	-		3
	Total,	-	-	-	\$	3542

ABSTRACT—NO. 15.

1859.	LIME AND CEMENT.					
Nov.	Fisher and Foard,				\$	215
1860.						
Jan.	J. W. O'Neal,					17425
	T. C. & B. G. Worth,					1942
Mar.	W. C. Whitford,					29348
May.	W. H. Oliver,					6752
					\$	76967

ABSTRACT—NO. 16.

1859.	FREIGHT ACCOUNT.					
Aug.	Raleigh and Gaston R. R. Co.,				\$	2,000
Sept.	Atlantic and N. C. R. R. Co.,					90060
Oct.	North-Carolina R. R. Co.,					24,500
					\$	27,40060

ABSTRACT—NO. 17.

1859.	BRIDGE SUPERSTRUCTURE.					
Aug.	T. L. Donalson,				\$	30064
	A. M. Walker,					12

1859.			
Aug.	W. A. Lyerly,	\$	54 24
Oct.	C. Clarke,		11 98
1860.			
Jan.	Joseph Wiseiger,		28 68
	T. L. Donalson,		142 50
	D. Renno,		3,304 97
Mar.	A. A. N. M. Taylor,		120 90
	Pusey, Jones & Betts,		2,000
	Betts & Seal,		1,000
	T. L. Donalson,		100
	D. Renno,		800
May.	D. Renno,		500
June.	D. Renno,		305 41
		\$	8,681 32

ABSTRACT—NO. 18.

1859.	MILEAGE OF DIRECTORS.		
Aug.	Directors,	\$	60 10
Oct.	do.		88 60
Nov.	do.		80 60
1860.			
Feb.	do.		52 40
May.	do.		63
		\$	344 70

R. F. SIMONTON, *Treasurer, in account with Western North-Carolina Railroad Company.*

1859.			
July.	To balance,	\$ 13,131	07
1860.			
July.	To freight and passengers,	36,237	61
	Post office department,	1,247	64
		\$ 50,616	32
	CR.		
(A)	By transportation account,	\$ 13,916.24	
(B)	Supplies,	2,806.08	
(C)	Repairs,	4,153.84	
(D)	Wood,	1,931	
(E)	Sundry,	126.09	
(F)	Loss and damage,	152.16	
	Amount paid other roads,	12,654.07	
		35,739.48	
	To balance, (see ac't current,)	14,876.84	\$ 50,616 32

TRANSPORTATION ACCOUNT—(A.)

1859.			
July.	Pay Roll, July,	\$	237 16
Aug.	Pay Roll, August,		222 53
	R. A. Caldwell, Jr., negro hire,		140
Sept.	Pay Roll, September,		235 30
	Pay Roll, Wood Train,		67 50
	Marshal Pinkston,		20
Oct.	Pay Roll, October,		216 55
	D. D. Dougherty,		4 55
	David Waddle, house rent,		45
	Nesbitt & Cample, Med. bill,		68
Dec.	Davidson & Bringle,		81 86
	Pay Roll, November,		264 45
1860.			
Jan.	Pay Roll, December,		299
	Pay Roll, January,		520 22

1860.	C. S. Brown,	\$ 347
	Negro hire for 1859,	6,330 64
	Thomas A. Allison, negro hire,	40
Mar.	Pay Roll, February,	465
April.	Pay Roll, March,	1,594 07
	J. T. Heltebran,	10 35
	J. W. Rudolph,	5 90
June.	Jos. E. Todd, negro hire,	225
	Mrs. Pearson, negro hire,	250
	Pay Roll, April,	658 90
	Pay Roll, May,	770 16
	Pay Roll, June,	725 65
	T. A. Allison,	71 45
		<hr/>
		\$ 13,916 24

SUPPLIES—(B.)

1859.		
July.	John Lyerly,	\$ 87 25
	Love & Martin, bacon,	154 81
	Samuel Knox, corn,	132 75
	Thomas J. Armstrong, corn,	107 55
	John Foster, corn,	87 75
Oct.	Wm. S. Cason,	4 50
	Thomas H. McRorie	70
	Samuel Luckey, corn,	85
	Beard & Bro., groceries,	16 06
	Love & Martin, bacon,	167 04
Dec.	Love & Martin, bacon,	166 75
1860.		
Feb.	S. A. Sharpe, bacon,	9 50
	L. A. Shuford, corn,	62 15
	Theophilus A. Allison, corn,	212 80
	S. A. Sharpe, bacon,	4 65
	Thomas Crawford,	10
	Love & Martin, bacon,	128 43
Mar.	Thomas A. Allison, corn,	121 87
	Love & Martin, bacon,	249 33
	A. K. Simonton, corn,	68 00

1859.			
Mar.	Wm. M. Walser,	\$	17 34
	A. V. Sullivan, tobacco,		34 40
	J. R. Adams, clothing,		55 75
	J. S. Morrison, clothing,		28 12
	Mrs. Worthington, bacon,		5 28
	L. C. Harman, bacon,		4
	Love & Martin, bacon,		160 76
	P. L. Yount, bacon,		7 50
	J. M. Worth, clothing,		40
	T. A. Allison, corn,		143
June.	Love & Martin,		314 16
	J. F. Alexander,		10
	C. M. & G. Lines,		90
	Beard & Bro.,		18 88
		\$	2,806 08

REPAIRS—(C.)

1859.			
July.	Wilford Turner, waste,	\$	15 36
	W. B. Grant, waste,		8 64
Oct.	Wilford Turner, waste,		9 76
	J. A. Crawford,		42 10
	T. A. Allison,		311 10
	Pay Roll,		319 67
Dec.	W. H. Wyatt, oil		45 25
	W. C. Robinson, oil,		140 75
1860.			
Jan.	Pay Roll, November,		317 50
	Pay Roll, December,		323 10
Feb.	C. Bathoury & Co.,		50 40
	Pay Roll, January,		251 12
	Mich. Klutts,		9
	Pay Roll, shops,		503 95
April.	Wilford Turner, waste,		10 80
	Pay Roll, shops, February,		516 51
	Pay Roll, shops, March,		634 23
May.	Pay Roll, shops, April,		619 45

1860.		
May.	R. F. Simonton, leather,	\$ 8 75
June.	Alexander Clarke, waste,	14 80
		<hr/>
		\$ 4,153 84

WOOD ACCOUNT—(D.)

1859.		
July.	Joseph Barkley,	\$ 23
	J. F. Chambers,	194
	H. L. Love,	160
	W. W. White,	39
	Paul Bost,	13
	Thomas A. Freeland,	49 25
	John C. Barkley,	63
	P. B. Chambers,	137
Nov.	John Steele,	25
	Archibald Hoover,	186 50
Dec.	Archibald Hoover,	268
	David Waddle,	40
	O. G. Foard,	141
	Wm. Walker,	23
	Christy Graham,	11
	John Steele,	23
	M. A. Agnue,	34
	Burgis Cranford,	8 50
	William Campbell,	35
1860.		
Jan.	Franklin Moore,	5
	Levi Prowles,	13
Mar.	Milus Edwin,	27 50
	Charles Wise,	27 50
May.	Henderson Sherrill,	100
	William Walker,	38
June.	A. P. Barkley,	5
	C. Clarke,	11
	J. M. Lewis,	178
	A. Hoover,	30 75
	A. J. Barber,	22
		<hr/>
		\$ 1,931

SUNDRIES ACCOUNT—(E.)

1860.			
Jan.	Salisbury Gas Company,	\$	3
	“ “		120
	W. A. Eliason, Sundries,		88 09
Mar.	“ “		29
	Salisbury Gas Company,		480
		\$	126 09

LOSS, DAMAGE AND STOCK KILLED—(F.)

1859.			
July.	Rush Chambers, cow killed,	\$	13 80
Oct.	Thos. H. McRorie, over charged,		15 75
Dec.	Henry Lentz, hog killed,		7 50
	Wm. Walker, hog killed,		2 50
1869.			
Jan.	John C. Barkley, hog killed,		4 40
Feb.	M. Brown, over charged,		11 65
	Mary Minor, hog killed,		6
	Thomas Crawford, hog killed,		10
April.	Alexander Clarke, goods lost,		25
	Miss C. Beard, cow killed,		20
	Burgis Cranford, cow killed,		10
May.	R. K. Gilliland, cow killed,		14
	J. Harper & Son, over charged,		1 56
June.	R. S. Cook,		5
		\$	152 16

Western N. C. R. R. Co.,

In account with J. C. TURNER, Chief Eng'r.

	To balance due from account current of '59,-'60,			\$ 2,495 65
1860.				
July.	R. C. McAlla, Principal Ass't,	\$ 229 15		
	Thad. Coleman, Assistant,	210		
	J. W. Wilson, "	950		
	" " "	267		
	S. S. Kirkland, "	798		
	J. Calder Turner, "	750		
	" " "	72 50		
	T. J. Armstrong, "	86 67		
	S. S. Kirkland, "	475 50		
	" " "	673 50		
	Salary as Chief Engineer to date,	3,000		
			\$ 7,512 32	
			\$ 10,007 97	
1859.				
Sept.	By cash from Treasurer,	\$1,000		
1860.				
Jan.	" " "	5,675		
May.	" " "	600		
June.	" " "	425 76		
	Balance due,	2,307 21		
			\$ 10,007 97	

J. C. TURNER,
Chief Engineer.

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

OFFICE WESTERN N. C. R. R. Co.,
Statesville, 1st July, 1860.

The undersigned, appointed by the stockholders of the Western North-Carolina R. R. Company, at their last annual meeting, a committee of finance, to examine the accounts of the treasurer, and report thereon, have the honor to submit the foregoing statement and account current, which embraces the entire financial operations of the office for the past year, and which statement and account current, correspond with the books and accounts kept by the treasurer, all of which payments your committee are satisfied are warranted and sustained by proper vouchers on file in his office.

Respectfully presented,

C. A. CARLTON,
M. F. FREELAND.
A. W. JAMISON,

CHIEF ENGINEER'S REPORT.

CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
Salisbury, August 30th, 1860.

To the President and Directors of the Western N. C. Railroad :

GENTLEMEN : I respectfully submit the following brief report of the progress, condition and prospects of the Road, so far as the departments under my direction will show them. And for convenient reference and consideration, I will present it under the general head of the first and second Sections.

FIRST SECTION.

The last annual meeting of Stockholders found us with the track laid to the Catawba River 37.5 miles. The cars are now running to a point about two miles from Icard's Station, which place we shall reach in a short time, when we will be eleven miles East of Morganton, the Western terminus of the first section. The contract time for the completion of the second division of the first section, is January, 1861 ; but we already have about one-half the division completed and in our use, and on the remainder there is a large and active force employed. The masonry is nearly all completed, except one arch culvert and the Hunting Creek viaduct, both of which are in a fair state of forwardness, so that of the \$390,000 worth of grading, masonry and cross-ties, on this division, there remains to be done one-fourth of that amount ; an evidence to us that although this work was, in the beginning, commenced under embarrassing circumstances, we have good reason to hope that it will be so vigorously prosecuted as to enable us to run to Morganton soon after the end of the year.

Contracts and other arrangements have been made to build station houses at Icard's and Morganton, and section houses

at such points as they may be needed, which will complete the number of such buildings on the first section. In addition to this, nearly enough iron for the remainder of the section has not only been purchased, but is on the road ready for use.

The first section of the road thus completed, will be subdivided into sections of ten or twelve miles in length, and put under the supervision of section masters, with a small force to keep them in proper repair. These section masters and their men will be furnished with suitable houses for their protection. These have all been built, except at three points, which we will have done at an early day.

The Catawba River bridge has been completed, notwithstanding the many prejudicial reports to the contrary, and I challenge a comparison with any other bridge in the Union, of similar construction, either for stability, workmanship, architectual skill or symmetrical proportion. The three wooden bridges over Second, Third, and Buffalo Shoal Creeks were not faithfully built and will need some repairs. The stone viaducts over First, Third and Macklin's Creeks have answered a good purpose, and have thus far met our entire expectation.

The *road* has been, thus far, well built, yet at a few points we have had to use ballasting to make more permanent and secure the track, which, although generally very smooth and substantial, may be rendered more so by ballasting, the great neglect of which, on southern roads, I regard as highly prejudicial to economy and good management.

The track is generally in a good state of repair, and is becoming better as the embankments become older and consequently more settled and permanent. The section masters, with their small force, have been enabled to keep it in good order, with the occasional aid of the ditching force. And while on this subject I feel it my duty to state that the position of section master is one of far more importance than is generally attributed to that place, for upon his judgment the safety of the trains often depends. It is therefore not sufficient

for the man to be willing to do his duty, but it is equally important that he shall know how to do it. He should therefore not only have experience, but skill enough to guide him when and where *not* to work, as well as where to work.

The *car shop*, built on the company's land at Salisbury, together with the tools, have, by your authority, been purchased, and with some alterations, together with the addition of a smith shop and foundry as now built, we shall be enabled not only to build our own cars, but to do all repairs to the rolling stock and machinery of our road.

Since the car shop has been the property of the company, we have not only done such repairs as were necessary, but have done all the iron work for the road, such as frogs, switches, bolts, &c., &c., and built two new baggage cars, and, will, in a few days, turn out five new box cars, as well as to materially aid in fitting up the new buildings.

This shop will be found a great convenience, as well as an indispensable requisite for a well built and properly equipped first-class road.

I regret to inform you that the passenger shed, the joint property of this and the North-Carolina Railroad company, was, during the summer, blown down by a tornado. I am glad, however, to inform you that it was so well bound together, that although thrown down, the greater portion of the material was preserved and can be used in rebuilding. The destroyer also unroofed entirely the one-ninth part or section of the engine house, leaving the remainder entirely unharmed. This damage has been repaired. It is with much pleasure that I can announce to you that no accident of serious importance has occurred on the road.

The transportation, construction and repairs of the road, have all been done with four locomotives.

The passenger trains have carried the freight generally. But occasionally, the Nantihala, in addition to the transportation of iron and other material for construction, has carried

freight also. Whilst the Salisbury has been employed with a ditching train when not employed with the track-layers.

The road has now attained such length as to justify a different arrangement for transportation, which I believe will be less expensive, and at the same time accommodate all parties. The amount of transportation, of both passengers and freight, over the road is very encouraging, for whilst the expense of operating a line of road of indefinite length is more in proportion than one of fixed termini, the receipts of our road have been commensurate with its extended length, a further verification of the theory, that as the facilities for freight and travel are offered, so will the freight and travel be increased.

That we have thus far been very fortunate in operating the road is cause for congratulation. But it is mainly attributable, so far as human agency is concerned, not only to the constant vigilance of the supervising authority, but to the employment of competent and faithful men. And I take this occasion to commend those in our service, a list of whom is herewith appended, to your favorable consideration, and I would be wanting in duty did I not acknowledge valuable aid from Mr. L. S. Aldrich, who has been acting Master Mechanic since the first of the year.

THE SECOND SECTION

Of the road shall now be presented for your consideration, and it is with no small degree of pride and satisfaction I do so; for at the last annual meeting of Stockholders, the idea of having the stock subscribed for building the second section, including the passage of the Blue Ridge, and then having it under contract at this time, was looked upon by many, and I fear hoped by some, to be chimerical, and to exist only in the imagination. Yet, gentlemen, as you know, it is now a fixed fact; and I am happy to still further inform you that nearly all the contractors have commenced work,

and that a large and respectable force is now engaged between Morganton and the Western portal of the Swananoa Tunnel, pushing forward this great State improvement, and nearly one hundred hands are now preparing, under the control of experienced and skilful contractors, to push through the mountains the subterranean parts of the road. Of the other contractors, they are gentlemen of your own State, well known to you as faithful, enterprising, energetic and reliable. This commencement of their labors is alike creditable to themselves, as it must be gratifying to you; for although much time and money has been spent in merely preparing for work, they are already entitled to estimates for about sixty thousand dollars, (\$60,000,) in payment of their stock. That you may report the facts to the stockholders, as well as other friends of the road, I will here submit the estimates upon which the work has been let to contract. The first division, extending from Morganton to station 1770, West of "Old Fort," 33.5 miles long, is estimated at nine hundred and fifty-nine thousand six hundred and nine-three dollars, as follows:

Graduation and Masonry, - - - - -	\$ 472,045.81
20 per cent. added for contingencies, - - -	94,409.16
Iron, Chairs and Spikes, - - - - -	228,166.78
Laying Superstructure, - - - - -	17,330
Cross-ties, - - - - -	30,500
Engineering and Superintendence, - - - -	35,520
Land damages, - - - - -	5,000
Equipment, including Wells, Wood and Water Stations, Warehouses and Repair shops,	78,721.43
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Total estimate of First Division, - - - - -	\$959,693.18

The Second Division of the second section extends from station 1770 to the Western portal of the Swananoa Tunnel, a distance of ten miles, and is estimated at one million three hundred and ninety-three thousand eight hundred dollars, as follows:

Graduation and Masonry, Bridge Superstructure and Tunneling, - - - - -	\$1,049,000
20 per cent. added for contingencies, - - -	209,800
Iron and other material for superstructure, including the laying down of the same, - -	80,000
Engineering and general Superintendence, -	15,000
Equipment, including Wells, Wood and Water Stations, Warehouses and Repair shops, -	40,000
<hr/>	
Total estimate of Second Division, - - - -	\$1,393,800
Add cost of First Division, - - - - -	959,693
<hr/>	
Total cost of Second Section, - - - - -	\$2,353,493

Estimated cost of the first and second sections of the Western North-Carolina Railroad, from Salisbury to the Western portal of the Swananoa Tunnel, a distance of one hundred and twenty-two miles, including the Newton Branch, at which estimate a part has been built and the remainder let to contract :

Cost of first section of 78.5 miles, from Salisbury to Morganton, - - - - -	\$1,858,182
Cost of second section, of 43.5 miles from Morganton to the Western portal of the Savannah Tunnel, - - - - -	2,353,493
<hr/>	
Total cost of first and second sections, - - -	\$4,211,675

One hundred and twenty-two miles of road built and equipped, for the sum of four millions two hundred and eleven thousand six hundred and seventy-five dollars ; of which one hundred and twelve miles cost a fraction over twenty-five thousand dollars a mile, whilst the ten miles in the passage of the Blue Ridge, cost one hundred and forty thousand per mile.

Gentlemen, these are the facts and as well as the figures, and have you not great cause of congratulation at the result. For many will recollect that some of the best friends of the road and most ardent admirers of the scheme, proclaimed and believed, that the Blue Ridge could not be passed for a sum less than ten million dollars; yet for a sum less than the one-half, it has been put under contract to energetic and responsible contractors. And now, may I be permitted to add, that in the accomplishment of this great result, you have had the undivided efforts of whatever of industry, energy or ability I possessed. Thus we pass into the county of Buncombe, to a point about eighteen miles East of the French Broad river. This part of the line has not yet been definitively located. But the information I have enables me to say, that four hundred and nine thousand nine hundred and twenty-five dollars, will build, equip and complete the road to the French Broad river near Asheville, making in all one hundred and forty miles of road at a cost of four million six hundred and twenty-one thousand six hundred dollars. From this point it remains yet to be determined, whether you will extend the road down the French Broad river to Paint Rock, and thence to Morristown, or westward through Haywood, Jackson, Macon, and Cherokee.

In accordance with the terms of the amended Charter, and under your authority, I organized a corps of Engineers to make the survey West of Asheville contemplated by that amendment. They have been assiduously and dilligently engaged in the prosecution of that duty since the first of November last. Sufficient information has been already had to determine the practicability of the road from Asheville to Ducktown, as well as from Asheville to Paint Rock; but not sufficient to enable me to present such a report as you might expect from the importance of the subject. I have every reason to believe that the survey and location will be completed in time to present it for your consideration and action before the next meeting of the Legislature.

In conclusion, for the past year I have dispensed with the services of a Principal Assistant Engineer upon construction, and although I have had the supervision of transportation, location, construction and repairs, it affords me great pleasure to add, that I have been materially and efficiently aided by an intelligent and reliable corps of resident Engineers and Superintendents.

I have the honor to be,

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES C. TURNER,
Chief Engineer, W. N. C. R. R.

LIST OF ENGINEERS AND ASSISTANTS

*Employed on the Western North-Carolina Railroad, August
26th, 1860.*

FIRST SECTION.	
S. S. Kirkland, Resident Engineer,	\$ 1000
Allowance for horse and buggy.	
T. G. Williamson, Assistant Engineer,	720
SECOND SECTION.	
W. A. Eliason, Resident Engineer,	1200
Allowance for horse and buggy.	
J. W. Wilson, Resident Engineer,	1000
Allowance for horse and buggy.	

A LIST OF OFFICERS OF TRANSPORTATION,

*Now in the service of the Company, with their duties and
compensation.*

James C. Turner, General Superintendent,	\$ 500
J. McL. Turner, Assistant Superintendent,	
John A. Weirman, Agent at Salisbury,	600
T. A. Allison, do. Third Creek,	250
J. F. Alexander, do. Statesville,	450
G. M. Sherrill, do. Catawba,	250
T. W. Bradburn, do. Newton,	450
A. L. Shuford, do. Hickory Tavern,	250
W. C. Coughenhour, Conductor, P. Train,	450
W. Aldrich, Engineer, \$75 per month,	900
B. Marsh, do. do.	900
A. E. Rich, do. do.	900

TABLE OF VIADUCTS,

*Arch Culverts and Bridges on the 1st Division of the 2nd
Section W. N. C. R. R.*

Number.	Name of Stream.	Distance from Morganton in miles.	Length of span in feet.	Height of grade above water, in feet.	Plan of struct'e.
1	Silver Creek,	2.37	50	18	Viaduct,
2	Reedy Creek,	8.90	10	46	Arch Culvert,
3	Muddy Creek,	9.92	50	30	Viaduct,
4	Shadrack's Creek,	11.70	14	24	Arch Culvert,
5	"	12.48	10	21	"
6	"	12.69	10	18	"
7	Big Nick's Creek,	23.33	14	43	"
8	"	23.48	14	35	"
9	"	23.58	14	30	"
10	Osborne's Creek,	25.57	8	22	"
11	Catawba River,	27.24	60	26	Viaduct,
12	Cane Creek,	28.35	14	40	Arch Culvert,
13	"	28.64	9	33	"
14	"	29.83	8	32	"
15	Newbury's Fork,	30.83	60	18	Viaduct,
16	Mill Creek,	32.63	50	13	Girder,
17	"	33.24	50	10	"

TABLE

Of Mechanical Structure on the second Division, Second Section, Western North-Carolina Railroad.

Name of Stream.	Distance from Swananoa Gap in miles.	Character of Structure.	Length in feet.	Height in feet.	No. of spans and length in feet.
Third crossing of Mill Creek,	9.56	Stone Viaduct.	100	34	1 of 50
4th “	9.49	“	100	27	1 of 50
5th “	9.34	“	110	23	1 of 50
6th “	9.11	“	110	23	1 of 50
7th “	9.02	“	110	23	1 of 50
8th “	8.73	“	110	22	1 of 50
9th “	6.51	“	170	41	1 of 50 } 2 of 34 }
1st do. Long Br'h	6.17	Arch Culvert.	72	20	10 feet.
10th do. Mill Cr.	5.98	Stone Viaduct.	86	28	1 of 60
11th “ “	5.49	“	425	132	5 of 60
2d do. Long Br'h,	5.26	Iron Bridge,	349	105	2 of 150
12th do. Mill do.	4.83	“ “	545	90	4 of 125
13th do. “	4.15	Stone Viaduct.	78	24	1 of 30
14th do. “	3.44	“	290	88	1 of 60 } 4 of 40 }
3d do. Long Br'h.	2.18	Arch Culvert.	204	64	8 feet.

TABLE

Showing the distances and levels above tide, of all the prominent points from Salisbury to the Swananoa Tunnel.

	Distance from Salisbury in Miles.	Intermediate Distances in Miles.	Elevation of Ground in Feet.	Elevation of Grade in ft.
Salisbury,			7.61	7.60
Summit bet. 2d and 3d Creeks,	13.29	13.29	8.27	8.07
Third Creek,	14.58	1.29	7.12	7.44
Statesville,	25.32	10.74	9.40	9.36
Summit bet. Back and Clark's Creek,	29.90	4.58	9.58	9.10
Catawba River,	37.12	7.22	7.62	8.10
Newton,	49	11.78	10.21	10.21
Connelly's Gap,	63.78	14.78	12.69	12.40
Hunting Creek,	73.27	9.49	10.30	10.94
Morganton,	75.65	2.38	11.40	11.35
Silver Creek,	78.05	2.40	10.22	10.37
Muddy Creek,	85.65	7.60	10.90	11.04
Still House Gap,	91.35	5.70	13.55	13.05
Marion,	96.35	5	14.25	14.05
Opposite Carson's,	101.64	5.30	12.84	12.85
Summit between Cane Creek and Newbury's Fork,	105.75	4.10	15.10	14.52
Point Tunnel,	109.62	3.87	16.22	15.25
Mill Creek, fourth Crossing,	109.66	0.04	15.10	15.36
Mill Creek, 11th "	113.66	4	17.95	19.27
Birch Ridge Tunnel,	115.40	1.74	22.20	21.13
Mill Creek, 14th Crossing,	115.71	.31	20.50	21.25
Lick Log Tunnel,	117.52	1.81	24.43	23.37
Big Bridge Tunnel,	117.75	.23	25.67	23.63
Burgin Tunnel,	118	.25	24.95	23.89
Swananoa Tunnel,	119.15	1.15	26.58	25.10

APPENDIX.

RALEIGH, Dec. 3d, 1859.

To His Excellency, Gov. Ellis:

SIR: I have carefully considered the question presented for my opinion in your letter of the 30th ult., as to the power of the directors of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company to let certain parts of their road at this time, &c. The question, as stated by you, is as follows:

“Have the directors the power under their amended charter of 1856-'57, page 52, sec. 3, to let to contract at once, that part of the road lying between the western portal of the Blue Ridge tunnel and the French Broad river, near Asheville, upon a subscription on the part of individuals to the capital stock of the company of one-third part of the estimated cost of the road? In other words, can the second section of said road be extended from the western portal of the Blue Ridge Tunnel to the French Broad river, under the provisions of said amended charter, or is it limited to the western portal of the said tunnel?”

The correct solution of the point depends on the original and amended charters of the company.—Act of 1854, c. 228, and Act of 1856, c. 68.

The Act of 1854 charters a company to construct a road from Salisbury “to some point on the French Broad river beyond the Blue Ridge.” The road is to be constructed by divisions, and the State proposes to become a stockholder in each division upon certain conditions. Those which are deemed essential to illustrate the point under consideration, are, (see sections 8, 10, 42, 43, 44, 45.):

1. As much as \$300,000 are to be subscribed by individu-

als, and 5 per cent. paid thereon, precedent to the subscription by the State, (sec. 8.)

2. The stock of the company is to be first expended on "a railroad from the town of Salisbury, on the North Carolina Railroad, connecting with the same, and of the same guage, and proceeding westward to the terminus aforesaid," &c.

3. The first division of the road is "to be completed and equipped for the transportation of passengers and freight, and all necessary ware-houses, water stations and buildings shall be erected, so that such division shall be put in full operation before the State shall be called upon to subscribe any further sum," &c.

4. "Whenever such division shall have been completed, and in full operation, and one-third of the estimated cost of the second division shall have been subscribed by solvent persons, the State shall subscribe the remaining two-thirds of the estimated cost of such division."

5. And, before any more State aid can be asked for the further progress of the road, it is provided, that "when said first and second divisions shall have been completed and in full operation, and one-third of the estimated cost for completing *the remaining division* shall have been subscribed by solvent persons, two-thirds of the estimated cost thereof for completing the said road to its western terminus shall be subscribed by the State.

It is manifest that the act in the first forty-one sections contemplates three divisions of the route, and only three. In section 45, it seems to contemplate an indefinite number after the second, by providing that after the completion and equipment of the *second* division the Directors shall proceed "to effect the construction of each and every consecutive division, of said railway throughout said line." But the cautionary provisions as to the said divisions, be they many or few, are preserved, by declaring that each and every such division shall be constructed under the same provisions, regulations, restrictions and conditions, expressed in sections 42-3-4."

Nothing can be clearer than that the State intended to protect itself against a *great* failure and to approach the ultimate terminus by degrees. It is intended to proceed by steps, and not to attempt the second step before the first was secured ; nor to attempt any other or further one after the second, until that which immediately preceded it was secured and placed beyond contingency.

The Charter was not as clear in these provisions as was desirable. First, the *extent* of the divisions was not defined ; secondly, the *number* of divisions was not as explicitly stated as might have been. The obscurity in this latter respect arises from the language of section 45 ; for section 10 contemplates and describes, in unmistakeable language, *three* divisions only.

The amendatory charter of 1856, was intended to remove all obscurity as to the extent of the first and second divisions ; and certainly did so as to be first. By section 2, it is declared that the “ first section or division shall extend to the town of Morganton, in the county of Burke and no further.” And by section 3, it is enacted that the second section or division shall extend from the town of Morganton to some point not more than ten miles east of the western portal of the Swananoa tunnel.”

And, lest the policy so strongly set forth in the act of 1854, in respect to the manner of building the road by divisions, might be supposed to be somewhat changed by the act of 1856, it is provided that nothing in that act “ shall authorize a subscription of stock on behalf of the State to the second division said of road, till the first division to Morganton shall be completed, equipped and in full operation, as provided in the original charter.”

It is impossible to discover in the act of 1856, any design of the Legislature to relax the security provided in the original charter against a large failure in the enterprise, or being involved in undertaking a consecutive section before the prior one was done. Nor do I think it discoverable, that the Legislature intend to reduce the number of divisions to *two*.

The first division is incapable of extension by construction. The second begins at the western terminus of the first, and ends at some point, which it is said, is indefinite, and because it is indefinite it is argued that it may as well be extended to some point on the French Broad river, *the terminus of the road*.

I do not concur in this view, for the following reasons: 1. I think it manifest that the Legislature did not design the second division to extend to the French Broad river; first, because, that is against the intent of the act of 1856, there being at least *three* divisions provided in that act, and it is expressly provided by the amendatory act of 1856, (sec. 5), that "all such clauses in the charter (1854,) (and no more) as are in conflict with this act (1856) are repealed." Secondly, it cannot be supposed that the Legislature intended to stop the road short of the French Broad river; and if they had intended that the western terminus of the *second* division should be at the terminus of the route, as fixed by the act of 1854, they would have so declared in plain language either by using the words employed in the act of 1854, sec. 1, to describe the terminus, ("some point on the French Broad river beyond the Blue Ridge,") or that employed in section 10, where the third division is called the "remaining division." Thirdly, because it is plain that it is supposed the terminus will be some where in the vicinity of the tunnel, whereas the point in contemplation, on the French Broad river, is about sixteen miles from the tunnel.

2: I do not think there is the imputed obscurity in the language used to describe the terminus. The language is "*a point not more than ten miles east of the western portal of the Swananona tunnel.*"

I assume that there is such a spot as the western portal of the tunnel, and the expression is equivalent to saying "*a point eastward of the portal and within ten miles of it,*" or "*at the western portal of the tunnel, or some point eastward of it, within ten miles.*" The meaning is, that *the*

point should not be *west* of the western portal, nor further *east* of it than ten miles. I think that the Legislature designed to fix the western terminus of the second division within a space of ten miles; and the termini of this space are the portal on the west, and, on the east, the end of ten miles measured eastward from the portal.

It is said that the expression, "not more than ten miles east of the western portal," etc., does not necessarily indicate that the point intended is *east* of the portal—for that any point on the French Broad river, a hundred miles west of the portal, is a point which is not more than ten miles *east* of the portal. Certainly this is true. And it is so, only because it is not east at all; and therefore cannot be *more* than ten miles east. This logic leaves the western terminus of the second division, *point no point*; and the attempted legislative description of that terminus must be wholly rejected, since it points to nothing. The description then being rejected, as fixing the point at no place, the true reading of the acct by this logic, will be, "the second division shall extend from the town of Morganton to some point."

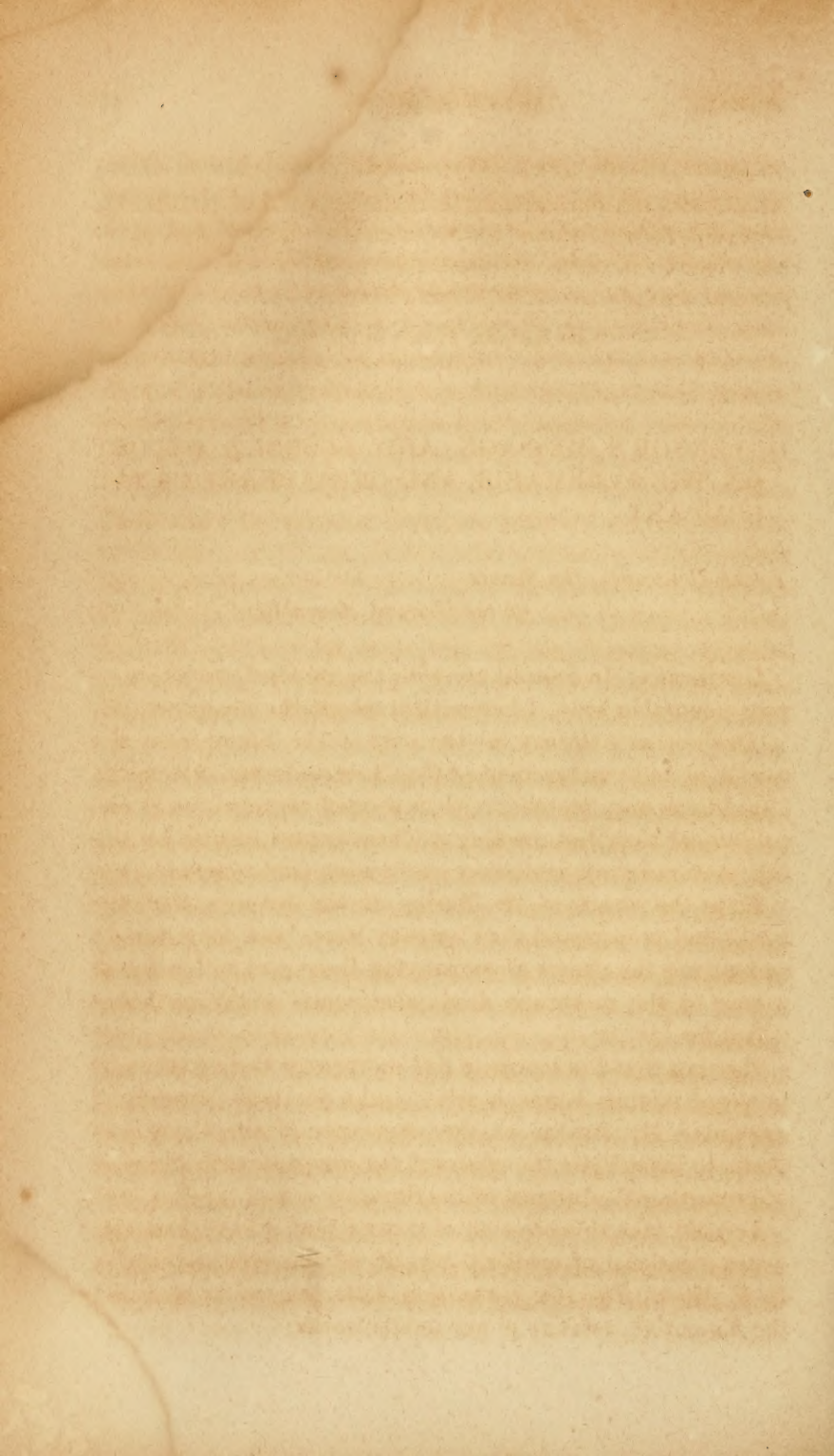
Can it be supposed that the Legislature intended to leave the terminus so uncertain? But, if they so purposed, why did they trouble themselves with any language looking towards a fixation of the point? If they intended that the point might be any where on the route, they would not have spoken of a spot about the tunnel—a midway station—but would have said plainly "to any point west of a point ten miles east of the western portal," etc. This obvious description would have both prevented too short a division and secured the longest which could have been desired.

Upon the whole, I am of opinion that the Legislature intended to terminate the second division westwardly, between two points, embraced within a space of ten miles on the route, the western extremity of which space is the western portal of the Swanaoia tunnel; and, of course, that State

aid cannot be afforded under the charter, original or amendatory, for any portion of the road westward of that point, until the second division shall have been completely equipped, etc., as provided by section 10 and 45.

I am very respectfully, your ob't. serv't.,

B. F. MOORE.



Ordered to be Printed.

John Spelman, Printer to the State.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE AND BUSBEE'S REPORT
ON THE ALBEMARLE AND CHESAPEAKE CANAL
COMPANY.

*To the Honorable, the Senate
of the General Assembly :*

GENTLEMEN : In compliance with the annexed resolution of your honorable body, I herewith transmit the report of Mr. Q. Busbee, as Attorney on the part of the State, upon the condition and management of the Chesapeake and Albemarle Canal Company, together with a printed report of the stockholders, at their last meeting. These papers furnish all the information in my possession, concerning that company.

From the report of Mr. Busbee, it will be seen, that the works and property of the Company have been mortgaged ; and among the papers accompanying the report will be found a copy of the mortgage deed, also copies of the contracts called for.

Hearing that the company had mortgaged their works and proposed issuing bonds bearing eight per cent. interest, I appointed Mr. Busbee at the suggestion of the Council of State, to investigate the affairs of the company with the view of protecting the interest of the State.

I would take this occasion of stating that I have had frequent occasions of availing myself of the legal advice of B. F. Moore, Esq., in connection with the duties assigned the Executive, relative to our public works.

It is, in my opinion, indispensable to the public interests, that the Government should have a legal adviser resident in the city of Raleigh. The necessary absence of the Attorney General in the discharge of his duties upon the circuit, deprives the public officers of that legal advice which is usually furnished by that officer. I respectfully recommend the subject to your favorable consideration.

I would also recommend that Messrs. Busbee and Moore be compensated for services already rendered.

JOHN W. ELLIS,

Executive Department, Dec. 3d, 1860.

RALEIGH, N. C., August 15th, 1860.

His Excellency, JOHN W. ELLIS :

SIR : In obedience to your instructions of the 1st March last, I proceeded to Norfolk, Va., to examine into the financial condition of the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal Company, and also to inspect "the amount and character of the work done, as well as the amount remaining unexecuted." Upon my arrival every facility to prosecute my enquiries faithfully and in accordance with the expressed wishes of your Excellency, was extended to me by Marshall Parks, Esq., the President of the Company, and by Mr. Lathrop, Chief Engineer, as well as by all the other gentlemen in the employment of the Company. During the entire investigation they manifested a cheerful willingness to assist me in my labors, and to place at my disposal such information as my duty sought, and as might be of interest to those ordering the enquiry.

The Treasurer of the Company being absent, I thought it best first to examine the line of navigation intended to be opened ; and to this end proceeded in one of their steamboats

through the Virginia and North-Carolina sections of the canal and through Currituck Sound to Albemarle Sound; thence to Elizabeth city and up the Pasquotank river to the outlet of the Dismal Swamp canal, and through said canal to the Elizabeth river, and down the river to Norfolk. This trip, occupying some three days, afforded me an opportunity of comparing by actual observation the capacities of the two works, furnishing, as they are expected to furnish, outlets for a considerable portion of our commerce, as well also of comparing the character of the work on the two canals, and of forming some idea of the necessity existing for the construction of the one in which our State is interested as a stockholder.

The improvement contemplated by the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal Company has been so often described since its commencement, in the official reports of the President and Engineer, and by many who have examined the same, and having been also personally inspected by your Excellency, that any detailed description in this report is wholly unnecessary and uncalled for by your instructions. The navigation intended to be improved, and to be opened by the company, is somewhat over sixty miles in length. Of this distance, 14.10 miles is the canal proper, located thus:—in North Carolina, from North river to Currituck Sound, 5.65 miles; and in Virginia, from North Landing river, through Great Bridge Swamp, to the South-west branch of Elizabeth river, 8.45 miles. The remaining distance consists of natural water courses, which, in some places, require deepening, in order to obtain a uniform capacity of eight feet. The width of these streams is amply sufficient to accommodate vessels of the largest size.

The canal is entered some $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the City of Norfolk, through a lock, connecting its waters with the waters of Elizabeth river. This lock, which is the only one on the whole line of navigation, is built in a substantial and durable manner of rough dressed granite, reflecting much credit on the

skill of the Engineer for its simplicity and its perfect adaptation to the wants of the canal. It is one of the most capacious works of the kind in the Union, being 220 feet long, 40 feet wide, with a depth of water at low tide of 8 feet, and will easily pass, without the detention so often annoying to masters of vessels, the largest class merchantmen navigating our Eastern waters. At this point, which is a most eligible location, if it proves to be healthy, the company design erecting such machine shops, warehouses, and other improvements as will be necessary upon the completion of the canal.

Until examined, I had no idea of the extent of the company's work, or of the apparently insurmountable difficulties, encountered in its construction. In less than a mile from the lock itself, Great Bridge Swamp is entered, where the character of the work truly exhibits itself. This swamp, or a greater portion of it, in its geological feature, seems to be composed of decayed vegetable matter, overlying a matted mass of roots and gum and cypress stumps, some of which latter are of great size. In many places along the line, the excavation developed the fact that the growth of the swamp belonged to different ages, as it frequently occurred that after removing a large tree, its roots would be found entwined around, and upon the top of the stump of another of equal size, or probably growing on the still sound, solid trunk of one which must have fallen centuries ago. These could not have been removed unless at great expense and with much labor, without the assistance of the powerful steam dredges used by the company in excavating the canal. This is the general character of the entire 14 miles of independant canal, and the difficulties described in the first reports of the Engineer to the Board of Directors, were not magnified, and certainly cannot be understood unless actually seen.

The summit level of Great Bridge Swamp, and of the swamp in North Carolina through which the canal passes, is not over $5\frac{1}{2}$, or 6 feet, thus rendering it necessary (to obtain a depth of 8 feet) to excavate from $13\frac{1}{2}$ to 14 feet. This

will be seen from the profile accompanying this report. From the highest point in each of the sections, the inclination is gradual both ways, and it is expected that the canal itself will drain a large and valuable portion of each swamp. Already has much of the Virginia swamp been drained ; and as it belongs to the company, and comprises, by estimation, about 6000 acres of land, it is confidently looked to as a source of considerable profit. For this land, which in some places, is heavily timbered, the company paid in stock at its par value, \$16,000.

The vital importance of largely increased facilities for getting to a seaport market, to one of the richest sections of our State, is now too apparent to call for any demonstration by stating well-known facts. The reasoning and the arguments which have been so often presented and urged before our General Assembly, and also before Congress, of the great necessity existing for re-opening Nag's Head Inlet and Roanoke Inlet, as well as the reports of Engineers of national reputation, employed by our own Board of Internal Improvements and by the Federal Government, together with various reports of different legislative committees to whom the subject had been referred, are already in the possession of your Excellency, and need not be detailed here. All this reasoning—all the facts and statistics applicable to the necessity of having these inlets fitted for the purposes of commerce, with others equally forcible, apply, of course, to any other channel furnishing equal facilities. The inland communications, such as have been already opened by the ship canals on our Atlantic coast, are, by far, safer and better suited in every respect to the wants of our coasting trade than the ocean itself. And the application of steam, as motive power, on our various canals, will, it is confidently expected, work a total revolution in the transportation of a greater portion of our agricultural products.

Our total tonnage in 1857 amounted to 41,480.36 tons ; of which 23,590.39 tons belonged to Washington, Newbern,

Edenton, Camden, Beaufort, Plymouth and Ocracoke. This tonage represents only a small fraction of the amount actually employed in the trade, as will be fully manifest by reference to the reports of the keepers of the different light-houses in those waters. The Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal will, upon its completion, be the natural outlet, and a perfectly safe one, for all the vessels belonging to, and trading with, the above named places, as well as of others on the waters of Currituck, Albemarle and Pamlico sounds, and their numerous tributaries. These waters are the natural channels for the commerce of twenty-four counties, to wit: Currituck, Pasquotank, Camden, Perquimans, Chowan, Gates, Hertford, Bertie, Northampton, Halifax, Edgecombe, Martin, Washington, Tyrrel, Hyde, Beaufort, Carteret, Craven, Lenoir, Green, Pitt, Jones, Wayne and Johnston. These 24 counties paid into the public treasury last year, according to the report of the comptroller, \$193,740. The assessed value of the real estate therein was \$27,667,215, which, if it should be increased upon being furnished with cheap and reliable market facilities, in a ratio corresponding with the increase in the value of the lands in the vicinity of our several railroads, will soon, in the increased amount of taxes, more than repay the treasury for the State's subscription to the work.

These counties, in agricultural wealth, exceed all other sections of the State, and will compare favorably with that of any portion of the United States.

By reference to the map it will be seen that the only outlets to the ocean, and of course to a market, for all this wealth, are through the inlets of Ocracoke and Hatteras, and the Dismal Swamp Canal. These are acknowledged by all to be totally insufficient for the present demands; and of course, to the great increase in production which the country is capable, and which is rapidly developing, further facilities in getting to market is absolutely indispensable. Ocracoke inlet, from its gradual shoaling, operated on by the same

causes which filled up Nag's Head inlet and Roanoke inlet, is becoming worse and worse every day, and it is feared that it will soon be too shoal for any purpose of commerce. The same may be said of Hatteras inlet, which objection in addition to that of the perilous navigation of our coast at all times, presents a truly dismal future for the commerce of North Carolina, had it to depend entirely upon these outlets to the ocean. The objections to the Dismal Swamp Canal are well known to your Excellency, and have been often stated.

Being only 5 feet deep, and 35 feet wide, with its locks passing vessels of only 17 feet beam, its capacity is entirely too small for the demands of the commerce of those waters. Add to this the tortuous navigation of Pasquotank river—its great liability to breaks and other accidents, as are all canals made by embankment either in whole or in part—its deficiency of water, and the great detention frequently experienced between Albemarle sound and the Elizabeth river, are all telling, forcible reasons for the pressing necessity of some other more enlarged channel, subject to none of the objections mentioned. The friends of the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal contend that that canal will furnish an outlet of capacity amply sufficient to accommodate to its greatest present extent, as well as the future increase of all the demands likely to be made upon it; and that with the steam towing expected to be used, an easy, safe and expeditious communication is offered to all vessels drawing no more than $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet, from the waters of North Carolina to the ocean, through the capes of Virginia, or to the various ports North, by the inland navigation already so much used.

The route of the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal had attracted the attention of our General Government as early as the year 1807. This we find from a report made by Robert Fulton, Esq., Civil Engineer to Mr. Gallatin, the Secretary of the Treasury, and by him transmitted to the United States Senate in obedience to a resolution of that body. We learn from that report, that a charter had, at that day, been

obtained for the purpose of connecting the waters of Elizabeth river and Currituck sound, but that the stock had not been taken—the reason for not carrying on this project being that the Dismal Swamp Canal, at that time, was under contract, and it was then received understanding that that canal was to furnish eight feet of water, and be of the same capacity in other respects as the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal and the Delaware and Raritan Canal, which two connect the waters of Elizabeth river with those of New York harbor by inland navigation. Subsequently, the same route was partially surveyed by Hamilton Fulton, Esq., under the direction of our Board of Internal Improvements. Since his report, others have made superficial surveys, the chief of which being that of T. L. Patterson, Esq., under the direction of the Common Council of Norfolk city. This survey of Mr. Patterson fully demonstrated the practicability of the route, and furnished the data upon which the line, with some few alterations, was located by the present company.

The great importance to the commerce of North Carolina, of this work being fully known to Marshall Parks, Esq., the present President of the company, and its practicability demonstrated from the preliminary surveys mentioned above, he was induced to apply, in 1854, to the legislature of Virginia for a charter. Perfectly acquainted with the operations of the Dismal Swamp Canal Company, having been in the service of that company for a long period, while that work was under the control of his father who had the management of it for twenty-five years, and knowing full well, from actual experience, the wants of our commerce in the waters of the Albemarle, Pamlico and Currituck Sounds, and being also aware of the prejudices prevailing for and against the contemplated improvement, Mr. Parks, with untiring energy, succeeded in obtaining an act from the legislature of Virginia, the 2nd of March, 1854, upon which the present charter, with many important modifications and additions,

is founded. He anticipated no little difficulty in obtaining even a naked charter, as the State of Virginia owned \$190,000 in the stock of the Dismal Swamp Canal Company, with which work the one desired would come in direct competition, and if successful would eventually supersede it. Mr. Parks, therefore, applied for the revival of an old act, and the charter was granted by the Act entitled "An Act to amend and reenact an Act passed 15th March, 1850, incorporating a company to be called the Great Bridge Lumber and Canal Company," for the purpose, as expressed in the Act, of obtaining lumber and cutting a canal from the waters of Elizabeth river to the waters of North Landing river in the State of Virginia. This charter authorized a capital of not more than \$500,000, nor less than \$50,000, and is liberal in its grant of privileges. The benefits of the charter were secured by the unaided efforts of Mr. Parks, by inducing his friends to take the minimum amount of stock, \$50,000, in the time prescribed by law; and the company was duly organized in November, 1854, with the following officers: Asa Worthington, of New York, President; Marshall Parks, Vice President; James Gordon, Thomas V. Webb, B. F. Simmons and A. M. Burt, Directors. The city of Norfolk, though at one time fully impressed with the importance of the proposed work to its own prosperity, as is manifest from the survey ordered by the Common Council, took no stock, although having, under the charter, authority to subscribe in its corporate capacity. Not only so, but a larger portion of the merchants and traders of that place looked upon the scheme as visionary, and by refusing to extend any aid to its advancement, rendered it extremely difficult to induce non-residents to embark in the contemplated undertaking.

It being necessary to secure from the General Assembly of North Carolina a confirmance of the charter obtained from the legislature of Virginia, or a distinct act of incorporation, Mr. Parks collated and published, for the public, a pamphlet containing many facts and statistics bearing immediately

upon the importance to our trade of the proposed improvement. With this pamphlet your Excellency is no doubt familiar; and I have only to say, that in the investigation ordered, I have discovered nothing contrary to the statements therein contained. Senator Jones, of Currituck, introduced a bill for a distinct act of incorporation, and with much ability and perseverance, pressed the measure before the Senate of 1854-'5. In this he was assisted by Senator Cherry, from Bertie, as well as by other gentlemen from that section. The Senate Committee on Internal Improvements, in a report setting forth fully the great importance of the proposed work to that section of our State, and the total inadequacy of existing channels to meet the increasing demands of our commerce, unanimously recommended the passage of Senator Jones' bill, which became a law 8th February, 1855. This act limited the capital stock to \$800,000, and authorized an issue of bonds by the company, to the amount of \$250,000, which bonds were to be endorsed by the State. In consideration of this guarantee, the company was to execute a mortgage of its real and personal estate, and to pledge the profits arising from its operations, first, to the payment of the interest on the debt, and then to the establishment of a sinking fund. It was also provided by the Act of February, 1855, that the name of the corporation might be changed, and also authorizing counties interested to take stock. Under this authority the county of Currituck, by a vote of four-fifths or more, subscribed to the capital stock of the company the sum of \$44,000. The legislature of Virginia assented to all the provisions of this act, 27th February, 1856, and altered the name of the corporation to that it bears at this time.

The present contractors, Messrs. Courtright, Barton & Co., of New York, during the spring of 1855, caused a preliminary survey to be made, which was done under the superintendence of Mr. Lathrop, who has continued in the service of the company, as Chief Engineer, to the present time. From data furnished by that survey, Courtright, Barton & Co.

made a proposal to construct a canal along or near the route recommended by Patterson, to be 6 feet deep at low tide, 43 wide at bottom, and 61 feet wide at the water surface, with one or two locks, together with the necessary deepenings of the natural watercourses, for the gross sum of \$800,000. The offer was accepted by the Board of Directors, as appears from the following resolution, introduced by Mr. Gordon, and seconded by Dr. Webb, passed *nem. con.* at the meeting of the Board, 11th July, 1855.

“*Resolved*, That the proposition of Courtright, Barton & Co., addressed to this company, dated Buffalo, June 26th, be accepted, and the officers of the company are hereby authorised to enter into a contract with them.”

On the 25th of August, 1855, the contract was executed upon the basis of their proposal, they agreeing to construct a canal of the capacity above described for the sum of \$800,000; to be paid in the following manner: \$400,000, to be paid in the stock of the company at its par value; \$250,000 in the guaranteed bonds of the company, and the remainder, \$150,000, in cash. The several payments were to be made thus: Upon the completion \$100,000 worth of work, according to the estimates of the Engineer, a like amount of stock was to issue to the contractors; after which, upon monthly estimates, the contractors were to receive the amount due for the preceding month's work, the bonds of the company, until \$100,000 more had thus been expended; after the payment of the above \$200,000, the contractors were to receive, monthly, the amount due, in bonds, cash and certificates of stock, equally, the company retaining 10 *per centum* of the stock payment, as security for the proper performance of the contract. It was further stipulated, as will be seen by reference to the contract of August, 1855, a copy of which I herewith submit to your Excellency, marked “A,” that the contractors agreed to take \$150,000 in stock, in addition to the \$400,000 already described, from such of the stockholders as desired to transfer their stock, and who might be designated

by Mr. Parks and Mr. Burt, and that the sum was to be taken as cash.

Eight hundred thousand dollars was considered at the time by some to be an extravagant amount, as it exceeded greatly the rough estimates made by Patterson and others, upon their superficial examinations. The character, extent, and the difficulties encountered in the construction of this canal, and so far as our information extends, exclusively belonging to it, renders impossible a comparison of its cost with that of any other ship canal of the same capacity in our country.

The Dismal Swamp Canal, chartered in 1786, and with its engineering done by the United States Government, 22 miles long, cost \$1,152,505, or \$52,386 per mile. The cost of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, 14 miles long, was \$3,576,354, far exceeding, as did the cost of the Dismal Swamp Canal, the original estimates.

The enhanced value of labor in our day, the manner in which the payments were to be made, the large outlay absolutely necessary to be expended before even the ground could be broken, and the subsequent willingness expressed by the contractors, to abandon the work and loose what they had then done, are all convincing considerations to my mind that the Directors had entered into a most favorable contract, and had truly made an excellent bargain.

Under this contract, Courtright, Barton & Co., commenced operations, at each end of the work, in October, 1855, and as will be seen from the agreement, stipulated to complete it within two years; an evidence of their utter ignorance, at that time, of the difficulties to be overcome in its prosecution.

Our General Assembly, by their Act of 2nd February, 1857, amended the charter of the company, (which amendment was agreed to by the legislature of Virginia at its session, 1858, to-wit: 5th March, 1858), and provided for a surrender of the bonds endorsed by the State, and the avoidance of the mortgage executed by the company. None of the endorsed

bonds, up to this time, had been disposed of, on account of the difficulty in selling securities of that description during the financial troubles of that time. The Act of February, 1857, also authorized a subscription, on the part of the State, of stock to the amount of \$250,000 conditionally; and a further subscription of \$100,000 in stock, whenever it should be properly certified that a sea-going vessel had gone through the canal. This last subscription was made by your Excellency after your inspection of the work in May, 1859. This amount of \$350,000 has been paid by the Public Treasurer, in State bonds, to-wit: \$25,000, April 8th, 1857; \$60,000, April 23d, 1857; \$165,000, May 22nd, 1857; and \$100,000 May 16th, 1859. The Act further provides that the capital stock may be increased to \$1,500,000, and that the interest of the State shall be represented by three Directors.

The 2nd section of the Act of 1857 makes it obligatory on the Company to enlarge their canal, and so deepen the channels of the natural water courses in connection with it as to allow the free passage of vessels drawing $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet water. This enlargement of the capacity of the work, of course rendered it necessary to enter into another contract, or to essentially modify the existing one. The Board of Directors, at a meeting, Nov. 13th, 1858, passed a resolution requesting the President of the Company to negotiate with Courtright, Barton & Co. in regard to such enlargement.

Before, however, the alteration of the contract became necessary, under the act alluded to, the contractors, for certain reasons fully set forth and explained in a communication to the Board of Directors, dated 11th December, 1857, asked an advance of $12\frac{1}{2}$ *per centum* on the original sum agreed to be paid by the Company, as well also a slight variation in the manner prescribed in that agreement for the monthly payments. A copy of this communication I transmit to your Excellency, with this report, marked "B." The reasons adduced were deemed just and satisfactory by the Board, who acceded to the request of the contractors, by their resolution

passed the 16th December, 1857, a copy of which is also herewith transmitted, marked "C."

In April, 1859, the engineer of the company was instructed to survey the natural water courses forming a portion of the company's line of navigation, to mark the same for an eight feet channel—estimate the cost, and to report the result as soon as practicable. This was done, and Mr. Lathrop's report, a copy of which I also transmit, marked "D," concurred in, and the following resolution unanimously passed 28th June, 1859.

"Resolved, That the company, through the President, contract with Courtright, Barton & Co. to do all the additional work specified in the report of John Lathrop, Chief Engineer, dated 28th June, 1859, as necessary to make the line of navigation eight feet deep, for the gross sum of \$250,000: *Provided*, they will accept in payment therefor the seven per cent. mortgage coupon bonds of the company, at eighty-seven and a half cents on the dollar, to be paid on monthly estimates of the Engineer as the work progresses, they to have the privilege of suspending the work at any time in case of being unable to effect a satisfactory sale of said bonds, in which case the company to have the privilege of continuing the work without claim for damages by them: *And provided further*, that if they should be able to sell any of said bonds for more than eighty-seven and a half cents on the dollar, they shall account to the company for the excess received over eighty-seven and a half cents: *And provided further*, that this agreement is not to affect any former contract with them."

In obedience to this resolution, the President, on the 29th June, 1859, entered into articles of agreement with Courtright, Barton & Co. upon the terms and conditions specified, as your Excellency will see from the copy of said articles herewith transmitted, marked "E."

At the same time, to wit: 28th June, 1859, the Board of

Directors passed a resolution authorizing the issue of \$400,000 in seven per cent. coupon bonds, in the following terms :

Resolved, That the President be authorized and required to issue the coupon bonds of the company in the usual form to an amount not exceeding four hundred thousand dollars, bearing interest payable semi-annually, at seven per cent. per annum, interest and principal payable in the city of New York, to run twenty years, and to be secured by a mortgage or deed of trust upon all the canal, estate, rights, franchises and property of the company."

The company is authorized, among other things, by the third section of their act of incorporation, 8th February, 1855, "to borrow money upon their bonds or other evidences of debt, and to mortgage or pledge their lands or property;" this act was duly assented to by the Legislature of Virginia. The company claims the right to pay seven per cent. interest when necessary, under the 1st section of the act of the Legislature of Virginia, passed 15th March, 1856, which allows all incorporated companies to contract for the payment of more than the legal rate of interest.

How far the company is restrained by the 5th section of their original act of incorporation granted by our General Assembly, or if restrained at all in this particular, by either that section or by our general law, is a question to be determined by the legal advisers of your Excellency.

The necessity of increased funds to enable the company to enlarge their work to the capacity required by the act of February, 1856, will appear, upon reference to the state of their financial condition, as exhibited in their fourth annual report. From this it will be seen that the amount subscribed to the capital stock on the 1st of October, 1859, was \$909,400, of which sum \$101,300 remained unpaid; and that their aggregate receipts from all sources amounted to \$824,829. This latter amount, to wit, \$824,829, exceeds but little the original sum agreed to be given to Courtright, Barton & Co., under the first contract, whereas the total cost of the

company's works under existing agreements, will be, when completed. \$1,150,000.

During our last General Assembly the Senate committee on Internal Improvements recommended the passage of a bill authorizing a further subscription on the part of the State, of \$150,000 to the capital stock. This bill passed the Senate, and for want of time did not reach its third reading in the House of Commons. Having thus failed to procure the funds from the State the Board of Directors passed the foregoing resolution authorizing the issue of bonds, in order that the vigorous prosecution of the work might not be delayed.

The President of the company, to whom was intrusted the negotiation of the bonds, being of impression, financially correct in my opinion, that a succession of liens, executed at different periods, whenever it became necessary to raise funds by the sale of the bonds, would materially affect their value in market, determined to make but one mortgage or deed of trust, which should operate to secure only such amounts as were actually from time to time issued. This deed, executed by the President and Treasurer, on the 1st day of July, 1859, to William T. Hooker and Parker Handy of New York, and R. H. Chamberlaine of Norfolk, conveyed the property of the company in trust to secure the payment of the whole amount authorized by the Board to be issued, or such amounts as should be issued. A copy of this trust marked "F," is herewith submitted to your Excellency, as also the form of the coupon bonds sold by the company. On the 1st of January last the company disposed of \$100,000 in bonds, to parties North, at 80 cents in the dollar. This sale was as fair as could be expected, taking into consideration the known difficulties attending the sale of stocks in incorporated companies incomplete and untested—such securities finding no purchasers in the stock market who desire them for banking purposes—and it will compare favorably with the sale of stocks in other companies about the same time. Of this \$100,000 there had been paid, at the time of

my last visit to the office of the company, the sum of \$8,000, to the contractors, at $87\frac{1}{2}$ cents, for work done under the new contract, and the remainder had been appropriated to the construction account under the first agreement. An additional \$100,000 had been offered, on 1st June last, as will be seen from an official circular accompanying this communication, marked "F," but up to my latest intelligence had not been disposed of. The proceeds of the sale of these bonds, it is confidently expected, will be amply sufficient to prosecute the work until the meeting of our General Assembly, when the Board hopes that the Senate bill of the last session will become a law, and the company thereby relieved from the necessity of issuing more of their seven per cent. bonds. If this expectation should be realized, the company, upon the completion of their work, can, no doubt, from their tolls, easily manage the debt of \$200,000, besides providing for a sinking fund, and paying to the stockholders a dividend.

It is stated in the 2nd annual report of the Board of Directors, made 11th November, 1857, to be the "intention of the company to carry on the business of steam-towing;" and it is expected, says the report, "that the revenue from this source will be nearly if not equal to that from tolls."

Your Excellency will see from the following extracts from the minutes, the action of the Board of Directors on this matter:

"MAY 19th, 1859.

"Mr. Gordon offered the following, which was adopted unanimously:

"*Resolved*, That the President be, and he is hereby authorized to have built or to purchase such iron tow-boats as may be necessary and most suitable for doing the business of the company, upon the most advantageous terms, to be completed by 1st November next."

“ NOVEMBER 3d, 1859.

“ *Resolved*, That the President, Mr. Chandler, and Mr. Gordon be appointed a committee, with instructions to purchase at once a suitable additional steamer for towing.”

“ NOVEMBER 24th, 1859.

“ *Resolved*, That the resolution adopted on the 2nd inst., appointing a committee with instructions to purchase an additional steamer, for towing, be so modified as to leave it discretionary with the committee whether to purchase a steamer or not.”

APRIL 22nd, 1859.

“ Mr. Gordon offered the following :

“ *Resolved*, That the President be authorized to charter such tow-boats as may be necessary to transact the company's business, and to establish rates of tonnage.

Adopted unanimously.”

In pursuance of the authority given under the foregoing resolutions, the steamer Wasp was purchased at the price of \$2,850. Subsequently another steam tow-boat became necessary, and the Roanoke was purchased for \$2,800. These, together with a small side-wheel steamer, the Calypso, used for engineering and messenger purposes, comprises the motive power of the company. This motive power is totally inadequate to the pressing wants of the trade, even at this, the summer season, and the present unfinished state of the canal. The demand for transportation along this line of navigation has been, of late, greatly increased, as the company is called upon to do the entire business of the Dismal Swamp Canal ; that work having, since the 5th of June last, been in a state of repair, rendered necessary by a serious break in the embankment. The constant passage of vessels

through the canal in its unfinished state, retards the progress of the work no little, and it would be to the interest of both the contractors and the company to close it against trading vessels until completed. The willingness, however, manifested to afford every facility in their power to the commerce requiring it, even at a considerable sacrifice, speaks much for their interest in the work itself. It is designed to have five steam-tugs employed on the company's line of navigation, in order to meet the wants of the fall movement of the produce which naturally seeks a market through this channel. It is thought that that number can be successfully and advantageously employed, and it is designed that there shall be had a daily communication through the whole $68\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the company's navigation. Such a saving of time, to vessels employed in our north-eastern waters, exclusive of its advantage in insurance against sea-risks, must necessarily occasion a great reduction in present rates of freights, and consequently benefit the producers of that section. Up to the time of my last visit, in July, there had passed through the lock, 1,664 vessels, amounting in round numbers, to 6,600 tons. While in Norfolk, I visited, with the President of the company, a large barge, the *Enterprise*, owned by Messrs. Richard Smith and J. H. Anthony, of Halifax county, which had arrived from the Roanoke through the canal. This barge is as large as any of its class used on canals in this country, and will carry 10,000 bushels of grain, and 600 bales of cotton. The company's lock, I was informed by the Engineer, will pass a vessel of four times the capacity of the *Enterprise*.

I herewith submit to your Excellency an abstract of the expenditures of the company, (marked "H.") from its organization to the end of the fiscal year in 1859. The amounts therein set forth correspond with the balances on the ledger of the company, and are, I believe, true and correct. For a statement of the financial operations of the company to the 1st of June last, your Excellency is referred to the circular

of the President and Treasurer, before alluded to, and marked 'G,' which I believe, after comparison with the books of the company, to be also correct. From this latter it will be seen that there had been received up to the 1st of June last, the sum of \$1,003,069; and that there had been expended, \$957,917. Of this latter sum there had been paid out for construction, \$901,436, leaving yet to be paid to the contractors, according to the terms of the contract, the sum of \$248,564.

In answer to an enquiry, addressed to the Engineer, Mr. Lathrop, as to the present condition of the work, and the time of its probable completion, I received the following information:

"The progress of the work since the last annual report, has been fully equal to that of any previous period. The canal is now, (July 1st,) excavated to its full width, excepting about one-half-mile on each section, which can easily be accomplished by the 1st of October. At that time the canal will be so far completed as to give at least seven feet, and generally eight feet water, through its entire length; and it will be entirely completed at that time, except the throwing out of the core, which is now deposited on one side.

"In my last report, I said, 'Before, however, a navigation of seven feet water can be obtained between Norfolk and Albemarle Sound, it will be necessary to deepen the channel for about one mile in length through Cedar Bay, and for about four miles through North Landing river.' Two dredges are now at work in Cedar Bay, and will undoubtedly complete that channel, for seven feet water, by the first of October. But as the shoal water in North Landing river will not allow the passage of vessels drawing over six feet of water, the company will have to confine vessels to that draught, until such time as the dredges can deepen the channel at this point."

Fears have been expressed by some with whom I have conversed upon the subject, that although a channel of 8, and even 9 feet deep, might be easily opened at the mouth of

North river, and through Currituck sound, to the opening of the canal on the North-Carolina section, yet from the frequent depression of the water in that sound during the prevalence of northerly winds, as also the liability of the channel to fill up from drifting sands, the navigation would be rendered precarious, and the keeping the same open and of the proper depth, be both laborious and expensive. From the tide registers, erected by the Engineer, and marked daily by careful hands under his control, since December last,—one near the north end of Currituck sound, and another in the North-Carolina section of the canal—we find the average height of water in the sound to be 8.45 feet, and in the canal 8.44 feet. The highest water during the time, to wit: from December to June, was, in the sound, 9.40 feet, and in the canal 9.30 feet, the lowest water during the time being 7.60 feet. During the whole period, the water had been below 8 feet only 16 days, a portion of which the sound and canal were frozen over. As to the variation in the depth of water in Currituck sound, your Excellency is referred to the certificate of E. Morton, Esq., agent of the underwriters, and a resident of Currituck county for twenty years. This certificate was given at the request of the joint select committee of inspection, appointed by our last General Assembly, and is appended to their report. This evidence in regard to this important matter, is fully confirmed by the observations of the Company's Engineer, whose attention to this particular has been solicitous and earnest. The character of the soil removed from those waters in deepening the channel, seems to be peculiarly adapted to resist the contingency of caving or sliding. It is a soft, tenacious clay, dark in appearance, and hard to move, except in masses and lumps. I was informed by the Engineer that a channel cut in the fall of 1855, to allow a dredge to approach the opening of the canal at the south end of Currituck sound, a point peculiarly exposed, has varied none perceptibly in depth, and in width but very little. Judging from a common sense view, after an examination with some degree of

care, of the whole work, I entirely concur with the Engineer, that "there is no canal in the world subject to so few contingencies, or the maintenance of which will be attended with so little expense, or subject to so little depreciation." In this opinion, he is not only sustained by scientific truth, but is likewise fortified by a long practical experience on various works of a similar kind in different portions of the Union.

The effect of the successful opening of this new line of navigation, in speedily developing to its fullest extent, the agricultural capacity of that section immediately interested, no one can possibly estimate. The enhanced value of the lands benefitted by it, if they should increase in value in a ratio one half even of those affected by our lines of railway, will repay, in the increase of taxes, the interest on the State's investment, besides allotting a sum to a sinking fund which will liquidate the debt by the time it falls due.

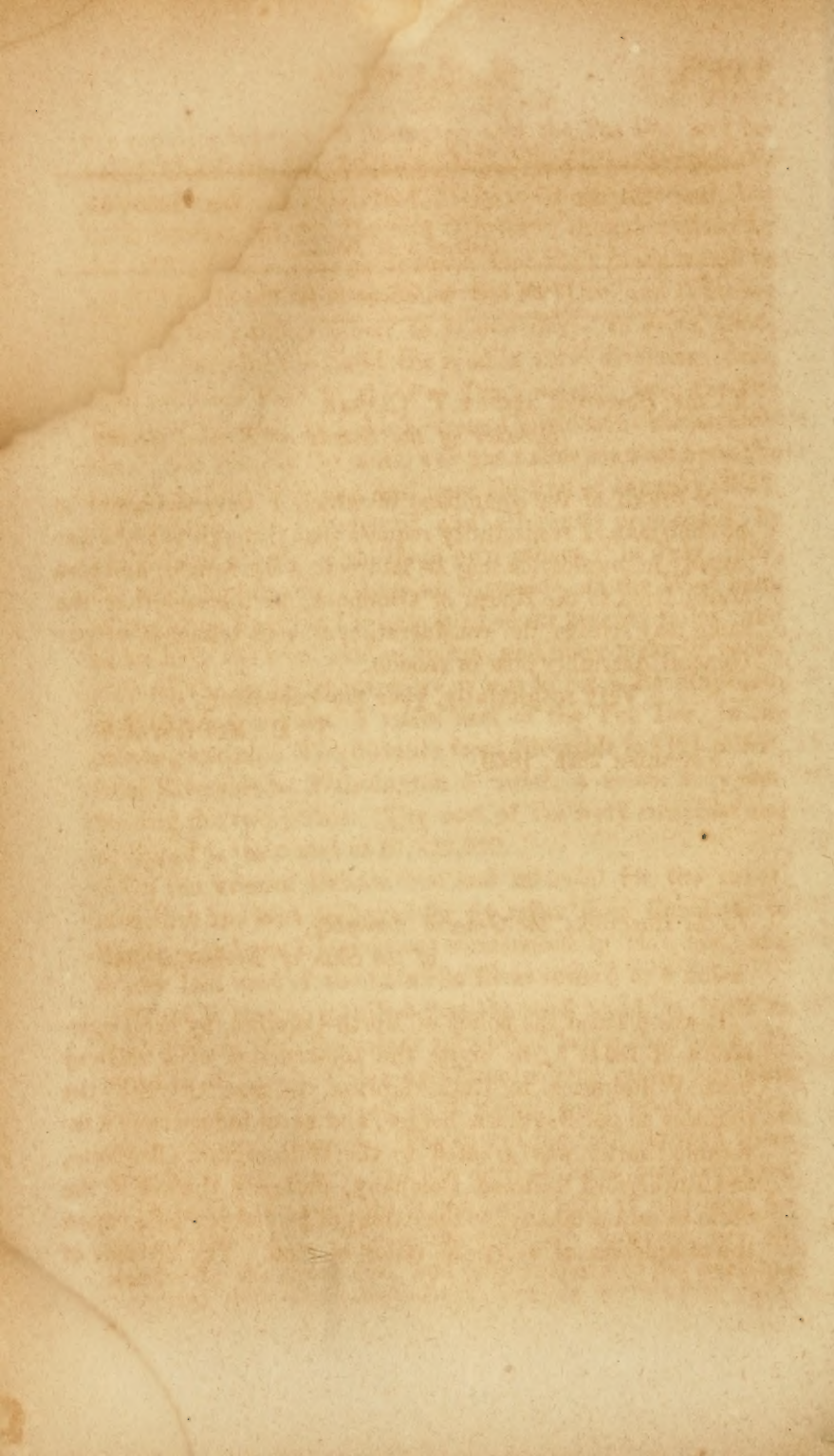
I herewith transmit, marked "I," a list of the stockholders in the company at the present time.

I have thus endeavored to furnish the information your Excellency instructed me to obtain. Statements and observations concerning the operations and financial condition of the company, more extensive and elaborate, might have been given; but as they are already in possession of your Excellency, I thought it unnecessary to detail them in this communication.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

QUENT. BUSBEE.



Ordered to be Printed.

John Spelman, Printer to the State.

*To the Honorable HENRY T. CLARKE,
Speaker of the Senate of North-Carolina:*

In behalf of the committee of which I have the honor to be chairman, I respectfully request that through you the annexed communication may be laid before the Senate, and also transmitted to the House of Commons, to the end that the same may receive the consideration of both branches of our General Assembly now in session.

Very respectfully, your most obedient,

T. D. McDOWELL.

November 26th, 1860.

*To the Honorable, the General Assembly,
of the State of North-Carolina:*

It was deemed the policy of North-Carolina, by the Legislature of 1854-'5, to invite the construction of a railway from Wilmington to Rutherfordton, to pass through the counties on our Southern border, and as an inducement a favorable charter was granted to the Wilmington, Charlotte, and Rutherford Railroad Company, pledging the aid of the State to said company, to the extent of \$8,000 per mile, upon the completion of every 25 miles of road. The citizens of

the counties between Wilmington and the Pee Dee, and between Charlotte and Rutherfordton, readily undertook the proposed work and subscribed freely to its construction ; but those between the Pee Dee and Charlotte, though zealous for the railway, were yet apprehensive that their funds would be applied to its construction below the Pee Dee, and therefore deferred their subscriptions to a late day. In June, 1856, it was determined to build the road in three divisions—first, from the Cape Fear to the Pee Dee ; second, from the Pee Dee to Charlotte ; and third, from Charlotte to Rutherfordton. Accordingly the work was put under contract upon the first and third divisions, and upon the first of January, 1857, the grading was commenced and diligently prosecuted, by our citizens chiefly with their own means. In July, 1859, the track-laying was begun at Riverside, on the West bank of the Cape Fear, and is now finished for seventy miles ; and as we have the iron, chairs, spikes, and other material necessary for the superstructure, we expect to reach Rockingham, in Richmond county, 5 miles east of the Pee Dee, in the ensuing spring. The distance from Riverside is $112\frac{1}{2}$ miles ; from Riverside to Wilmington 5 miles, a steam ferry connecting the two points. The cost of the work complete and equipped is estimated at \$1,329,000.

On the western division iron and material for the superstructure has been delivered for 54 miles from Charlotte to Shelby—and track laying was commenced in May last, and is now laid west of the Catawba River some 5 or 6 miles.

When it became manifest that the road could be built to Rockingham with the means subscribed below that place, the counties of Anson, Union and Mecklenburg made corporate subscriptions to the road, and issued their bonds bearing seven per cent. interest. The cost of the road through these counties is very heavy, and the citizens have been engaged in preparing the road bed over a large part of the way for the last two years. The means provided, however, are too slender for the heavy cost, and only so much of the work has

been placed under contract as the board of directors thought the means of the company would justify. There will be a deficiency in our means, therefore, to complete the work in which we have all zealously embarked, and this matter was brought to the attention of the stockholders at their late annual meeting. After a mature deliberation upon the subject, it was resolved that we should apply to the State for further aid, and that the undersigned should constitute a committee to make the application. We therefore cite to you, with our concurrence, that part of the report of our president and directors that has especial reference to the deficiency.

“Having thus succinctly stated the operations of the past, it will be expected from us, who are familiar with the ground, to present a prospective view of the future. In doing so, as provision is made for reaching Rockingham, we shall consider the first division of the road as completed, and confine our suggestions chiefly to the upper eastern division, from Rockingham to Charlotte, and to the unfinished sections of the western division.

Upon the Upper Eastern,	
Anson county has subscribed	\$150,000
Union “ “ “	60,000
Mecklenburg county “	30,000
<hr/>	
Making a total of	\$240,000

In Anson and Union the great body of the graduation has been let to contract ; and in Mecklenburg we have let some five sections to contractors, and had three other sections in the hands of a white force since the 10th day of July. Our subscriptions in these counties will be fully absorbed by the work now doing, and considerably more, for we have anticipated our State aid through these counties as far as we felt safe in doing, the contractors agreeing to take our company bonds for a portion of their work, and await their payment

until our State aid for those counties shall be received.
There remains yet to be let on this division,

6	sections in Richmond,
8	do. in Anson,
10	do. in Union, and
10	do. in Mecklenburg.

To ascertain as precisely as possible the deficit on this upper eastern division, we exhibit estimate of the cost of the work in each county, with our means of meeting them :

5 miles in Richmond county, for graduation, bridges, warehouses, land damages, engineering, contingencies, superstructure, and equipment, all complete, the estimate is,	\$118,352
27.27 miles in Anson county for same,	515,755
25.63 miles in Union " " "	385,781
12.66 " " Mecklenburg, " "	302,235
For Pee Dee Bridge,	65,000
<hr/>	
70.56 miles,	\$1,387,123
 To meet this we have County bonds,	 \$240,000
State Loan,	564,480
	<hr/>
	\$804,480
 Deficit on Upper Eastern Division,	 \$582,643
To this we should add for warehouses east of Rockingham not yet provided for,	\$16,000
Our bonds to contractors,	40,000
Wharves and floating docks, &c.,	25,000
	<hr/>
	81,000
	<hr/>
	\$663,643

To this amount we should add about \$30,000 for loss on the sale of bonds, but as we have that much due us in stock, which we can probably collect, and which is not being worked out, it need not be taken into the estimate.

On the Western Division, most of the graduation is ready or in a state of progress, leaving to be provided for, only		\$101,760
To erect the bridges,		203,470
For sills on 31 miles—warehouses, water-stations, engineering, track-laying and contingencies,		99,076
For equipment 81.1 miles,	\$97,320	
Deduct now paid for,	27,000	
	<hr/>	70,320
Bonds to contractors,		53,000
Freight on iron from Wilmington to Charlotte,		45,000
		<hr/>
		\$572,626
To meet this in part we have State aid on sections two and three to spare over cost of iron,	\$190,000	
Cleveland bonds,	9,000	
Stock not now being worked out that can be collected,	30,000	
	<hr/>	229,000
Deficit on Western Division,		<hr/> 343,626
For the entire completion of the Eastern Division we shall need		663,643
For Western Division we shall need		343,626
		<hr/>
Total deficit on the whole road,		\$1,007,269

In continuing the subject, we may add, that the estimated cost of the whole road, 269 miles in length, is over four millions of dollars. To meet this we have, subscribed by towns, counties and individuals, stock to the amount of \$1,135,650, and State aid on the two divisions for \$2,110,000.

In the year 1854, when the charter was granted, the experience of our State in the construction of railroads and the amount of aid necessary on her part, was very limited; and yet, even then she anticipated, that with her aid then promised, and the best exertions of her citizens, more capital might be necessary; and to meet such contingency, by a clause in the charter, empowered the company to increase "its capital to a sum sufficient to complete said road, not exceeding three millions of dollars, either by opening books for new stock, or by selling such new stock, or by borrowing money on the credit of the company and on the mortgage of its charter and works."

The contingency anticipated has arisen and to raise the additional million necessary, one of the prescribed methods must be resorted to. To open books for new stock would be an idle ceremony. To ask or expect further contributions from our citizens, who have already contributed freely and under great disadvantages labored faithfully, would be as ungenerous as it would be unsuccessful. The only method left us, is to obtain a loan on a credit of the company by a mortgage of our charter and works.

To whom, then, can we apply in this our extremity? If we go abroad with our bonds, we find the northern and western roads have so completely surfeited the market with every species of obligation that the ingenuity of Wall street could invent, that we could not expect from capitalists even a patient consideration of ours. We should be quickly told that our charter and works are already mortgaged to the State, and by a clause in the charter the mortgage may be foreclosed, long before the proposed bonds will become due—if for two years the company shall fail to pay the interest

upon the present loan. Under this just view of the case we could not realize 50 per cent. of the impressed value of our bonds, and to borrow the sum necessary to complete our road would be compelled to issue bonds to the amount of at least two millions of dollars. It is very doubtful whether this would accomplish our purpose, for so large an issue would tend of itself to depreciate the paper below our estimate.

To incur a debt of two millions to get the benefit of one, would be ruinous in the extreme to our whole enterprise. It would require double the sum to meet the annual interest—jeopardise the regular payment of the interest to the State, and blast the hopes of our stockholders in their investment. If two millions be issued to raise one, it is manifest that one million of dollars must be lost to our citizens; and in all seriousness we ask, if there be any community in North-Carolina that can afford to lose so large a sum?

We are naturally driven, then, to turn to our State for the desired aid, as she can safely render it and save us from the threatened loss. She already has a mortgage on our property, which is greatly more than ample to secure her. The debt to her is not one half of the value of the property, and as she does not wish to speculate upon her citizens, she should not hesitate to make her debt more proportionate, especially as the property each successive year becomes more and more valuable. We therefore request that she shall aid us to the extent needed. Our company does not ask her to loan the money now, but only her bonds, her good name, a name highly and deservedly honored everywhere, with which our work can be completed without ruinous sacrifices and disastrous results.

When the road is completed, our board of directors feel assured that not only the annual interest will be promptly met but the principal paid at maturity of the bonds, and this is all that the State can desire. The reasons they assign we think should be satisfactory. They report that incomes of roads are estimated by their length, and that no road of any

size or worth can be found yielding less than \$1,000 per mile; that the income of the Wilmington and Weldon Road, 162 miles in length, is now over half a million of dollars per annum, or \$3,000 per mile; of the Wilmington and Manchester, the income is \$469,458, or \$2,745 per mile; of the North Carolina Road, \$427,100 per annum, or \$1,915 per mile; of the Raleigh and Gaston, \$240,000 per annum, or \$2,400 per mile; and the Atlantic and North Carolina, \$103,953, or \$1,094 per mile. They, therefore, to be in reason, place the estimate for the first operations of this road at the low sum of \$1,200 per mile, which, for 270 miles, would make the income \$324,000, a sum sufficient to meet the interest on three millions to the State, and leave a residue for the expenses of the road, and a sinking fund to redeem the bonds at maturity. It is invariably the case that the incomes of roads annually increase, and a better illustration cannot be cited than the Wilmington and Weldon, our first and oldest road, which, though for a long time in trouble, now enjoys an income of half a million of dollars, three-fourths of which is derived from the domestic business, which its own existence has engendered. This road is only 162 miles in length, and not yet 25 years in age, and if it, by its domestic business, have attained an income of \$500,000 per annum, may we not be within the bounds of reason to suggest that the income of our road, located and designed for domestic traffic, and 270 miles in length, may at the end of thirty years attain to an income of one million of dollars. It may seem extravagant, but it is by no means improbable. All our roads in North Carolina are succeeding far better than was ever anticipated, and are beginning to attract attention as modes of investment. And when we look at the numerous roads of Virginia, Tennessee, Georgia and South Carolina, on every side of us, and see them all prospering and imparting prosperity, notwithstanding their indebtedness, we should no longer doubt their self-sustaining capacity

when once economically completed and judiciously managed. We may add further, that Southern roads have met their debts and continue to meet them, and that where there is an individual interest involved worth preserving, no better coercive to economy, punctuality and judicious management can be adopted than the mortgage. It will be conceded by fair minds, we think, that the State *interest* is within the capacity of the company, and that the principal of the debt is equally so will be admitted when it is remembered that an annual sum of \$30,000 set apart and regularly invested, can certainly be made to pay off the entire debt of three millions at the end of thirty years.

As these views are not only reasonable and credible, but absolutely probable, we trust that your honorable bodies, to advance a work of the gigantic importance of this, will not only not hesitate to grant to our Company the aid desired, but grant it in such a way as will most effectually expedite its completion, and put it in a paying condition at the earliest practicable moment. This course is desirable not only for the benefit of the Company and the counties through which the road passes, but for the State herself. If we are to be preyed upon by unconscientious capitalists, it may never be finished and never pay, and the million invested by our citizens will be lost to them. If we are to progress by inches, with the incubus of a heavy floating debt continually upon us, despair will paralyze every energy—extinguish the patriotic sentiments of our citizens now glowing for North Carolina connections, and settle their commerce, and as a sequence their personal intercourse, into channels from which it may be difficult, if not impossible, to divert it at a future day. Their affections for their native State may be alienated, and they may come to feel that their sole connection with her is to be taxed as victims for the benefit of others.

The amount asked for as a *loan of credit only*, is less than the amount actually paid, without interest, to other com-

panies in North-Carolina. To the North-Carolina Railroad, she subscribed \$13,500 per mile ; to the Atlantic and N. C., \$15,000, and to the Western N. C., \$16,000 per mile, as far as gone ; to the Fayetteville and Coal Fields Road, \$10,000 per mile. We ask a loan only for \$11,400 per mile, with a mortgage or lien on our charter and works that obligates us to surrender the whole property, upon the default of the Company to pay both interest and principal.

This is acknowledged by all to be pre-eminently a State work. At one bound it springs from the seaboard to the foot of the mountains,—commencing at tide-water, in the midst of our rice fields, it traverses the noblest forests of virgin pine, the most fertile fields of corn, cotton and wheat, and, pursuing its way in the midst of superabundant water powers not excelled in the world, many of which are now busily employed in the manufactures of woolens, cotton, iron, flour, paper, &c., it ends its course amidst the productions of the higher latitudes, which flourish luxuriantly in our mountains.

With less than one third of our land in a state of cultivation, with a population of 200,000, the agricultural productions of our counties exceed in value those of the entire State of Massachusetts, with two-thirds of her lands improved and with a population of 900,000, for whose benefit that State has built 1,000 miles of railroad.

This road skirts our whole Southern border and ties together 200,000 of our own people, and enriches real estate that in 1850 was assessed at twenty millions of dollars. Almost the entire line has heretofore been and still is dependent upon the tender mercies of South-Carolina for their transportation and their market, and this road will release them from burdensome exactions and unwilling vassalage. At Charlotte, at one single depot, our citizens pay annually for transportation over \$100,000, and this to Columbia alone, and \$130,000 more will not cover the tax they pay to South-Carolina roads

to reach Charleston. Other contributions are levied upon us at Cheraw, at Camden, Yorkville, Spartanburg and Greenville. Why should our State thus contribute to enrich our southern neighbors? Why contribute to employ the laborers on their roads, to purchase their timber and their fuel—pay their conductors, engineers, agents and employees—their draymen, their wharfmen, their commission merchants, and add to her commerce on the ocean? Why should this dependency continue, only to be repaid by exactions and derision? Are we helpless, or are we indifferent to the wants of our own household? Could we not, and as statesmen should we not, transfer the employment now given to others, to those of our own State? Have we no labor that would be glad of employment, no timber or fuel to spare, no worthy young men for our employees, no commerce to foster and encourage? The expenditures for these purposes are by no means trifles, but are made by thousands and will contribute much to enrich our State if spent at home. There is no reason why we should pay South-Carolinians to do our transportation. We can do it for ourselves. We have a *nearer* and fully as good a market as she affords, and one to which our people are anxious to connect themselves if the opportunity is but given them.

Railroads throughout our whole country have been built by a reliance on the future. No community has been found able to meet at the outset the first cost of the work, and with us, even if we were able, it is doubtful if we should. Our successors, perhaps a large proportion of them entire strangers, should be required to contribute to an enduring work from which they will receive greater benefits than we who labor now in its inception. By postponing the payment of our bonds to a future day, this end is properly accomplished.

As this is a work of importance, so is it also one of no ordinary magnitude. The loan we ask for such an enterprise, in other States would be deemed incredibly small. Kindred works have elsewhere cost 20 and 30 millions. For the Balti-

more and Ohio road, the little city of Baltimore alone contributed three millions to the stock, and endorsed the bonds of the company for five millions more. May we not hope from our State *the loan* of as much as a small city *actually contributed* to a kindred work?

If our State could be influenced by no other than mercenary motives, we think she should grant the aid desired. Supposing that upon the completion of the work, the interest upon the debt shall be punctually paid and the principal provided for, she will have only used the impress of her broad seal. No additional taxation will be necessary, no increased burden will be put upon her citizens; and yet by the increased value of our lands, the accessions to our population, and from the enlarged wealth of our country, she must and will gather more than double the revenues paid by our people into her treasury; so that instead of proving a tax to the State, the prospect is that our work when finished, must necessarily tend to lighten the burdens of others by adding to our own. Even now, from the counties on the line of this road and those contiguous to and connected with it, does the State derive one fourth of its taxable revenues; and certainly they may hope that this their appeal for help will be most indulgently and favorably heard.

It is true that at present heavy clouds are lowering over the political horizon, and our appeal may seem unseasonable, but it is absolutely necessary for us to know upon what we must depend in the future. We have already delayed our action for the meeting of the present General Assembly, and it will be two years before it convenes again. We have no idea that our Board of Directors could be so reckless or wanton as to waste or sacrifice any aid our State might agree to render us, but that they will await the return of commerce to her accustomed channels, and when peace and confidence are restored, then, and then only, judiciously use that which may be entrusted to their care. To stop our work entirely,

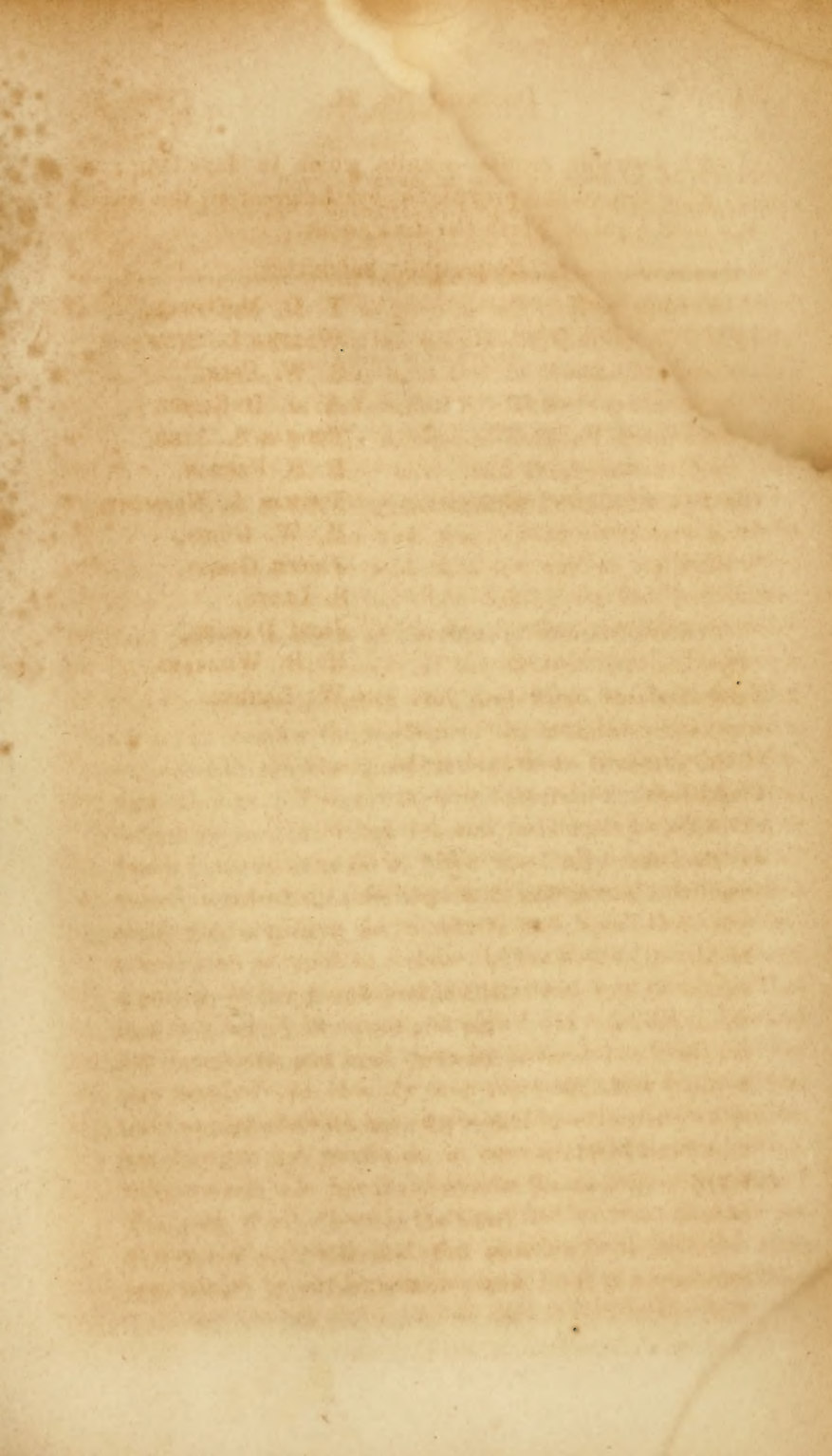
will be ruinous beyond measure, and we wish to be prepared for its vigorous prosecution when the time may prove propitious.

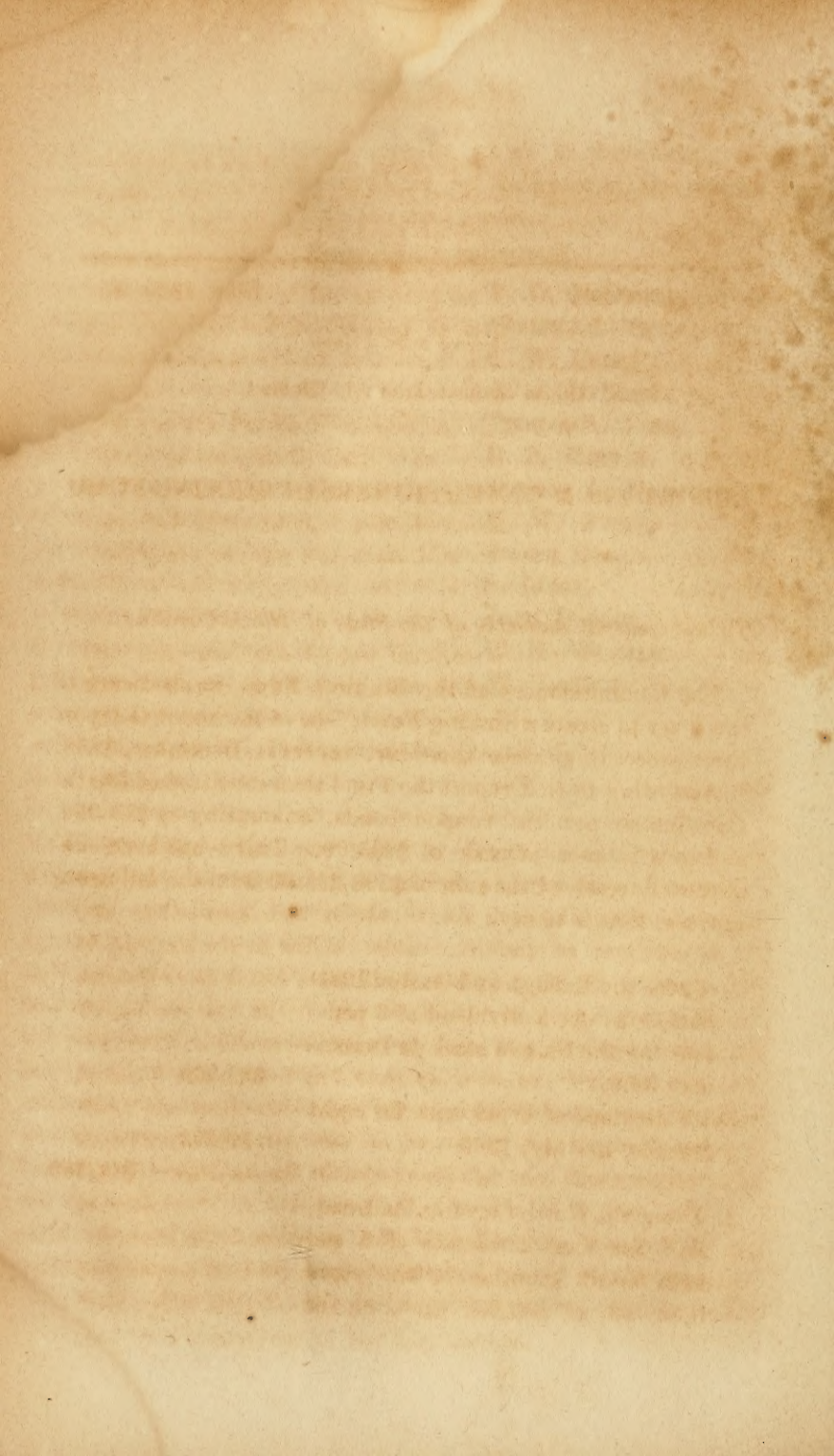
But is the hour of our appeal unseasonable? Was ever any occasion better suited to such a call? Ever since the days of the Revolution have the people on the line of this road, for 200 miles and more, been tied to South-Carolina by nature's laws, above their control. Their dependency, their associations, and their commerce have all been with her. To North-Carolina they have paid their taxes. Now that the Southern cloud, long portending revolution, is ready to burst with vehemence and tear up sovereignties to their foundation, shall it be said that the call of 200,000 of our citizens is unseasonable, when asking for aid to dis sever their past connections and secure to them the full benefits of their natural allegiance? If the time is unpropitious, it is because this act of justice and protection has been too long deferred; because the welfare of her sons has too long been neglected by the State, entrusting them to strange and foreign tutelage. The storm now impending proclaims that they must now be looked to, and no longer be permitted to wander into strange folds. We must all be one, and be all united in interest, in feeling, and commerce. Can Georgia coolly vote a million for muskets, and North-Carolina hesitate to loan as much to reclaim, in the hour of peril, so large a portion of her people and her territory from dominion that in a month may be entirely foreign?—to reclaim her sons and her daughters, and bind them by indissoluble bonds into her own family?—to identify their interests, their feelings, and their sentiments with her own?—and to add to her own wealth, her strength and greatness, in case she must resume her sovereignty and take her stand amidst the nations of the earth? Yes, now of all others is the time, and we trust that the importance of our call and the occasion will both be alike appreciated by our legislators, and lead to a consummation

of such desirable results—results which in days long gone by, were desired and prayed for by the greatest, the wisest, and most loyal of North-Carolina's sons.

Respectfully submitted,

T. D. McDOWELL,
WALTER L. STEELE,
S. W. COLE,
A. J. DEROSSET,
THOMAS S. ASHE,
R. S. FRENCH,
THOMAS A. NORMENT,
H. W. GUION,
JOSEPH GREEN,
S. LLOYD,
JOHN DAWSON,
H. B. WILLIAMS,
W. LANDER.





Ordered to be Printed.

John Spelman, Printer to the State.

REPORT FROM COMMISSIONERS OF SINKING FUND.

To the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina :

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, in obedience to the "act to create a Sinking Fund," have the honor to report their proceedings since their last report in December, 1858.

According to that report the Fund then consisted of North-Carolina six per cent. coupon bonds, amounting to \$63,000, and of a balance of cash of \$285.00. There has been subsequently received the sum of \$393,295.00 from the following sources, that is to say :

- | | | |
|--|----------|----------------|
| 1. From the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, viz : for a dividend of 6 per cent. on the State's stock to December, 1859, | \$29,250 | |
| For a dividend of 4 per cent. for eight months, to July, 1860, | 19,500 | |
| | | <hr/> \$48,750 |
| 2. From the North Carolina Railroad, viz : for four dividends of 3 per cent. for six months, in the years 1859-'60, of \$30,000 each, on the | | |

preferred stock of the State of \$1,- 000,000,	\$120,000	
For a dividend of 2 per cent. in 1859, on the State's original stock of \$2,- 000,000, paid in November, 1859,	40,000	
For a dividend of 3 per cent. in 1860 on the same,	60,000	
	<hr/>	220,000
3. From the Public Treasurer, out the surplus revenue in 1859,		100,000
4. From interest accrued since De- cember 18th, 1858, on State bonds belonging to the Fund,		24,645
		<hr/>
		\$393,395
That sum and the former balance, of		285
Make an aggregate of cash received, of three hundred and ninety-three thousand six hundred and eighty dollars,		<hr/>
		\$393,680

There have been purchased at various times, as the money was received, the bonds of the State to the amount of \$394,000, at the cost of \$393,640, which leaves a balance of cash of \$40, all which will be seen in detail by reference to the statement annexed marked A, and on the books of the public Treasurer, and the record of the proceedings of this Board.

It will be perceived that only one payment has been made to the Fund out of the surplus revenue, that is, in 1859. None was made this year, because the Treasurer apprehended that after defraying the expenses of the present session of the Legislature and other appropriations, there would be no surplus.

The bonds herein mentioned have been counted by the undersigned, and are now in the treasury. But it is respectfully asked that the accounts and assets may also be examined by a committee of the Legislature.

It seems proper to observe that in making investments, the undersigned deemed it best to take at par the bonds offered by the public Treasurer from time to time, as far as funds were in hand, although in the market they might have been purchased somewhat below that rate. Several reasons led them to that conclusion. For if purchases could have been made conveniently from others, it appeared preferable to take those offered by the State, because it tended to reduce the the amount thrown into the general market, and to give credit to the public securities, while the difference in the price really produced no public loss, since both funds belong to the State, and what the Sinking Fund might lose was a gain to the treasury. But, in fact, it was not equally convenient or advantageous to make the purchases in the market, because the bonds held in this State are not often offered for sale here, and when offered are in small amounts, so that there would be considerable delay in making the investments here, and the loss, in interest, by keeping the money idle in the treasury, or on deposit in the banks, would be more than the increased price paid to the Treasurer. It is true large investments might be speedily made in our bonds in the stock market of New York, where stocks are usually concentrated for sale. But the undersigned could not go personally into those markets, and it is apparant that it was not contemplated that they should, since the law prescribes that their meetings, and consequently all their proceedings, shall be in the office of the public Treasurer. Moreover, as the act is expressed in the fifth section, they doubted their power to order purchases through an agent at a distance; and, at all events, they were unwilling to assume the responsibility of making purchases in that mode without express authority from the Legislature. The undersigned, however, beg leave to present that point distinctly to the attention of the General Assembly, and recommend that the act should be amended so as to confer on them that authority. No inconvenience has arisen as yet from the want of it, as it has so happened

that during the last and present years, the Treasurer had occasion to offer the bonds of the State for sale here at the periods when the payments to the Sinking Fund were made. But that may not always be so, and it may often occur, that investment of funds in hand may be much delayed by the want of bonds in this market, when they could be made at once and on better terms through banks or the brokers of banks in the stock-markets of the North. Hence, the interest of the Sinking Fund requires that the commissioners should have power to conduct such transactions through agencies ; and the undersigned are persuaded that the General Assembly will not doubt that due care would be taken to select agents of accredited fidelity and responsibility.

The observation and experience of the undersigned satisfy them that the operations on behalf of the Sinking Fund have had very beneficial effects not only directly in reducing the amount of the public debt, but also in its influences upon the credit of the State and the market value of her stocks. Even a small fund consecrated to the gradual diminution of the debt, and with its accumulations applied persistently to that purpose, will, in time, discharge a large amount of indebtedness, and, in the meanwhile, give assurance to the public creditors of the good faith and sagacity of the public authorities, and thus sustain the credit of the existing securities, and, when occasion shall arise, ensure the negotiation of future loans on better terms. For those reasons, if there were no others, the creation of the Sinking Fund was a measure of financial wisdom, and it ought to remain untouched and be regarded as intangible. But there is another circumstance which is entitled to grave consideration on this subject. It arises out of the condition of various public works and the engagements of the State in respect to them. Large subscriptions have been made by the State to the stock of incorporated railroads now in progress, for which she agreed to make payment by the sale of her bonds at not less than par. Practically that stipulation is for payment on those

bonds, since par is seldom bid for them except by the railroads. They bid par under the duress of getting them on those terms rather than not get payment at all, and then they are disposed of to contractors or creditors on the best terms attainable. Now, it is not in good faith to the private stockholders in those roads, who are obliged to pay their subscriptions in full in money, that the State should make her payments in securities largely depreciated, or, at least, that she should omit anything that would prevent or diminish such depreciation; and such omission will be imputed to her, if she fail in the ordinary prudence of providing for the gradual sinking of her debt and its ultimate punctual payment. Besides, to the extent of the depreciation, the capital of the companies is diminished, and it may be so far diminished as in fine to retard or even arrest the prosecution of its works. It seems, therefore, that true policy as well as the plain justice attaching to the relations between the State and the corporations which she has created for effecting her great internal improvements, alike require that she should foster her Sinking Fund.

It may be useful to keep specifically some of the State bonds purchased by the Sinking Fund for the purpose of exchanging them for debts falling due sooner; but beyond that it is both inconvenient and cumbersome to preserve them. They are now in number 725, and, as additions shall be made, the very counting of them annually, and separating the coupons severally, will be onerous and their security more in jeopardy. The undersigned, therefore, submit the propriety of allowing the commissioners of the Sinking Fund, from time to time, in their discretion, to cancel any portions of the bonds now held or that may be purchased or paid, and, instead thereof, that the public Treasurer shall give to them his certificates for the amounts thus cancelled, bearing the same interest, payable semi-annually, which the bonds or debts, so purchased or paid, did.

In connection with this subject, it may be satisfactory that it should be stated by the undersigned that, according to present prospects, the payment of the debts falling due in the next two years, namely, the sum of \$170,000, will be provided for by the Sinking Fund.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

THOMAS RUFFIN,
W. N. EDWARDS,
D. L. SWAIN,

ABSTRACT (A.)

Date of Purchase.	Bonds each. \$1000	Bonds each. \$500	Date of Bonds.	Coupons due.	Amount paid for Bonds.	Amount purchased.	Interest rec'd to 1st Oct., 1860, incl.	Totals, Receipts, Disbursements, &c.
1857.								
Dec. 11,	31		1st Oct., 1857.	1st April, 1858. }	\$ 28,980	\$310,500	\$ 5,580	Rec'd from R. & G. R., 2 dividends to 18th Dec., 1858. \$ 58,500
" " 1858.			1st Jan'y, 1856.	1st Jan'y, 1858. }			95	Rec'd from do. do. in 1859, div'ds, 29,250
Oct. 21,	2		1st July, 1858.	1st Jan'y, 1859. }	1,920	2,000	240	Rec'd from do. do. in 1860, do. 19,500
Dec. 17,	29		1st Oct., 1858.	1st April, 1859. }	29,205	29,500	3,480	Rec'd from N. C. R. R. div'ds on pref'd stock, in 1859 and '60, 120,000
" " 1859.			1st July, 1857.	1st Jan'y, 1859. }			60	Rec'd from do. do. on orig. stock, 40,000
April 29,	19		1st April, 1855.	1st Oct., 1859. }	22,540	23,000	2,070	2 per cent., in 1859, 60,000
" " "	2		1st Oct., 1856.	1st Oct., 1859. }				Rec'd from do. do. on orig. stock, 100,000
" " "	2		1st April, 1857.	1st Oct., 1859. }	9,000	9,000	810	3 per cent. in 1860. 26,535
" " "	9		1st April, 1859.	1st Oct., 1859. }	133,000	133,000	7,980	Rec'd from Sulplus Rev. in 1859, 26,535
Oct. 19,		266	1st July, 1859.	1st Jan'y, 1860.				Rec'd from Interest on State Bonds
1860.								
Jan. 2,		147	1st Oct., 1859.	1st April, 1860.	73,500	73,500	4,410	<i>Receipts,</i> \$453,785
May 21,		70	1st Jan'y, 1860.	1st July, 1860.	35,000	35,000	1,050	Disbursed for State Bonds, \$453,745
Sept. 26,		51	1st Jan'y, 1860.	1st July, 1860.	25,600	25,500	765	Cash in Treasury, 40
" 26,	95		1st July, 1860.	1st Jan'y, 1861.	95,000	95,000		\$453,785
								3,255
	189	536			\$453,745	\$457,000	\$26,535	Add profit or loss, \$457,040
								Assets, 8th Dec., 1860.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, Raleigh, N. C., 8th Dec., 1860.

QUENT. BUSBEE, Secretary.

Ordered to be Printed.

John Spelman, Printer to the State.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF
THE LITERARY FUND.

*To the Honorable the General Assembly
of North-Carolina:*

GENTLEMEN: Herewith I transmit the Report of the President and Directors of the Literary Fund.

JOHN W. ELLIS.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Dec. 13th, 1860.

*To the Honorable the General Assembly
of North-Carolina:*

The President and Directors of the Literary Fund of North-Carolina, have the honor to submit the following report:

The principal of the fund on hand on 1st October, A. D., 1858, was (exclusive of Bank Stock,)	\$420,150 42
Principal on hand 1st October, 1860, (exclusive of Bank Stock,)	440,326 12

This amount is evidenced by the following securities now in the possession of the President and Directors of the Literary Fund, to wit:

Bonds of the State as follows :

One Bond dated 27th Aug., 1850, for Fayetteville and Western Plank Road for	\$ 2,000 00
Do., do., Jan., 1852, for same,	7,000 00
Do., four Bonds issued under resolution of the General Assembly,	3,500 00

\$ 12,500 00

292 State Coupon Bonds dated Jan. 1st, 1860, and running thirty years, for \$500 each,	146,000 00
200 do., for \$1000 each, dated 1st Jan., 1859,	2,000 00
232 Coupon Bonds of Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, endorsed by the State,	116,000 00

\$276,500 00

Bonds for a Loan to the State, and given by the Public Treasurer under an act of the General Assembly, to wit :

One Bond for \$65,563 00,	65,563 00
One do. for \$15,442 00,	15,442 00
Five Bonds of Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company, for \$10,000 each, due Jan. 1st, 1863,	50,000 00

\$407,505 00

Bonds of Colleges and Schools :

Bond of Greensboro' Female College, 7th June, 1849,	7,000 00
Chowan Female Institute, May 25th, 1851.	3,000 00
Normal College, Feb. 10th 1854,	10,000 00
Clinton Female Institue, Nov. 15th 1855,	3,000 00
Floral College, Sept. 30th, 1854,	2,000 00
Mt. Pleasant Academy,	2,000 00

\$434,505 00

Bonds of Individuals :

Three Bonds of John W. Keeling and others,	2,265 00
Two do., D. G. Perry and others,	714 12
One Bond, Clark and Martin,	1,592 00
One do., Williams and Johnson,	1,000 00
One do., C. H. Wiley and others,	250 00
	<hr/>
	\$440,326 12

It will thus be seen that the principal of the bonds held by the Board, has been increased by the sum of \$20,175 70, within the past two years.

The receipts of the Fund have suffered some diminution in consequence of the change of the investment formerly held in the Bank of the State of North-Carolina, to the Bank of North-Carolina, as will more fully appear from the report of the Public Treasury.

The Stocks belonging to the Fund are as follows :

Bank of North-Carolina,	5,027 shares.
Bank of Cape Fear,	5,444 “
Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company,	4,000 “
Cape Fear Navigation Company,	650 “
Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Co.,	2,000 “
Roanoke Navigation Company,	500 “

OTHER SOURCES OF REVENUE.

All the unsold swamp lands of the State, all money paid into the Treasury upon vacant lands other than swamp lands, tax upon retail licences and auctioneers.

It is deemed unnecessary to make any statement of the receipts and disbursements of the Fund, as these will fully appear from the Comptroller's accounts.

The amount distributed for Common Schools for each of the years 1859 and 1860, was \$180,850 08, and the sum of

\$10,000 in each year was appropriated to the support of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind.

For information concerning the condition, progress and practical working of the Common Schools of the State, the Board respectfully refer to the report of the Superintendent.

The sales of Swamp lands have amounted to the sum of \$1,321 50 since the 1st Jan., 1859.

The Swamp lands belonging to the Literary Fund, though believed to be of great value, have, for many years past, yielded but an inconsiderable revenue, not enough indeed, to pay the expenses of agents to look after them and to prevent trespasses upon them. The Board would most respectfully suggest the propriety of the Legislature making some such disposition of these lands as would increase their value to the Fund, and bring the lands themselves more speedily into cultivation.

The North-Carolina Educational Association, is a society formed for the purpose of furthering the interest of education, and particularly for the improvement of our Common Schools, and is, it is believed, effecting much good in this department. The Board would respectfully commend this Association to your favorable consideration, believing it to be eminently deserving of the patronage of the State. An annual appropriation of from twelve to fifteen hundred dollars would greatly increase the usefulness of the society and could be spared from the receipts of the Fund without interfering with the regular distributions for school purposes.

The Geological and Agricultural Survey of the State, prosecuted by Prof. E. Emmons, under the superintendence of the Board, has made a fair progress during the past two years. It has already made many valuable contributions to science and developed sources of wealth which will eventually amply compensate the State for its cost.

Two thousand copies of two papers by Prof. Emmons upon the subject of the Swamp Lands, and a like number of a paper by his assistant Rev. M. A. Curtis, a gentleman of rare

scientific attainments, upon the woody plants of North-Carolina, have been published during the past year, and other valuable material upon agricultural and mineral subjects is now in course of publication.

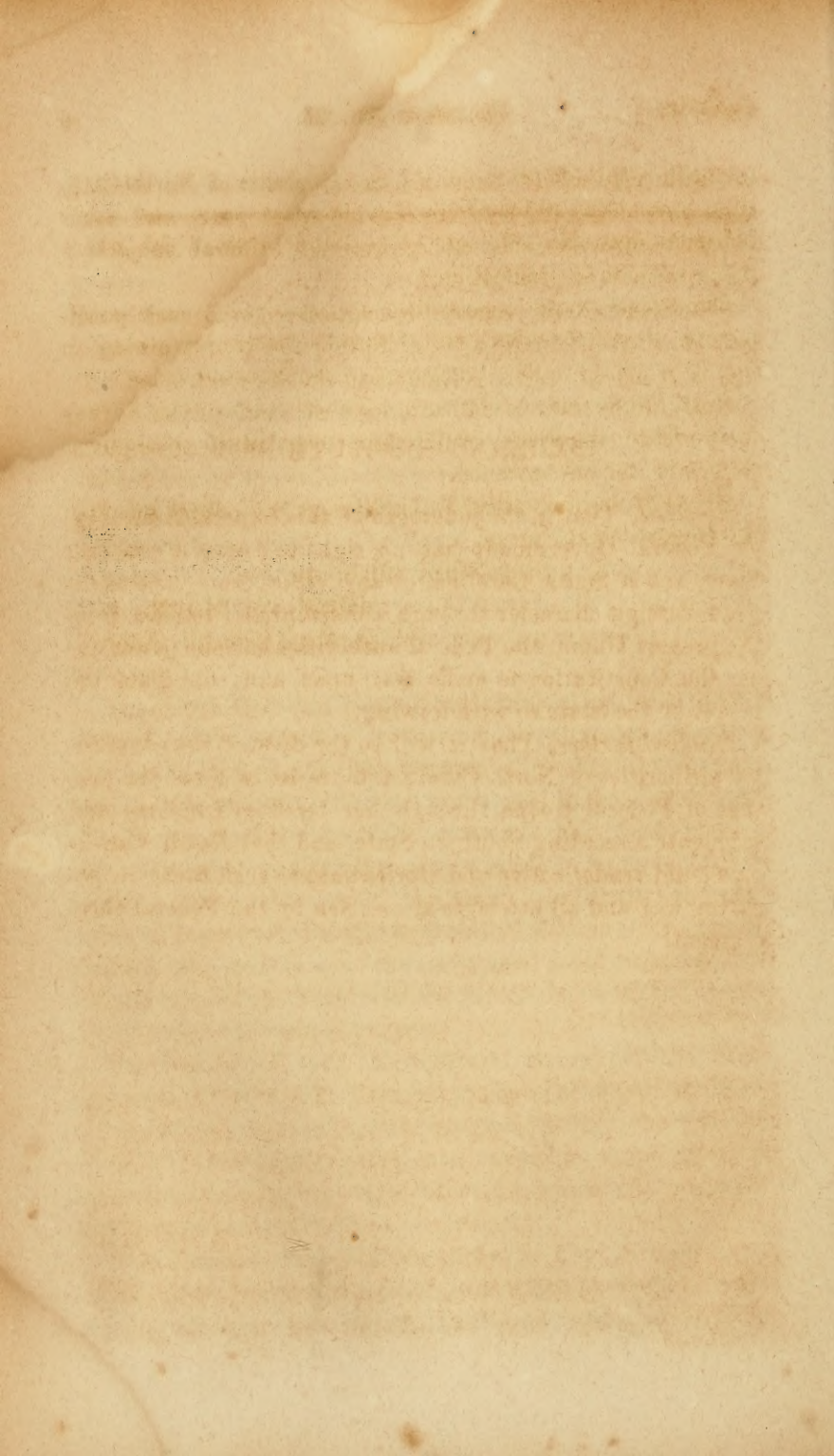
The Board would respectfully suggest that all such publications, together with copies of former reports remaining on hand, be placed under the control of the State librarian.

Fully impressed, as they are, with the value of this Survey to the State, the Board would most respectfully recommend that it be not discontinued.

Herewith is transmitted a report from Prof. Emmons upon the subject of the Survey.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN W. ELLIS,
Prest. Ex-Officio Lit. Fund.



Introduced by MR. AVERY, of Burke.

John Spelman, Printer to the State.

FEDERAL RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That in the judgment of this General Assembly, the Federal Government has no right to coerce a seceding State, and if South Carolina, or any other State, acting in her sovereign character through a Convention, secedes from the present Union, the Federal authorities have no power under the Constitution to make war upon and subjugate the people of the State so withdrawing.

Resolved further, That it will be the duty of the constituted authorities of North Carolina to resist by force the passage of Federal troops through her territory to coerce and subjugate a seceding Southern State, and that North Carolina should render active and efficient aid to such State in resisting any and all attempts at coercion by the Federal Government.

Ordered to be Printed.

John Spelman, Printer to the State.

REPORT.

The Committee on Internal Improvements to whom was referred by resolution, "so much of the Governor's Message as relates to amendments to the charter of the Western North-Carolina Railroad Company, * * * * * and that they be authorized to report a bill to effect the amendments deemed necessary," have had the same under consideration and have authorized the following report:

The portion of the Governor's Message referred to, which the committee have been required to report on, is as follows:

"Our great line of road from Beaufort Harbor to Cawone, (Ducktown,) on the Tennessee line, a distance of five hundred and sixty miles, will, when completed, cost \$12,610,000. Of this line of road three hundred and forty-eight miles have been actually completed; fifty miles more let to contract, and the remainder, one hundred and sixty-two miles, has been surveyed and careful estimates made of the cost, so that the entire cost of the road when finished may be stated with almost exact certainty. On the other hand we find that the Erie road, in the State of New York, some four hundred miles in length cost \$31,000,000; or differently stated, the cost of our road will be \$22,500, while that of Erie is \$80,000 per mile: a clear profit on the former of \$1,550 per mile, would give a dividend of 6 per cent., while on the latter it would require a nett profit of \$4,800 per mile, to give the same dividend.

“Like comparison between roads similarly situated, will never fail it is believed, to develop the fact of the superior cheapness of slave labor when employed in the construction of railroads.

“Financially and socially this is an important point for us. It gives the assurance that our railroad investment will prove dividend-paying stock, and the public debt contracted for the construction of those works, will be finally liquidated thereby, I have an abiding conviction that many of the present generation will live to see our public debt paid off by receipts from railroads, and the roads themselves left unincumbered, yielding a richer revenue to the State than has heretofore been collected by taxation, and superseding entirely the necessity for taxation. The first division of the Western North-Carolina railroad extending from Salisbury to Morganton, a distance of 80 miles, has been completed to within eleven miles of its termination, and the second division, from Morganton to the western portal of the Blue Ridge tunnel, a distance of 40 miles, let to contract, upon which the grading is now being executed from this point to the present terminus of the road on the French Broad river, near Asheville, a distance of but 20 miles, the work has not been let to contract because of the prohibitory restrictions of the company's charter.

“Those restrictions now interpose serious obstacles to the progress of this great work, and can no longer subserve any useful purpose, I therefore recommend that they be removed by the Legislature.

“The importance of such legislation will more fully appear, when it is borne in mind that the second division of the road extends to the Western portal of the Blue Ridge tunnel, and embraces what is known as the mountain section, which is by far the most costly part of the work.

“Now, if it be required to fully complete this division before letting the work beyond the mountains to contract, that part of the road lying in the limits of the mountain section, and costing some million and a half of dollars, will be rendered

totally useless, while the division beyond the mountains is being constructed. It was originally designed to extend this road so as to form a connection with the chain of road passing through the State of Tennessee to the Mississippi river, and the work has now progressed to that point when sound policy indicates the propriety of locating the western connection and allowing the company to progress with the work as rapidly as the circumstances of the country will admit.

“From the present terminus of the road, near Asheville, two routes have been surveyed to the Tennessee line and both found to be entirely practicable at comparatively a moderate cost. The one lies in almost a due west course, through the counties of Haywood, Macon, Jackson and Cherokee, terminating at Cawone, (Ducktown,) and the other in a northerly direction, along the French Broad river, and terminating at the Paint Rock, forty-six miles below Asheville. At both of these points of termination connections can be had with the Tennessee roads.

“The selection of either one of these routes to the exclusion of the other, would fail to accommodate a large number of our fellow-citizens residing beyond the Blue Ridge, who have heretofore cheerfully contributed their rateable part towards appropriations for the construction of roads east of the mountains, with no other advantage to themselves than the mere hope held out of their extension among them at a future day. To disappoint this reasonable expectation, now that millions have been expended to overcome the great mountain barrier, would prove a sore disappointment to them, and would, in my opinion, be a departure from a true economical policy. These routes point in different directions, and, consequently, each would secure a business that the other could not, and both would serve as valuable contributors to the main line of road east of Asheville.

“I would therefore earnestly recommend that the Western North-Carolina Railroad Company be allowed to construct

their road over both the routes above designated, and that the State contribute the same proportion as heretofore.

As every delay in forming these connections will result in injury to investments already made, I would suggest no other restriction upon the progress of the work than a simple limitation as to the amount of money to be paid annually by the State; such a limitation being, in my opinion, necessary to a safe administration of the public finances."

The bill reported, it is believed, provides for such amendments as are deemed necessary for the completion of this great central road with a branch down French Broad, which will act as a feeder to all the improvements connecting with it on the Atlantic slope.

The portion of the State west of the Blue Ridge, which properly forms the third geographical division of the State, is much larger than some of the States of New England, with a climate, soil, water-power, and mineral wealth far superior. Through this country and near its centre, the bill provides for the location of the Western North-Carolina Railroad. By reference to a condensed statement hereunto appended, marked A, taken from the Comptroller's report, it will be seen that this portion of the State west of the Blue Ridge contains 2,496,690 acres of land, valued at \$4,395,280; town property to the aggregate amount of \$353,531, making the total amount \$4,748,811. The construction and completion of this road will, it is believed, increase the value of real estate fourfold. And at no distant day the tax valuation and taxes derived therefrom will be in the same proportion.

Marked B, hereunto appended, is the report of Professor Emmons, in a condensed form, upon the mineral wealth of that country, which is principally confined to the copper ores of Jackson county, the products of which are believed to be sufficient to furnish nearly freight enough for a single track road. And this point being reached, the friends of the enterprise entertain no doubts but the large quantity of freight

that will be supplied by the mines, &c., will lead at no distant day, to the completion of the road to Ducktown. In bringing to the notice of the Senate the resources of that place, a report of the superintendent of the most of the mines has to be relied on.

S. Congden, formerly the superintendent of the principal mines referred to, on the 8th of December, 1856, estimates the population principally engaged in mining at 4,000 persons, the working capital at \$750,000, taxable valuation \$1,350,000, the aggregate tonnage of the mines at 29,000 tons of copper ores.

Smelting furnaces have been erected and a large portion of the inferior ores are reduced to 90 per cent. copper before transported. These ores and copper are mostly transported on wagons to Cleveland, Tennessee, and then sent by railroad to Savannah, Georgia, at a cost of \$20.00 per ton, while the same could be transported over the North-Carolina roads by avoiding transshipment, at a cost of 12.00 per ton; which, supposing the North-Carolina road only to run to Ducktown and the Jackson copper mines, and the ores of both places only to amount to the quantity estimated for Duck Town, would give \$348,000 in freight to the North-Carolina roads, and supply ballast and tonnage for a large portion of the vessels engaged in our commerce.

Add to this the freights which would come on the road from the French Broad valley and the branch to East Tennessee line—plaster of Paris, salt, and agricultural productions—and at no distant day there will be more freight than a single track can carry; but this is not all that is to rely on; the water power of that country and other facilities for manufacturing must, at no distant day, make it the centre of the southern manufacturies; and the location of this road along the 35th degree of north latitude, being in the centre of our railroad system, which extends from thirty to forty degrees, must receive a full share of not only the way travel but the through travel, from the Atlantic to the Mississippi, and in time to the Pacific Ocean; and by the time it can be com-

pleted every Southern State will be connected with it by lines diverging from western North-Carolina, the heart and centre of the southern country, of inestimable value in times of insurrection or invasion.

For further information the report of the engineer who made the survey is referred to, as containing statements in detail and much valuable information. Also, mark A, the opinion of Major Gwynn, given on the same subject.

The bill reported requires no appropriation, but to permit the company to use what was appropriated under the act of 1854-'5, with this limitation, instead of the present restriction, that the total amount required by the State in the ensuing year, shall not exceed \$700,000. The Committee are unanimous in the recommendation in favor of the passage of the bill.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. H. THOMAS.

APPENDIX.

[A.]

	Acres land.	Valuation.	Town prop.	Aggregate.
Buncombe,	356,424	\$1,134,753	\$192,327	\$1,327,080
Henderson,	234,943	1,029,180	65,110	1,094,290
Yancey,	228,775	383,608	9,850	393,458
Madison,	252,356	321,967	2,000	323,967
Haywood,	175,719	373,040	12,960	386,000
Jackson,	472,123	364,526	5,734	370,260
Macon,	334,867	284,283	20,700	304,983
Cherokee,	441,483	503,923	44,850	548,773
Total.	2,496,690	\$4,395,280	\$353,531	\$4,748,811

[B.]

*To W. H. Thomas, Chairman of the
Committee on Public Improvements.*

That part of North Carolina which is west of the Blue Ridge has been examined in part with a view to determine its mineral and agricultural wealth. It will be impossible to furnish a statement in detail of its resources at this time. I shall therefore only attempt to present those facts which have an immediate bearing upon the utility of the contemplated improvements which the State is now carrying westward with a liberal hand.

1. The agricultural resources have been generally underrated; this arises from the fact that they are regarded as belonging to those of *a common kind*. This is to a certain extent true. But it is forgotten that when this part of the State is compared with the north, its climate is quite different. It is mountainous like northern New York. Both are

adapted to a common husbandry. But this difference will be seen at once, when I state that the climate of this mountainous part of New York does not permit even grass to grow upon the tops of the mountains, much less timber. There the balsam, or fir, which grows in the valleys at the base of the mountains, and attains a height of sixty feet, and a diameter of from 10 to 14 inches, but is dwarfed to 6 or 8 inches in height on their tops. Now it attains on tops of the mountains of North Carolina 30 inches in diameter, notwithstanding they are several hundred feet higher than those of New York. The consequence is, that in the climate west of the Blue Ridge, the forests become of vast importance, furnishing an abundance of valuable timber, such as black walnut, black locust, birch, birds' eye maple, and the finest of balsam, which is a durable timber. The soil also is deep upon the steep mountain sides, not subject, as might be expected, to wash, but suitable for the production of the best of grasses, as timothy and red top. Hence, it is a country in all respects superior for growing and the raising of cattle, for butter, cheese, buckwheat, oats, fruits in endless profusion, the trees of which have escaped entirely the ravages of insects. A peach tree was pointed out to me which measured 15 inches in diameter.

2. *Mineral Productions.* The two most important minerals are copper and iron. The former belong to a district in Jackson county. I shall mention only three mines at this time: the Savannah, which extends a long distance, a part of which is known by the distribution of gossan upon the surface. The *Cullowee*, a copper lode, which compares well with the best of the Guilford mines. Analysis of the ores gave 23, 24 and 33 per cent. of copper. The *Waychutte*, whose copper possesses the common characteristics of the Cullowee, but has not been so fully explored. Each of these furnishes different points favourable for working; and situated as they are, along the face of mountains, their ores may be extracted at a less expense than those which require engines

and pumps to unwater them. A single mine of copper in Guilford, which has furnished about 1,500 tons of ore this last year, pays to the Central Road, from Jamestown to Raleigh \$3.10 per ton, and this single mine is prepared to double its freight bill in 1861. This fact is stated in order to show the bearing which copper mines will ultimately have on the freight business of the Central Road.

Iron ores are excellent in Haywood, Macon and Cherokee. They belong to the magnetic and hæmatitic kinds. This country has the best of advantages for making charcoal iron.

Next in importance are the limestones and marble of Haywood, Jackson, Macon and Cherokee counties. The examination of beds of limestone in the valley of the Nantahala and Valley river holds out the prospect that snow-white and flesh-colored statuary marbles will be obtained. As these are exposed only upon the surface, we have to wait for the opening of beds. Yet fine specimens are obtained, and all the indications of these valuable variations exist. Another interesting product is a kind of *soapstone*, which bids fair to become an article of merchandize. The Deep river soapstone of this kind sells for \$60 a ton in New York, according to reports. (Good manganese in Cherokee, which is in demand, yellow ochre, porcelain clay, silex of the finest quality for glass and pottery, may be referred to in this connection.

3. It is hardly necessary for me to refer to the water power of the West. It is truly the region for manufactures; possessing a climate of the finest kind, it forms another important item, too little regarded, to insure the highest prosperity to all classes of citizens, whether they are engaged in manufactures or in the different branches of husbandry.

I have omitted to mention those products which are only locally valuable. It is believed that all the foregoing possess a general interest, and may be explored so as to add to the wealth of the State and sustain the public improvements.

E. EMMONS,

Raleigh, Dec. 8, 1860.

State Geologist.

[C.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., December 8, 1860.

W. H. THOMAS :

Dear Sir—I am this day in receipt of your favor of the 6th ultimo. The Governor's Message has been received, but I only received it yesterday, and have not had time to look over it.

The Report of the Survey to Duck Town has not yet come to hand.

The Governor has recommended what I conceive to be the best policy, to wit: The "main trunk" to be carried to Duck Town, and a branch down French Broad. * * *

Yours, very truly,

WALTER GWYNN.

A BILL TO AMEND THE CHARTER OF THE WESTERN NORTH-CAROLINA RAILROAD COMPANY.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the*
2 *State of North-Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the au-*
3 *thority of the same,* That the route selected by said com-
4 pany for the location of their road from the east bank
5 of the French Broad river to the Tennessee line, at or
6 near Duck Town or Cawone, under the provisions of the
7 second sections of the acts of 1854-'5, and 1858-'9, be
8 and the same is hereby approved.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the first section of
2 said road, instead of being divided into two sections as
3 heretofore, shall be extended from Salisbury to, and ter-
4 minate at the western portal of the Blue Ridge tunnel,
5 west of the Swannanoa gap, instead of Morganton; but
6 the subscriptions made for the divisions of that section
7 east and west of Morganton, shall be applied to the con-
8 struction of the division designated by the subscription.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted,* That the company, as
2 provided in said act, shall open books for the subscription
3 of stock for the second section of said road, to extend
4 from the said first section to a point to be selected by the
5 company on French Broad river, as near as may be con-
6 sistent with the interests of the company, to the village
7 of Ashville; and as soon as one third of the estimated
8 cost of that section is subscribed by solvent individuals,
9 counties and corporations, as provided in the act of 1854-'5,
10 the company shall place that section under contract.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted,* That as soon as the sec-
2 ond section is put under contract, it shall be the duty of
3 said company to open books for the subscription of stock,
4 to extend the third section of said road from the terminus
5 of the second section to Waynesville, in the county of
6 Haywood, or to a point West of the head of Richland

7 creek ; and as soon as one third of the estimated cost of
8 this section, terminating at either of the points designated,
9 shall have been subscribed, it shall be the duty of the
10 company to put a portion or all of said section under
11 contract.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty
2 of said company, at the same time they open books for the
3 subscription of stock for the third division, also to open
4 books for the subscription of stock to construct a branch of
5 said road down French Broad river, agreeably to a survey
6 recently made by said company, terminating at the Paint
7 rock on the Tennessee line.

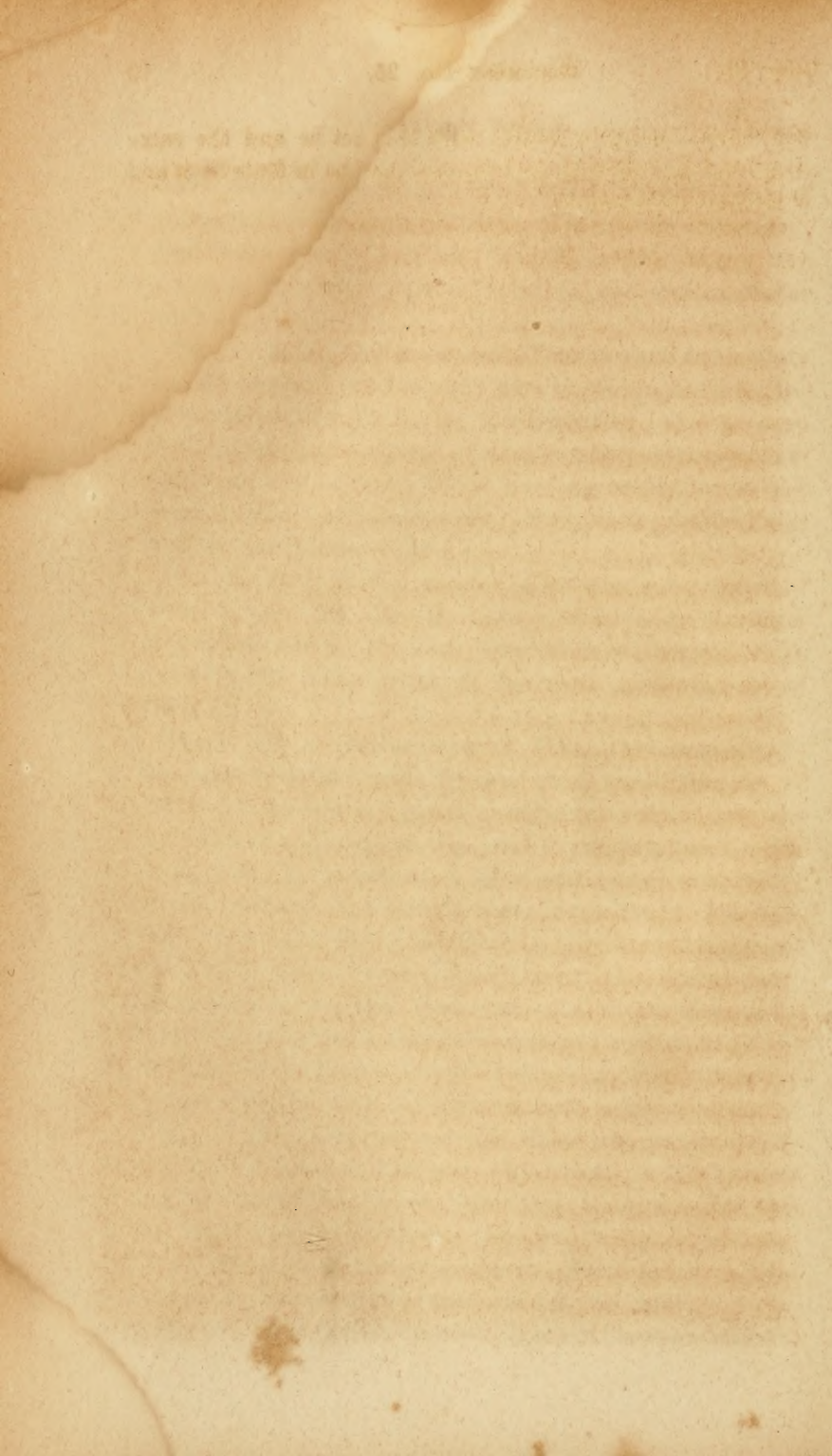
SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted*, That the subscription of
2 stock by the State for the branch, shall be in the same
3 proportion and on the same conditions authorized to be
4 made for the main trunk of the road, under the act of
5 1854-'5.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted*, That the remainder of
2 the appropriation made for said road under the act of
3 1854-'5, after setting apart a sufficient sum to pay the
4 contractors and complete the road to the point on French
5 Broad river, in the county of Buncombe, shall be equally
6 divided between the third division, extending to Waynes-
7 ville, or a point west of the head of Richland creek, and
8 the branch down French Broad river to the Paint rock,
9 and as soon as one half that sum shall have been sub-
10 scribed as provided in the third section for either the third
11 division or the branch, it shall be the duty of the company
12 to put a portion or all of either or both under contract.

SEC. 8. *Be it further enacted*, That the payments re-
2 quired to be made on the part of the State, under this act
3 and the act of 1854, in one year from the passage of this
4 act, shall not exceed seven hundred thousand dollars.
5 This limitation on the expenditure is intended as a sub-
6 stitute for the restriction under the act of 1854-'5.

SEC. 9. *Be it further enacted*, That all laws and clauses

2 of laws coming in conflict with this act be and the same
3 are hereby repealed, and that this act be in force from and
4 after its ratification.



Ordered to be Printed:

John Spelman, Printer to the State.

GEOLOGICAL AND AGRICULTURAL SURVEY.

*To his Excellency, John W. Ellis, Governor
of North-Carolina :*

SIR: By the direction of your excellency I hereby present a statement of the present state and progress of the Geological and Agricultural Survey :

§ 1. The number of analysis which have been made and which have not been published in due form, amount to about 130. They embrace the following substances: marls 15, soils 28, gold and copper ores 13, tobacco and leaves 5, swamp soils 16, mineral waters 12, iron ores 13, coals and slates for kerosine oil 10, salts 3, rocks of economical value 9. Many determinations in addition to the foregoing have been made, of which no memoranda have been preserved. The character of the fine tobacco soils of Granville, Person, Rockingham and Stokes, or the counties along the Virginia line, are being investigated, together with the composition of the plant itself.

§ 2. The opinions of many persons belonging to other States, that the soils of North-Carolina are light and too sandy to be highly cultivated, will be corrected by a full investigation of their composition. It is of little importance what theorists maintain with respect to the value of the analysis of soils. All farmers and planters feel a greater confidence, when un-

dertaking improvements, to know the exact composition of their soils, and have succeeded better and at a less expense than they would, had they proceeded without that knowledge.

§ 3. Since 1858, the mining interests have had a new impulse, and it is probable that they are now placed on safe and permanent foundations. Additional facts respecting the copper mines have become important. The increase in mining business is best shown in the amount of ore which has been transported over the Central railroad during the last year; and it appears that it was constantly increasing up to October last. These results have been secured by such representations as satisfied capitalists that the mines in question were worthy their trial and attention. From considerations arising from the foregoing facts, and also from the early conviction that the copper mines of North-Carolina might be worked profitably, I have constantly regarded their exploration as worthy of prosecution. Any business which requires a heavy capital for successful prosecution, must be encouraged by the discovery of facts which can be obtained only by careful examination; and these examinations can only be obtained by exposing the veins in which the metal occurs. We are first led to this work by surface indications. Sufficient capital can only be obtained where the preliminary work has been performed. Some, and indeed many are ready who possess a very limited capital to embark in mining, in hopes that they will make thereby a lucky strike; but the mining interests of this State have been injured by such, who are really only speculators. But of late, men who have the necessary capital have come in from abroad, and are now successfully and profitably working the copper mines of Guilford, Davidson and Mecklenburg counties, and others. It is unnecessary to state in detail the benefits which individuals reap from the sale of mines, or the facts connected with the increase in the value of property and the revenues which the State will secure by transit of freight over her railroads. It is an interesting fact, that the copper mining districts lie within striking dis-

tance of the Central road, and some of the best mines of iron in the valley of the Cape Fear or Deep river. In the Western or mountainous counties, the same fact is equally striking, especially the counties of Haywood and Jackson. The ultimate results which will flow from such a combination of circumstances, will lead to the smelting of these ores somewhere upon the route of this road, at a point where the coal of Stokes and Rockingham, together with their limestone, can best be reached. It is however probable, that another point for smelting will be required farther West, where the ores of the mountain counties will be delivered when the railroad has been extended as now contemplated. It is impossible to estimate the value of the copper interests to the State, inasmuch as there are many mines still to be developed, and almost every week discoveries are made which justify exploration or the application of tests and trials; but so far as our information now extends, it is evident that it is not simply the amount of metal which is taken over the road; there is still a large increase in business of all kinds which flows in from this connexion, as passengers, provisions, fertilizers and machinery, etc. Every effort, every appliance therefore, may be or ought to be put in requisition to secure the investment of capital in mining; inasmuch as it not only supplies substantial means for paying the State's indebtedness for these improvements, and thereby ultimately of relieving it from taxation, but it also gives an impetus to farming and opens a market for agricultural products in every village.

§ 4. As it regards the mining interests of Deep river, though exploration has seemed to have been stationary, yet there is no cause for doubting the existence of the mineral wealth hitherto claimed for this district. I had prepared a statement of the new discoveries which I had made since 1856, the date of my report upon the Deep river mines, for the last Legislature, which, however, was not communicated. But the facts were made known to many individuals of that body. As it regards the resources of Deep river district, it

is now known almost generally that coal, iron, and slate, which is rich in kerosine oil, and other valuable products in combination with it, are objects of immense value. The slates which were regarded as worthless, are now supposed to be more valuable than the coal itself, without underrating the value of the latter in the least. In view of these facts, works for the extraction of the oil are nearly completed, and will, in short time, be in operation. From 30 to 40 gallons of crude oil exists in every ton of bituminous slate. These slates are from 50 to 70 feet thick, and the oil is worth from 35 to 40 cents per gallon ; and it is proper to state that it is a better oil than that which is furnished from coal. My design, however, is not to go into a full statement of the value of the Deep river products ; my design is simply to refer to them, lest it might be regarded as an indication that Chatham and Moore counties had ceased to be interesting as a mineral region.

§ 5. The mountain counties have been re-examined by myself—having visited Jackson, Macon, and Cherokee counties. But the largest amount of labor has been performed by Mr. Smith, of Franklin, who was appointed temporary assistant by the request of a large number of leading gentlemen of those counties. His report is in my hands, to which additions of my own will also be made. Collections, illustrating the mineralogy of the mountain counties, have also been made. The Rev. Dr. Curtis, of Hillsboro', distinguished for attainments in science, has consented to assist in the survey, and has already contributed a valuable report on the forest trees of the State. This work has been highly commended by the leading journals of the day. He has also additional facts relating to the natural history of the State, together with other matters under investigation.

§ 6. A subject which has engaged the special attention for several years is the grape culture ; with the view of ascertaining the qualities which the native grapes possess for the production of wine. It is believed that the lower reaches of

the Cape Fear, the Neuse, and Tar rivers, have a climate and soil suited for the production of wine grapes. Experiments are being made on a sufficiently large scale to test the validity of this opinion. It is necessary, in order to obtain truthful results, to determine the exact composition of the juice, the amount of sugar it contains, the character of the elements which form the juice, or must in general. It may, however, appear to some that investigations in this line might be left to others. But it seems that experiments hitherto made in this State are not of the kind required to insure success. Some, it is true, have made a pleasant drink, but it has been mostly by the addition of brandy and sugar. The latter will probably be found necessary; but good wine, saleable abroad, must be the result of fermentation, properly managed. Many do not know that the process of fermentation must be controlled, that the sugar may not be converted into carbonic acid and escape in that form.

§ 7. A series of reports was undertaken last spring, which have resulted in the publication of three only. It was estimated that sufficient matter had accumulated to make about 1200 or 1300 octavo pages, embracing subjects relating to the agriculture of the midland, western, and mountain counties; the mining resources of the mountain counties, and additional facts relative to the mineral resources of Deep river and the midland counties, together with a report on the grape, which is peculiar to a section which we may properly call the wine district of North-Carolina.

In this connexion I deem it proper to state that I am almost constantly receiving marls, soils, ores, and mineral-waters for analysis, from gentlemen residing in all parts of the State. It would be justly regarded a cause for complaint, if I neglected the wishes expressed in those communications, even though from those counties which have been explored. It has been a rule invariably observed to attempt to meet the wishes of those who ask these favors. There are many substances sent, however, which do not require an elaborate

analysis, and frequently only a few moments are necessary to settle the nature of the substance in question. But it is also the practice to reply by letter to all the questions involved in the request, and which often requires more time than the original examination demands.

A satisfactory completion of the survey requires the construction of a map, which shall show the extent and relations of the formations peculiar to the State, together with the mines which belong to each formation. Many of the counties are rich enough in mineral products to warrant the construction of separate maps on a large scale. Such maps are extremely valuable, and have been wanted by those engaged in mining in this State.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

E. EMMONS,

State Geologist.

Ordered to be Printed

John Spelman, Printer to the State.

*To the Honorable, the General Assembly
of North-Carolina :*

GENTLEMEN : I have the honor to inform you that the Hon. I. W. Garrott and the Hon. Robert H. Smith, distinguished citizens of the State of Alabama, are now present in this city, as delegates from their State to the State of North-Carolina.

The object of their mission is to interchange opinions with the authorities of this State, upon the subject of our federal relations.

I would most respectfully bespeak for them that consideration to which their official and individual characters so eminently entitle them.

JOHN W. ELLIS.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
December 18th, 1860.

Ordered to be Printed:

John Spelman, Printer to the State.

GEOLOGICAL AND AGRICULTURAL SURVEY.

*To his Excellency, John W. Ellis, Governor
of North-Carolina:*

SIR: By the direction of your excellency I hereby present a statement of the present state and progress of the Geological and Agricultural Survey:

§ 1. The number of analysis which have been made and which have not been published in due form, amount to about 130. They embrace the following substances: marls 15, soils 28, gold and copper ores 13, tobacco and leaves 5, swamp soils 16, mineral waters 12, iron ores 13, coals and slates for kerosine oil 10, salts 3, rocks of economical value 9. Many determinations in addition to the foregoing have been made, of which no memoranda have been preserved. The character of the fine tobacco soils of Granville, Person, Rockingham and Stokes, or the counties along the Virginia line, are being investigated, together with the composition of the plant itself.

§ 2. The opinions of many persons belonging to other States, that the soils of North-Carolina are light and too sandy to be highly cultivated, will be corrected by a full investigation of their composition. It is of little importance what theorists maintain with respect to the value of the analysis of soils. All farmers and planters feel a greater confidence, when un-

dertaking improvements, to know the exact composition of their soils, and have succeeded better and at a less expense than they would, had they proceeded without that knowledge.

§ 3. Since 1858, the mining interests have had a new impulse, and it is probable that they are now placed on safe and permanent foundations. Additional facts respecting the copper mines have become important. The increase in mining business is best shown in the amount of ore which has been transported over the Central railroad during the last year; and it appears that it was constantly increasing up to October last. These results have been secured by such representations as satisfied capitalists that the mines in question were worthy their trial and attention. From considerations arising from the foregoing facts, and also from the early conviction that the copper mines of North-Carolina might be worked profitably, I have constantly regarded their exploration as worthy of prosecution. Any business which requires a heavy capital for successful prosecution, must be encouraged by the discovery of facts which can be obtained only by careful examination; and these examinations can only be obtained by exposing the veins in which the metal occurs. We are first led to this work by surface indications. Sufficient capital can only be obtained where the preliminary work has been performed. Some, and indeed many are ready who possess a very limited capital to embark in mining, in hopes that they will make thereby a lucky strike; but the mining interests of this State have been injured by such, who are really only speculators. But of late, men who have the necessary capital have come in from abroad, and are now successfully and profitably working the copper mines of Guilford, Davidson and Mecklenburg counties, and others. It is unnecessary to state in detail the benefits which individuals reap from the sale of mines, or the facts connected with the increase in the value of property and the revenues which the State will secure by transit of freight over her railroads. It is an interesting fact, that the copper mining districts lie within striking dis-

tance of the Central road, and some of the best mines of iron in the valley of the Cape Fear or Deep river. In the Western or mountainous counties, the same fact is equally striking, especially the counties of Haywood and Jackson. The ultimate results which will flow from such a combination of circumstances, will lead to the smelting of these ores somewhere upon the route of this road, at a point where the coal of Stokes and Rockingham, together with their limestone, can best be reached. It is however probable, that another point for smelting will be required farther West, where the ores of the mountain counties will be delivered when the railroad has been extended as now contemplated. It is impossible to estimate the value of the copper interests to the State, inasmuch as there are many mines still to be developed, and almost every week discoveries are made which justify exploration or the application of tests and trials; but so far as our information now extends, it is evident that it is not simply the amount of metal which is taken over the road; there is still a large increase in business of all kinds which flows in from this connexion, as passengers, provisions, fertilizers and machinery, etc. Every effort, every appliance therefore, may be or ought to be put in requisition to secure the investment of capital in mining; inasmuch as it not only supplies substantial means for paying the State's indebtedness for these improvements, and thereby ultimately of relieving it from taxation, but it also gives an impetus to farming and opens a market for agricultural products in every village.

§ 4. As it regards the mining interests of Deep river, though exploration has seemed to have been stationary, yet there is no cause for doubting the existence of the mineral wealth hitherto claimed for this district. I had prepared a statement of the new discoveries which I had made since 1856, the date of my report upon the Deep river mines, for the last Legislature, which, however, was not communicated. But the facts were made known to many individuals of that body. As it regards the resources of Deep river district, it

is now known almost generally that coal, iron, and slate, which is rich in kerosine oil, and other valuable products in combination with it, are objects of immense value. The slates which were regarded as worthless, are now supposed to be more valuable than the coal itself, without underrating the value of the latter in the least. In view of these facts, works for the extraction of the oil are nearly completed, and will, in short time, be in operation. From 30 to 40 gallons of crude oil exists in every ton of bituminous slate. These slates are from 50 to 70 feet thick, and the oil is worth from 35 to 40 cents per gallon; and it is proper to state that it is a better oil than that which is furnished from coal. My design, however, is not to go into a full statement of the value of the Deep river products; my design is simply to refer to them, lest it might be regarded as an indication that Chatham and Moore counties had ceased to be interesting as a mineral region.

§ 5. The mountain counties have been re-examined by myself—having visited Jackson, Macon, and Cherokee counties. But the largest amount of labor has been performed by Mr. Smith, of Franklin, who was appointed temporary assistant by the request of a large number of leading gentlemen of those counties. His report is in my hands, to which additions of my own will also be made. Collections, illustrating the mineralogy of the mountain counties, have also been made. The Rev. Dr. Curtis, of Hillsboro', distinguished for attainments in science, has consented to assist in the survey, and has already contributed a valuable report on the forest trees of the State. This work has been highly commended by the leading journals of the day. He has also additional facts relating to the natural history of the State, together with other matters under investigation.

§ 6. A subject which has engaged the special attention for several years is the grape culture; with the view of ascertaining the qualities which the native grapes possess for the production of wine. It is believed that the lower reaches of

the Cape Fear, the Neuse, and Tar rivers, have a climate and soil suited for the production of wine grapes. Experiments are being made on a sufficiently large scale to test the validity of this opinion. It is necessary, in order to obtain truthful results, to determine the exact composition of the juice, the amount of sugar it contains, the character of the elements which form the juice, or must in general. It may, however, appear to some that investigations in this line might be left to others. But it seems that experiments hitherto made in this State are not of the kind required to insure success. Some, it is true, have made a pleasant drink, but it has been mostly by the addition of brandy and sugar. The latter will probably be found necessary; but good wine, saleable abroad, must be the result of fermentation, properly managed. Many do not know that the process of fermentation must be controlled, that the sugar may not be converted into carbonic acid and escape in that form.

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I am, sir, your obedient servant,

E. EMMONS,
State Geologist.

Ordered to be Printed

John Spelman, Printer to the State.

*To the Honorable, the General Assembly
of North-Carolina :*

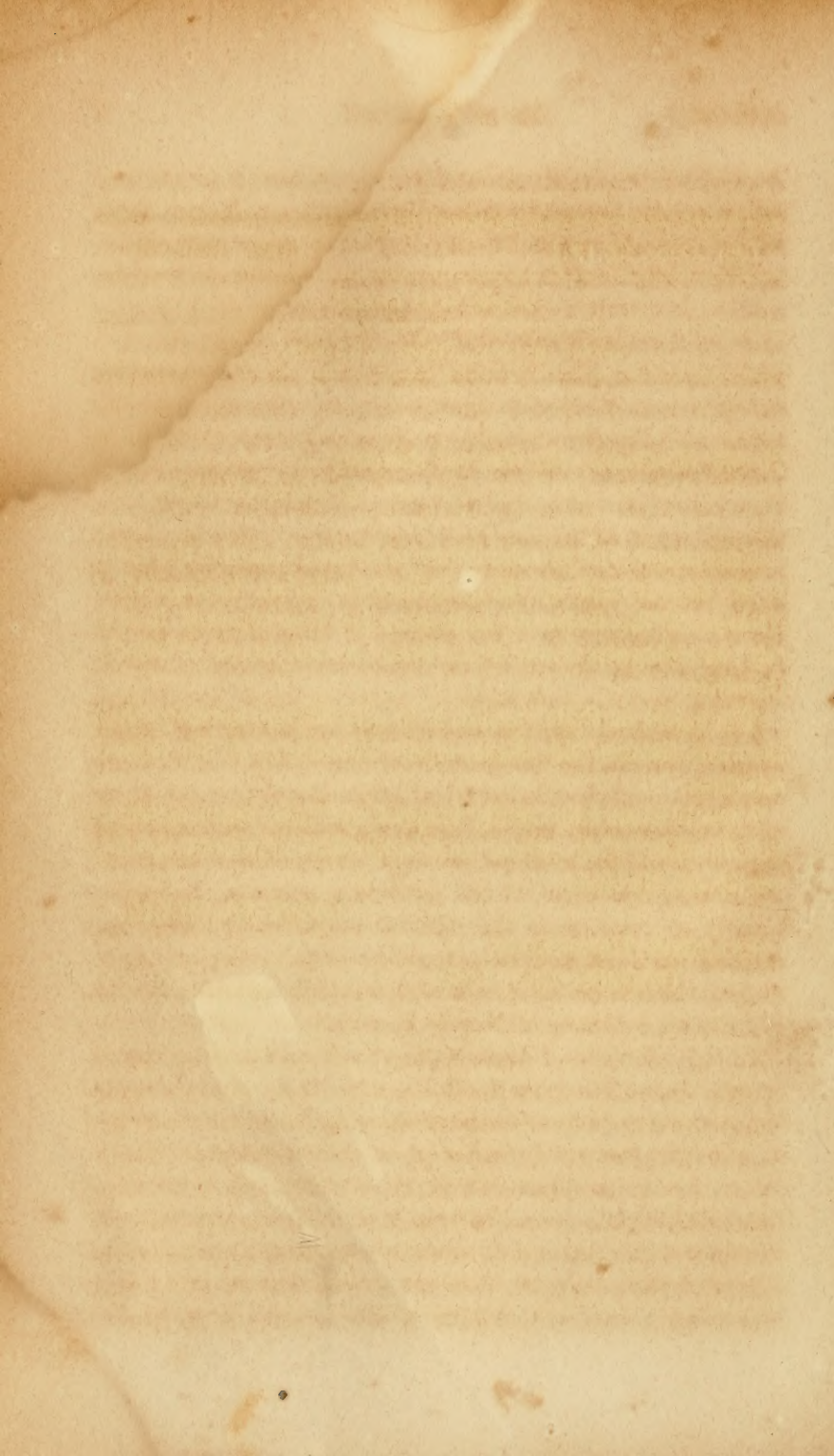
GENTLEMEN : I have the honor to inform you that the Hon. I. W. Garrott and the Hon. Robert H. Smith, distinguished citizens of the State of Alabama, are now present in this city, as delegates from their State to the State of North-Carolina.

The object of their mission is to interchange opinions with the authorities of this State, upon the subject of our federal relations.

I would most respectfully bespeak for them that consideration to which their official and individual characters so eminently entitle them.

JOHN W. ELLIS.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
December 18th, 1860.



Ordered to be Printed.

John Spelman, Printer to the State.

COMMISSION FROM THE STATE OF ALABAMA.

To His Excellency, the Governor, and to the Honorable the members of the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina.

The General Assembly of the State of Alabama, on the eleventh day of January, A. D. 1860, by joint resolutions, made it the duty of His Excellency, the Governor of Alabama, upon the election of a President of the United States advocating the principles and action of the party in the Northern States calling itself the Republican party, to issue his writs of election for delegates to a Convention of the State, "to consider, determine and do whatever in the opinion of said convention, the rights, interests and honor of the State of Alabama require to be done for their protection."

In consequence of the results of the late Presidential election, the Governor of Alabama has issued the writs of election required. The election is to be held on the twenty-fourth day of this month, and the Convention is to assemble on the seventh day of January next.

North-Carolina and Alabama have been true and loyal to the Constitution and to the Union. There is no plighted faith which each has not kept. They have stood together in fidelity to the Government, and to each of the States composing the Confederacy. They are bound together by a common duty, a common interest, a common danger and a com-

men honor. North-Carolina has largely contributed to the population of our State, and her sons have brought along with them those principles of integrity, honor, obedience to law, and love of well-regulated liberty, for which she is known and admired, and which have imparted so much of worth and prosperity to the States in which her children have settled. It is therefore fit, that now, in this their hour of trial, North-Carolina and Alabama should consult and advise together; and his Excellency, the Governor of Alabama, has charged us with a commission to this, our native State, "to consult and advise with his Excellency, the Governor, and with the members of this Legislature, as to what is best to be done to protect the rights, interests and honor of the slaveholding States, and to report the result of such consultation." We feel complimented in accepting the invitation of this General Assembly to appear before them in discharge of the duties imposed upon us.

We believe that the exhibitions of public opinion in Alabama are so marked and distinct as to justify us in declaring that her approaching Convention will withdraw her from the Federal Union. A result, so sad and so pregnant with consequences to herself and to her sister States, requires that she should have grave and conclusive reasons for the step; light and transient causes will not justify it; much less should restlessness, passion or ambition influence her action. Her obligations to the other States, to the cause of free government and to the civilized world forbid it. Her hopes of reconstructing, with the other States of the South, a well-regulated government which shall "establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity," alike forbid it.

Our people consider that the Constitution of the United States is the charter of our national rights and duties by which our fathers bound us to the Union, and under which, in its integrity, our people would be content to live, and

would envy none the prosperity it brings ; but they think that the past and present conduct and apparently settled rule of action of the non-slaveholding States are violative of its plain letter and spirit, and the people of Alabama, we believe, will no longer be bound by its obligations while deprived of its benefits.

They think the history of the country shows that some of the non-slaveholding States have, throughout our political existence, proven themselves sectional and hostile to the rights and interest of the common country. Some of them have opposed every war in which we have been involved, from that of 1812, with Great Britain, to the war with Mexico ; have opposed the acquisition of the rich territories we have obtained, even that which gave us the Mississippi river and the vast plains watered by it ; and yet these States, with the other non-slaveholding States, have adopted and are acting on the settled policy that we of the South shall be excluded from the Territories, obtained by the common exertions and treasures of the nation ; and that to maintain this sectional policy, the Constitution of the United States, as expounded by the grave, well and earnestly considered decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, is to be set at naught, and the court itself, which made the decision, is to be reformed, not only for general partizan purposes, but for the particular purpose of obtaining a reversal of that decision. A party which announces as a cardinal article of its creed the degradation of the highest court in the world, does, in the opinion of the people of Alabama, offer no rule of government consistent with well regulated, constitutional freedom. Beyond this is the fact that the plain letter of the Constitution, providing for the rendition of fugitive slaves, has not only been annulled by the non-slaveholding States, but several of them have, by their so-called "personal liberty bills," made it a highly penal offence for a master to attempt the enforcement of the fugitive slave law of Congress. So it has come to this, that degrading punishment is the conse-

quence of a citizen of the South going into these States, with the Constitution of the United States in his hand, asking simply for the performance of the guaranties therein provided. Nor are those non-slaveholding States that have not passed such bills behind their co-operators in practically annulling the clause of the Constitution referred to, for it is well known that in most, if not all of the non-slaveholding States, the rights of the master of the slave are defied and set at naught, and that public opinion, aided by mobs, has as effectually overthrown the Constitution and the law, as though neither had any existence. Were this state of things the result of some sudden gleam of passion, the people of Alabama might hope that a returning sense of justice would bring obedience to duty, but, unhappily, the past and present prove that such a hope is illusory. The violations of their obligations to us have been so long continued, and so oft repeated, that the principle has incorporated itself into their education and religion, until the doctrine of the law of conscience has been set up over the supreme law of the land, and hatred to the South and her institutions has usurped the teachings of the Bible. The spirit of sectional animosity has so "grown with their growth and strengthened with their strength," that their matured, cultivated and trusted statesmen have proclaimed, that the conflict between the sections is "irrepressible," and their people have, in the late Presidential election, responded affirmatively to the announcement.

The election of a President of the United States of any opinion, however heretical, and however much calculated to disturb the public mind, would, of itself, we think, be considered by our people as of secondary importance, but the recent presidential election is the inauguration of a system of government as opposed to the Constitution as it is to our rights and safety. It ushers in as a settled policy, not only the exclusion of the people of the South from the common territories of the country, but proposes to impair the

value of slave property in the States by unfriendly legislation; to prevent the further spread of slavery by surrounding us with free States; to refuse admission into the Union of another slave State, and by these means to render the institution itself dangerous to us, and to compel us, as slaves increase, to abandon it or be doomed to a servile war. The establishment alone of the policy of the Republican party, that no more slave States are to be admitted into the Union, and that slavery is to be forever prohibited in the territories, (the common property of the United States,) must, of itself, at no distant day, result in the utter ruin and degradation of most, if not all, of the gulf States.—Alabama has at least eight slaves to every square mile of her tillable soil. This population outstrips any race on the globe in the rapidity of its increase; and if the slaves now in Alabama are to be restricted within her present limits, doubling as they do once in less than thirty years, the children are now born who will be compelled to flee from the land of their birth and from the slaves their parents have toiled to acquire as an “inheritance” for them, or to submit to the degradation of being reduced to an equality with them, and all its attendant horrors. Our people and institutions must be secured the right of expansion, and they can never submit to a denial of that which is essential to their very existence.

The non-slaveholding States, while declaring that we shall not expand, and that thereby we shall be crushed by our slave population, are charging upon us a design to re-open the African slave trade, and seize upon two or three ineffectual attempts by Northern vessels to import Africans into Southern ports as an evidence of the fact. The charge is a slander upon our people and a reflection upon their intelligence. There may be, here and there, found an advocate for the measure, as there may in every community be found individual advocates of any heresy; but our people, with almost entire unanimity, would reject the proposition as offensive to

their sense of propriety and adverse to their interests. They feel no desire to depreciate the value of their own property, nor to demoralize their slaves by throwing among them savages and cannibals. They will look, as heretofore, to the redundant slave population of the more Northern of their associated sister States of the South for such additions to their negroes as their wants may require.

The state of opinion and of conduct in the non-slaveholding States, finds no justification or apology in any general or special direction of federal legislation to their injury. On the contrary, such legislation has been greatly to their advantage and prosperity. The benefits that have been conferred upon them in the shape of tariff laws, navigation laws, fishing bounties, land laws, and internal improvement laws, have been important aids to their material prosperity—a prosperity which is in fact to a great extent the result of burdens upon the agricultural interests of the South.

The apologists of the present state of public mind at the North sometimes maintain that it finds palliation, at least, in the repeal of the act of 1820, known as the Missouri Compromise; which, in other words, is a complaint that the North can no longer keep in force a law which the Supreme Court of the United States have declared to be unconstitutional. But the well-remembered history of recent events teaches us, that it was the South who but a few years since endeavored, in a spirit of concession, to extend the line of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes to the Pacific Ocean, and the North who refused the offer.

The sectional strife has now been conducted with increasing rancor for more than twenty years, until every question of government furnishes a theme for its discussion. The halls of Congress have ceased to be places for statesmen, and have degenerated into arenas for strife. Our people have grown tired of the controversy and can see no good in prolonging the quarrel, and no way to end it in the Union. Submission would but invite new and greater aggressions,

*Would not send delegates to
Slave Congress at Washng*

until Alabama would become a despised and degraded province. Our people see little hope for the adjustment within the Union of questions upon which the public mind of the sections has been driven so wide apart, and discern in the present temper and conduct of the non-slaveholding States, no spirit of atonement for their wrongs which could offer peace to the country. Indeed, when the plain letter of the law has been so long and persistently violated, they would not rely upon any adjustment short of farther constitutional guaranties.

Alabama hopes that, among other evils which public affairs have brought and are bringing upon her, there may not be added that of a divided South. She sets up no rule of action for her sister States, but hopes to obtain their consultation, advice and assistance; and she repeats, through us, her Commissioners, the expression of her fervid desire that North-Carolina may be with her in counsel and in action, and with her in attempting to uphold the principles of liberty which are engrafted into the Constitution of the United States and in the hearts of her people, and that the States of the South may be enabled to snatch that Constitution and those principles from the desecrating touch of fanatical "higher law."

I. W. GARROTT,
ROB'T H. SMITH.

Ordered to be Printed.

John Spelman, Printer to the State.

COMMISSION FROM TEXAS.

*To the Honorable, the General Assembly
of North-Carolina :*

GENTLEMEN : Herewith I transmit a communication from his Excellency, Sam Houston, Governor of the State of Texas, together with a set of resolutions adopted by the Legislature of that State.

The sentiments expressed in the communication of Gov. Houston and in the resolutions, relative to a consultation among the Southern States accord with my views of the requirements of the times as heretofore communicated to your honorable body in my regular biennial message. Events subsequent to that period but tend to strengthen my convictions of the action then recommended.

JOHN W. ELLIS

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Dec. 14th, 1860.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Austin, November 28th, 1860.

To his Excellency, JOHN W. ELLIS,
Governor of the State of North-Carolina :

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you the Joint Resolutions passed by the Legislature of the State of Texas, approved February 16th, 1858. I believe the occasion contemplated by the resolutions has arrived.

The present agitation throughout the country, and particularly in the South, arising from the election of a President and Vice President upon a sectional issue, calls, in my opinion, for the calm deliberation of statesmen. The assembling of delegates from sovereign States, in a consultative character, and within the scope of their Constitutional powers, "*to preserve the equal rights of such States in the Union,*" may result in the adoption of such measures as will restore harmony between the two sections of the Union. With this hope I commend the enclosed Joint Resolutions to your consideration, and should such a convention be called, I will, upon the receipt of information as to the time and place of its assembling, immediately order an election for seven Delegates to represent Texas in the same.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

SAM HOUSTON.

Joint Resolutions in response to the Governor's Message on Kansas Affairs.

WHEREAS, There exists, and has existed, a violent determination on the part of a portion of the inhabitants of the Territory of Kansas, to exclude, by force, the citizens of the slaveholding States from a just, equal and peaceful participation in the use and enjoyment of the common property and Territory of the members of the confederacy ;

AND WHEREAS, This determination, owing to the state of political feeling in the Northern States of the confederacy, operating upon the Federal Government, may become effectual, and the exclusion perpetual—Therefore,

“SECTION 1. *Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Texas*, That the Governor of this State is hereby authorized to order an election for seven Delegates, to meet Delegates appointed by the other Southern States, in Convention, whenever the Executives of a majority of the slaveholding States shall express the opinion that such Convention is necessary to preserve the equal rights of such States in the Union, and advise the Governor of this State that measures have been taken for the appointment of Delegates, to meet those of Texas ; and that the sum of *ten thousand dollars*, or so much thereof as is necessary, be, and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay the mileage and per diem of such Delegates, which shall be paid at the rate paid to members of the United States Congress, according to the law in force in the year 1854.

“SEC. 2. That should an exigency arise, in the opinion of the Governor, in which it is necessary for the State of Texas to act alone, or by a Convention representing the sovereignty of the State, he is hereby requested to call a Special Session of the Legislature to provide for such State Convention.

“SEC. 3. That the Governor is requested to transmit copies of these resolutions to the executives of each of the slaveholding States, and to our members of Congress.”

Approved, Feb. 16, 1858.

THE STATE OF TEXAS,
Department of State.

I, the undersigned, Secretary of State, do hereby certify that the above is a true copy of a Joint Resolution of the Legislature of the State of Texas, approved Feb. 16, 1858.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Department of State,
this the 28th day of November, A. D., 1860, and in
[L. S.] the year of the Independence of the United States, the
eighty-fifth, and of Texas, the twenty-fifth.

E. W. CAVE,
Secretary of State.

Ordered to be Printed.

John Spelman, Printer to the State.

THE NORTH CAROLINA FORTS.

To the Honorable, the House of Commons:

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with the annexed resolution, I herewith transmit a copy of a correspondence between this department and the general government at Washington, relative to the occupation of Forts Caswell and Johnston by citizens of North Carolina. No mention was made in the correspondence of Fort Macon, for the reason that I had not heard that that fort had been in any way interfered with by our citizens.

For the better understanding of the subject and the ground of my correspondence with the general government, I herewith transmit a copy of an order issued from this department to Col. John L. Cantwell, of the 30th regiment N. C. militia, and his report as to the manner of executing the same.

This is the first opportunity I have had of laying this correspondence before your honorable body, as the letter from the Secretary of War was received by last evening's mail, and the report of Col. Cantwell this morning.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

JOHN W. ELLIS.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

Raleigh, Jan. 17th, 1861.

RESOLUTION.

“ *Resolved*, That his excellency, the Governor, be requested to inform this House whether he has had any correspondence with the President of the United States, or any other officer of the State or Federal Government, relative to the occupation of Forts Caswell and Macon, or either of them, by the militia of this State, or any body of armed citizens ; or as to any intention of that government to place troops in said forts ; and if so, to communicate such correspondence to the House of Commons.”

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

Raleigh, Jan. 12, 1861.

SIR: Reliable information has reached this department, that, on the 8th inst., Forts Johnson and Caswell were taken possession of by State troops and persons resident in that vicinity, in an irregular manner.

Upon receipt of this information I immediately issued a military order requiring the forts to be restored to the authorities of the United States, which order will be executed this day.

My information satisfies me that this popular outbreak was caused by a report, very generally credited, but which, for the sake of humanity, I hope is not true, that it was the purpose of the administration to *coerce* the Southern States, and that troops were on their way to garrison the Southern ports and to begin the work of subjugation. This impression is not yet erased from the public mind, which is deeply agitated at the bare contemplation of so great an indignity and wrong, and I would most earnestly appeal to your Excellency to strengthen my hands in my efforts to preserve the public order here, by placing it in my power to give public assurances that no measures of force are contemplated towards us.

Your Excellency will pardon me therefore for asking whether the United States forts will be garrisoned with United States troops during your administration.

This question I ask in perfect respect, and with an earnest desire to prevent consequences which I know would be regretted by your Excellency as much as myself.

Should I receive assurance that no troops will be sent to this State prior to the 4th of March next, then all will be peace and quiet here, and the property of the United States will be fully protected as heretofore. If, however, I am unable to get such assurances I will not undertake to answer for the consequences.

The forts in this State have long been unoccupied, and their being garrisoned at this time will unquestionably be looked upon as a hostile demonstration, and will, in my opinion, certainly be resisted.

Believing your Excellency to be sincerely desirous of preserving peace and preventing the effusion of the blood of your countrymen, I have deemed it my duty to yourself as well as to the people of North-Carolina to make the foregoing enquiry and to acquaint you with the state of the public mind here.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN W. ELLIS.

JAMES BUCHANAN,

President of the United States.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *January 15th, 1860.*

SIR : Your letter of the 12th instant addressed to the President of the United States, has by him been referred to this department, and he instructs me to express his gratification at the promptitude with which you have ordered the expulsion of the lawless men who recently occupied forts Johnson and Caswell. He regards this action on the part of your excellency, as in complete harmony with the honor and patriotic character of the people of North-Carolina, whom you so worthily represent.

In reply to your enquiry, whether it is the purpose of the President to garrison the forts of North-Carolina during his administration, I am directed to say that they, in common with the other forts, arsenals, and public property of the United States, are in the charge of the President, and that if assailed, no matter from what quarter or under what pretext, it is his duty to protect them by all the means which the law has placed at his disposal. It is not his purpose to garrison the forts to which you refer at present, because he considers them entirely safe, as heretofore, under the shelter of that law-abiding sentiment for which the people of North-Carolina have ever been distinguished. Should they, however, be attacked or menaced with danger of being seized and taken from the possession of the United States, he could not escape from his constitutional obligation to defend and preserve them. The very satisfactory and patriotic assurances given by your excellency, justify him, however, in entertaining the confident expectation that no such contingency will arise.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

J. HOLT, *Secretary of War, ad interim.*

His Excellency, JOHN W. ELLIS,

Governor of North-Carolina, Raleigh.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, N. C., Jan, 11, 1861.

SIR: Hearing this morning of the extreme illness of Gen. Cowan, I herewith transmit to you a military order which was prepared on yesterday for him.

I have been informed, unofficially, that captain S. D. Thurston, of the Smithville Guards, has, with his company, taken possession of fort Caswell and now holds the same.

My informant assured me at the same time that Capt. Thurston is a gallant officer, and was actuated by patriotic motives, as a citizen of North-Carolina, in the movement referred to. This, I doubt not, is true; yet in view of the relations existing between the general government and the State of North-Carolina, there is no authority in law, under existing circumstances, for the occupation of United States forts situated in this State. I cannot, therefore, sustain the action of captain Thurston, however patriotic his motives may have been, and am compelled, by an imperative sense of duty, to order that fort Caswell be restored to the possession of the authorities of the United States:

You will proceed to Smithville, upon the receipt of this communication and communicate orders to captain Thurston to withdraw his troops from fort Caswell.

You will also investigate and report the facts of the transaction to this department.

JOHN W. ELLIS,
Captain-General and Commander-in-Chief N. C. M.

GRAHAM DAVES,
Private Secretary and Acting Adjutant-General.

COL. JOHN L. CANTWELL,
Commanding 30th Regiment, N. C. M.

HEAD QUARTERS 30TH REGIMENT N. C. M.,
WILMINGTON, Jan. 16, 1861.

To His Excellency, JOHN W. ELLIS,
Captain-General and Commander-in-Chief N. C. M. :

SIR: Herewith please find copy of order issued in conformity to instructions of the 11th inst., as also the reply of Major J. J. Hedrick to the same. From the information I have received, it appears that Fort Caswell was occupied by citizens of this State in consequence of a report that federal troops had been ordered to that point. It appears also that the the U. S. Sergeant in charge, remained in the Fort, and that he was under no restraint.

Captain Thruston desires me to state that his company, the Smithville Guards, did not occupy the fort.

These, I believe, are the facts of the case.

Respectfully, &c.,

JNO. L. CANTWELL,
Colonel N. C. M.

ROBERT E. CALDER,
Acting Adjutant.

SMITHVILLE, N. C., Jan. 12, 1861.

TO MAJOR J. J. HEDRICK,
Commanding Officer at Fort Caswell:

SIR: In obedience to the order of His Excellency, John W. Ellis, Governor, Captain-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Militia of this State, a copy of which I herewith transmit, it becomes my duty to direct that you withdraw the troops under your command from Fort Caswell, and restore the same to the custody of the officer of the United States, whom you found in charge.

Respectfully yours,
Signed, J. L. CANTWELL,
Colonel N. C. M.

Signed, ROBERT E. CALDER,
Acting Adjutant.

FORT CASWELL, Jan. 13th, 1861.

Col. JNO. L. CANTWELL—

SIR: Your communication, with copy of the order of Governor John W. Ellis, Captain-General, and Commander-in-Chief of North-Carolina, demanding the surrender of this post, has been received. In reply, I have to inform you that we, as North-Carolinians, will obey his command.

This post will be evacuated to-morrow at 9 o'clock, A. M.

Respectfully, &c.
JOHN J. HEDRICK.
Maj. Commandant.

GEO. WORTHAM, Acting Adjutant.

Ordered to be Printed:

John Spelman, Printer to the State.

ESTIMATE OF THE COST OF AN ARMORY.

To the Honorable the House of Commons:

GENTLEMEN:—In compliance with a resolution of your Honorable body, asking information as to the cost of an armory, for the manufacture of arms, I herewith transmit a communication from Joseph R. Anderson & Co., of Richmond.

This communication comprises all the information, in detail, that I have on the subject.

JOHN W. ELLIS.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
January 10th, 1861.

RICHMOND, Dec, 27th, 1860.

Governor John W. Ellis, Raleigh, N. C.:

DEAR SIR:—We have received your esteemed favor of the 24th inst., and enclose you estimates for armory, also our prices of all description of cannon, shot and shells. We have estimated for an armory with the most complete

machinery for saving labor in the manufacture of rifled muskets. An inferior establishment could, of course, be erected at less cost, but in the end this would be dearest, because the arms would cost more. We have, you will observe, estimated for a capacity of works to manufacture 5000 muskets per annum; an addition of some \$10,000 would increase the capacity to 15,000 rifled muskets per annum. We would, if desired, erect the whole for the State of North-Carolina, and we would agree to satisfy you that we have the highest talent and experience in making guns and gun making to be found in *any country*—our engineer having gotten up the Enfield Armory, England, and superintended it for five years, which is, perhaps, the first in the world.

Please bear in mind that we make all kinds of cannon, brass and iron, and mount them; also, projectiles of every kind.

Yours, very respectfully,

J. R. ANDERSON & CO.

ESTIMATE OF COST OF AN ARMORY, with capacity to manufacture 5000 rifled muskets per annum, which capacity may be doubled by an additional expenditure of about \$10,000.

FLOOR ROOM of an area of about 25,000 square feet will be required. The probable cost of buildings will be about \$48,000.

THE DESCRIPTION OF POWER would much depend on the locality, cost of fuel, &c., &c. If fuel is expensive, and good water power is available at moderate cost—all other things being equal—the latter named power would probably be most economical in the end. *If steam power is used*, engines and boilers of from 80 to 100 horse power would be required, and would cost about \$8000.

THE NECESSARY GUN-MAKING MACHINERY, &c., for making 5000 guns, complete and erected ready for use, would cost about \$176,000.

THE STAFF OF OFFICERS required, and their salaries, would be about as follows, viz :

1 Superintendent, per annum,	-	-	-	-	\$3,000
1 Master armorer, " " "	-	-	-	-	3,000
3 Foremen, \$1000 each, " " "	-	-	-	-	3,000
2 Inspectors, " " " " "	-	-	-	-	2,000
1 Master mechanic " " " " "	-	-	-	-	1,500

THE NUMBER OF OPERATIVES REQUIRED on piece work would be about 100 ; on day work would be about 30.

IRON of the very best quality to be obtained is required, and will cost, if imported, about \$200 per ton. The descriptions known as the "Marshall" and the "Norway" irons are the most suitable. Iron of inferior quality entails much loss in the manufacture of fire arms, and the best quality is cheapest in the end.

We have no doubt that iron of a suitable quality can be found in North-Carolina.

J. R. A. & Co.

THE QUANTITIES AND COST of the materials per gun will be about as follows :—

Steel, 3 lbs. at 18 cents,	-	-	-	-	-	\$.54
Iron, 18 " at 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ " "	-	-	-	-	-	1.57 $\frac{1}{2}$
Stock, (rough,) " " " " "	-	-	-	-	-	.30
Miscellaneous materials and stores for manufac-						
ture proper,	-	-	-	-	-	1.10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Materials and stores required for keeping ma-						
chinery and tools in repair,	-	-	-	-	-	18
						<hr/>
Total costs of materials per gun,	-	-	-	-	-	\$3.70

THE COST OF COMPLETING EACH GUN is estimated as follows :

Stores and materials as above,	-	-	-	-	\$3.70
Piece work wages, about	-	-	-	-	6.00
Day “ “	-	-	-	-	1.50
Superintendence,	-	-	-	-	2.40
<hr/>					
Total cost per gun,	-	-	-	-	\$13.60

THE COST OF THE ENFIELD RIFLE as made in the government manufactory, at Enfield, England, is about \$12 each, with the advantages of cheaper materials, and manufactured on a large scale, (2000 per week,) and it is thought that the above estimate of the cost of manufacturing a similar arm in North-Carolina will be found not far from the truth.

The above estimate throughout has reference to the manufacture of an arm similar to the U. S. regulation rifle-musket, or the Enfield rifle musket. For the manufacture of an arm of very different character, this estimate would probably require to be modified.

To the foregoing should be added charges for transportation to North-Carolina, insurance, &c. It should be observed that a considerable reduction may be made in the item of machinery, tools, &c., but the cost of manufacturing arms would thereby be increased. The estimate for “buildings” may also be much modified when the location of the proposed armory is known ; indeed, the State may already own buildings which may be used for the purpose.

A CANNON FOUNDRY will cost from seventy-five to one hundred thousand dollars, (\$75,000 to \$100,000.)

Weight, Calibre and Prices of Cannon, Shot and Shell.

	WEIGHT IN LBS.	CALIBRE INCHES.	PRICE.
<i>Iron Guns.</i> —Dahlgren's,	9,000	9	7½ c
Columbiads, wt. about	8,500	8	6½ c
do., “	16,000	10	6½ c
42 pounders,	8,000		6 c
32 “ dif. wt. { from	3,300		6 c
12 “ “ { to	5,600		6 c
18 “ “	3,500		6 c
24 “ “	4,750		6 c
Flank defence, howitzers,	5,600		6 c
<i>Iron Howitzers.</i> —Seacoast,	1,480		9 c
do.	9,500	10	6½ c
Siege,	5,800	8	6½ c
<i>Brass Guns.</i> —Army pattern, 6 pd'rs,	2,650	8	6½ c
“ “ 12 “	880		46 c
Dahlgren “ 12 “	1,800		46 c
(Light,) 430			60 c
Dahlgren pat'rn 12 pd'rs			
(medium,) 760			50 c
Dahlgren pat'rn 24 pd'rs	1,310		46 c
“ “ moun-			
tain 12 pd'rs, how-			
itzers,	220		75 c
<i>Shells</i> , according to weight,			5 to 6 c
<i>Shot</i> , “ “			3½ to 4 c

4 scribed by individuals or by bodies corporate, it shall and
5 may be lawful for the commissioners to reduce such sub-
6 scriptions by them to be established for that purpose to
7 the aforesaid amount of two hundred thousand dollars :
8 *Provided*, That no subscription of two shares or under
9 shall be scaled until all larger subscriptions shall be
10 reduced to an equality with them.

SEC. 15. *Be it further enacted*, That the said bank shall
2 from time to time, when called on, after two weeks notice
3 in writing, make loans of money to the State of North
4 Carolina whenever the same shall be applied for by au-
5 thority given of the General Assembly : *Provided*, That
6 the amount loaned shall at no time exceed the sum of
7 five per cent. on the capital stock subscribed.

SEC. 16. *Be it further enacted*, That no bill, promissory
2 note, check or certificate of deposit shall be issued or re-
3 issued by the corporation for a less amount than three
4 dollars, nor shall the said bank pay out the bills or notes
5 of other banks of a less denomination, unless it be in set-
6 tlement with other banks.

SEC. 17. *Be it further enacted*, That no officer or direc-
2 tor of said bank shall at any time receive any gift,
3 gratuity or reward from any person or persons obtaining
4 a discount or other accommodation at said bank, on
5 account of or by reason of said accommodations ; and no
6 officer or director of said bank shall at any time purchase
7 any note, bill or other evidence of debt with his own
8 funds and afterwards place the same in said bank as the
9 property of the same or to the use of the same ; and all
10 persons so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misde-
11 meanor, and upon conviction shall be fined and impris-
12 oned at the discretion of the court trying the same :
13 *Provided*, That the said offence shall be cognizable in the
14 superior courts only.

SEC. 18. *Be it further enacted*, That no director or other
2 officer of said bank shall directly or indirectly receive

3 any compensation for any agency in negotiating any
4 business with the bank or its agencies in procuring dis-
5 counts, renewing notes, or receiving monies for individu-
6 als or notes discounted, and any such director or other
7 officer thus receiving compensation shall be removed from
8 office and be disqualified from hereafter holding any office
9 in said bank or any of its agencies.

SEC. 19. *Be it further enacted*, That whenever such bank
2 shall suspend specie payment for ninety days, unless
3 under the advice and consent of the governor and council,
4 it shall pay to the public treasurer four per cent. on the
5 amount in circulation at the time of said suspension, to
6 be ascertained upon the oath of the cashier and collected
7 by the treasurer of the State.

SEC. 20. *Be it further enacted*, That in any suit to which
2 said bank is a party in interest, in which the question of
3 usury is involved, the cashier, agent or other officer of
4 said bank shall be a competent witness against said bank,
5 notwithstanding said cashier, agent or other officer may
6 be the payee, drawer, endorser or acceptor of the bond,
7 note or bill sought to be avoided or impeached for usury
8 or which is alleged to be usurious.

SEC. 21. *Be it further enacted*, That said bank shall at
2 no time have in circulation more than three times the
3 amount of specie in the vaults, nor more than twice the
4 amount of the capital stock actually paid in.

SEC. 22. *Be it further enacted*, That this act shall be in
2 force from and after its ratification.

Ordered to be Printed.

John Spelman, Printer to the State.

MESSAGE OF GOV. ELLIS, WITH ORDINANCE OF
GEORGIA AND RESOLUTIONS OF TENNESSEE.

*To the Honorable the General Assembly
of North Carolina:*

GENTLEMEN: I herewith transmit an ordinance from the convention of the State of Georgia, and a copy of resolutions from the State of Tennessee.

JOHN W. ELLIS.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, January 29th, 1861.

AN ORDINANCE

To dissolve the Union between the State of Georgia and other States united with her under a compact of government, entitled the Constitution of the United States of America.

We, the people of the State of Georgia, in convention assembled, do declare and ordain, and it is hereby declared and ordained, that the ordinance adopted by the people of the State of Georgia, in convention, on the second day of January, in the year of our Lord, seventeen hundred and eighty-eight, whereby the Constitution of the United States of America was assented to, ratified and adopted; and, also,

all acts and parts of acts of the General Assembly of this State ratifying and adopting amendments of said constitution, are hereby repealed, rescinded and abrogated.

We do further declare and ordain, that the Union now subsisting between the State of Georgia and other States, under the name of the United States of America, is hereby dissolved, and that the State of Georgia is in the full possession and exercise of all those rights of sovereignty which belong and appertain to a free and independent State.

Attest.

A. R. LAMAR,
Secretary.

CONVENTION OF GEORGIA.

MILLIDGEVILLE, January 23d, 1861.

1. *Resolved*, That this convention cordially unite in the invitation extended by the convention of the Republic of Alabama, to those of the slave-holding States, which may not have withdrawn from the government of the United States of America, by that time, to send commissioners to represent them at a congress of the States, which have withdrawn, to be held at Montgomery, Alabama, on the 4th day of February next.

2. *Be it further Resolved*, That the President of this convention do send a certified copy of this resolution to the Governors of the States of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas, with the request that they lay them before the legislatures or conventions of their respective States.

Attest :

A. R. LAMAR,
Secretary.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF TENNESSEE.

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee,
That this General Assembly has heard with profound regret of the resolutions recently adopted by the State of New York, tendering men and money to the President of the United States, to be used in coercing certain sovereign States of the South into obedience to the Federal Government.

Resolved, That this General Assembly receives the action of the legislature of New York as the indication of a purpose upon the part of the people of that State to further complicate existing difficulties, by forcing the people of the South to the extremity of submission or resistance, and so regarding it, the Governor of the State of Tennessee is hereby requested to inform the Executive of the State of New York, that it is the opinion of this General Assembly, that whenever the authorities of that State shall send armed forces to the South for the purpose indicated in said resolutions, the people of Tennessee, uniting with their brethren of the South, will, as one man, resist such invasion of the soil of the South at all hazards and to the last extremity.

W. C. WHITTHORNE,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

TAZ. W. NEWMAN,

Speaker of the Senate.

ADOPTED, January 18, 1861.

Ordered to be Printed.

John Spelman, Printer to the State.

COMMISSION FROM MISSISSIPPI.

RALEIGH, N. C., December, 1860.

To his Excellency, JOHN W ELLIS,
Governor of the State of North Carolina :

SIR : I have the honor to inform you that I have been duly appointed a Commisioner from the State of Mississippi to the State of North Carolina. I have been instructed by the Governor of Mississippi to report myself in person, to your Excellency, and through your kind offices to inform the people of this Commonwealth that the Legislature of Mississippi has passed an Act calling a Convention of the people of the State, to consider the threatening relations of the Northern and Southern sections of the United States, aggravated by the recent election of a President upon principles of hostility to the States of the South, and to express the earnest hope of Mississippi that North Carolina will co-operate with her in the adoption of efficient measures for the common defence and safety of the South.

It affords me great pleasure to accept this appointment, and to obey these instructions, yet I most sincerely regret the public necessity which impels my adopted State to ask for the council and co-operation of my native State. Common dangers

threaten the peace, honor, and safety of both ; and it is certain that an unresisting submission to the aggressive and hostile policy of the Northern States will inevitably involve both in a common humiliation and ruin. The crisis demands action. It is unbecoming a free people to close their eyes to the issue forced upon them, and to cry "peace, peace, when there is no peace." The antagonism of opinion upon the questions growing out of the recognition by the Constitution, of the right of property in slaves, so long and angrily discussed, has at last culminated in the adoption, by a majority of the Northern people of the doctrine of the "irrepressible conflict." The leading idea of this creed is that the union of these States cannot endure, half of them slaveholding, and the other half non-slaveholding. This conflict is to be inaugurated under the forms of the Constitution, on the 4th of March next, and if adhered to, and carried out, the assertions of its most violent advocates that "freedom is triumphant, and that slavery is overthrown," are self-evident propositions.

It is admitted that each State must decide for herself, both the mode and measure for redress for present and prospective evils and grievances. One destiny, however, awaits all the slaveholding States of this Union, and fate has indissolubly linked their fortunes together ; therefore it is meet, and wise, and proper, and expedient that they should advise and consult together for their common defence and general welfare. Thus, the hasty and precipitate will be checked, the laggard and spiritless aroused to action, and a universal confidence will be felt, that our rights will be secure, and our government placed on the safest and surest foundation.

Mississippi is content with the compact which our fathers formed. The Constitution of the United States already affords guaranties which are ample for our security. But they are found on parchment only. The people of the Northern States have not kept faith with us. Not only have a majority of the non-slaveholding States rendered all legislation for our protection nugatory and inoperative by State enactments, but

on the 6th of November last a majority of the people of all the free States endorsed a platform of principles in direct conflict with the Constitution and the decisions of the Supreme Court, and thus the will of a numerical majority, a majority trained from infancy to hate our people and their institutions, are to to be substituted in their stead.

The Executive and judicial departments of the Government, and the Senate of the United States have always held, that property in slaves was recognized by the Constitution, and therefore, under a common flag was entitled to protection. The dominant party deny this proposition, and thus, by their construction the Constitution will be changed, this common government will be revolutionized, and instead of throwing its broad shield over all the citizens of all the States, protecting each and all equally in the possession and enjoyment of their rights of property, it will be perverted into an engine for the destruction of our domestic institutions, and the subjugation of our people.

The question which is now submitted both to Mississippi, and North Carolina, is this: shall we sit quietly down without a murmur, and allow all our Constitutional rights of property to be taken away by a construction of the Constitution which originates in hostility and hatred, or shall we, as men who know our rights best in ourselves, and by a firm united and cordial "co-operation," fortify and strengthen them, that they may be transmitted unimpaired, to our children, and our children's children, throughout all generations. Wisdom dictates that all the questions arising out of the institution of slavery should be settled now, and settled forever. A people jealous of their liberty will detect danger while it is yet afar off, and provide the remedy. If ever there was a people answering this description, the past glorious history of North Carolina will point out your fellow citizens as that people.

I bear this message of Mississlppi to you, and through you to the people of North Carolina; and I hope that you will allow me to inform Mississippi that North Carolina is fully

alive to the importance of the present crisis, and "will co-operate with her in the adoption of efficient measures for the common defence and safety of the South."

I have the honor to be, with great respect,

Your obedient servant,

J. THOMPSON.

Commissioner from Mississippi.

Ordered to be Printed.

John Spelman, Printer to the State.

REPORT OF THE WESTERN NORTH-CAROLINA
RAILROAD COMPANY, NOVEMBER 23, 1860.

AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT ENTITLED AN ACT TO INCORPORATE
THE WESTERN NORTH-CAROLINA RAILROAD COMPANY, PASSED
AT THE SESSION OF 1854-'55, AND ALSO, AN ACT AMENDATORY
THEREOF, PASSED AT THE SESSION OF 1856-'57.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That the said acts which authorised the survey for, and the construction of, a railroad from Salisbury west, across the Blue Ridge, to a point to be selected under future legislation, on the Tennessee line, and to locate the road accordingly ; and whereas, the survey made by the Western North-Carolina Railroad Company has only been finished as far as the French Broad river, near Asheville, leaving the remainder of the line of the road, to the Tennessee line, to be surveyed and located as provided under the second section of the act of 1854-'55 : Therefore,

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That for the purpose of completing the provisions of the charter, as provided in said section, so as to enable the company to complete the survey and to locate their road, the said company is hereby authorised and required to make a survey for a railroad from the point

near Asheville, to which the survey has already been made, extending west through the valleys of the Pigeon and Tuckasegee rivers to a point on the line of the Blue Ridge railroad on the Tennessee river, or to the Tennessee line, at or near Ducktown, in the county of Cherokee: *Provided*, That if the company should, upon examination of the route to Ducktown, determine that the route is impracticable, they shall not be required to survey it.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That as soon as said survey is completed, as herein provided, the company shall have the right, by and with the consent of the stockholders east of the Blue Ridge, to locate their road either west to connect with the line of the Blue Ridge Railroad, on such terms as the Blue Ridge Company and the Western North-Carolina Railroad Company may agree on, to complete the connection with steamboat navigation on the Tennessee, and railroad connection with the railroads already constructed and in progress of construction, with Knoxville on the Tennessee; Linesville, Cincinnati and Cairo on the Ohio, on the northwest; and with the cities of Chattanooga and Memphis on the west, and with the city of New Orleans on the southwest; or if the company prefer it, they shall have the right to locate said road from the point designated, near Asheville, down the French Broad, and to connect with any company that has been formed or may be formed, to complete the railroad connection with the East Tennessee and Virginia railroads: *Provided*, That the survey shall be paid for out of the appropriation made for the Western North-Carolina Railroad, under the act of 1854-'55:—*And provided further*, That the location to be made shall be approved by the next General Assembly, and the next General Assembly be furnished with a report of the survey: *Provided further*, That the said company shall have the right to make a survey down the French Broad river, through Madison county to the line of the State of Tennessee, at or near Paint Rock,

and be paid for out of the appropriation made for the Western North-Carolina Railroad, at the session of 1854-'55.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That all acts and clauses of acts coming in conflict with this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

[*Ratified the 15th day of February, 1859.*]

PROCEEDINGS.

SALISBURY, November 23, 1860.

A Called Meeting of the Stockholders of the Western North-Carolina Rail Road Company was held this day in the Court House, at two o'clock, P. M.

On motion, Gen. C. M. Avery, of Burke, was called to the Chair, and H. Sherrill, of Catawba, and A. M. Erwin, of McDowell, were appointed Secretaries.

On motion of R. F. Simonton, a committee of three was appointed to examine proxies, and to ascertain the amount of stock represented in the meeting. The following persons were appointed said committee, viz: Robert F. Simonton, Dr. Alexander M. Nesbitt, and Richard A. Caldwell.

A majority of the stock being represented, the meeting proceeded to business.

The President and Chief Engineer then submitted their reports.

On motion of Charles F. Fisher, the meeting adjourned to meet at seven o'clock, P. M., in order to give absent Stockholders an opportunity of attending.

EVENING SESSION.

The Chairman called the meeting to order at the hour appointed.

On motion of Dr. A. M. Nesbitt, the reports of the President and Chief Engineer were received and adopted.

On motion of Charles F. Fisher, the following resolution was submitted to the meeting:

Resolved, That the Convention of the Stockholders, in ac-

cordance with the requisitions of the Charter, do hereby adopt the Ducktown route, as set forth in the report of the Chief Engineer to this body.

Richard A. Caldwell and Otho Gillespie being appointed tellers, a vote of the stock was taken, with the following result:

For the Ducktown line,	-	-	-	-	3.714
For the French Broad line,	-	-	-	-	173

On motion of A. M. Erwin, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Stockholders of the Western North-Carolina Rail Road Company, do respectfully recommend to the Legislature that the restrictions in the Charter of this Company be removed, so as to enable the contractors on the second section, to receive their pay.

The thanks of the meeting were then tendered to the Chairman and Secretaries, and the meeting adjourned.

C. M. AVERY, *Chairman*.

H. SHERRILL,

A. M. ERWIN,

Secretaries.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE W. N. C. RAILROAD COMPANY,
Salisbury, November 23d, 1860.

*To the Stockholders of the Western
North Carolina Railroad Company:*

GENTLEMEN: You have been called together in compliance with the provisions of an act of the General Assembly, passed at its session of 1858-'59, entitled an act to amend an act, to incorporate the Western North Carolina Railroad Company, passed at the session of 1854-'55, and also an act amendatory thereof, passed at the session of 1856-'57, which was accepted by the stockholders at their annual meeting, held in the town of Salisbury, August 25 and 26, 1859.

The Board of Directors at their next meeting after the acceptance of said amendment, authorized the Chief Engineer to organize a corps for the performance of the duties indicated in the act referred to, namely, to make a survey for a railroad, from the point near Asheville to which the survey had already been made, extending West through the valleys of the Pigeon and Tuckasegee Rivers to a point on the line of the Blue Ridge Railroad, on the Tennessee River, or to the Tennessee line, at or near Ducktown, in the County of Cherokee.

Also to make a survey from the point to which the survey had already been made, near Asheville, down the French Broad River, through Madison County, to the line of the State of Tennessee, at or near Paint Rock.

The result of these surveys is now laid before you, in the Report of your Chief Engineer, which dispels all the fears

heretofore entertained as to the practicability of constructing a Railroad from Asheville to Ducktown, and discloses the gratifying fact, that the cost will fall far short of what was formerly supposed.

Our friends in the Western counties, are now looking with renewed hope to the realization of those Railroad facilities so liberally extended to other sections of our State, to develop and bring into market the great mineral wealth of that region.

The advantage in distance from the Atlantic coast, say Norfolk to Memphis via Chattanooga, by this line, you will see fully set forth in the Report of your Chief Engineer. The completion of this link, thus opening a railroad communication with the great southwest, would invite an amount of travel over this and the contiguous roads, that would, in the end, not only prove profitable to the road, but relieve the State from the burdens imposed for their construction.

The line down the French Broad to Paint Rock, in point of cost, will compare favorably with any line of the same length in the mountainous regions of our State, and its construction would probably form a connection with the western roads at an earlier day than could be effected by the Ducktown line; yet, its divergence from the general course of the main line of road now completed and in course of construction, would not fail to operate seriously against it, as there would be no advantages in distance over other roads now in operation.

The amendment of 1858-'59, contemplates that the stockholders east of the Blue Ridge, should decide on the location west of the Blue Ridge prior to any legislation thereon, and we feel well assured that you will give the subject the consideration which the magnitude of the question deserves, as upon your decision, so much of the success of our railroad system depends.

We would ask your favorable consideration in behalf of

your Chief Engineer and his Assistants, for the zeal and ability displayed in the discharge of the very arduous duties assigned them.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

your obedient servant,

A. M. POWELL, *President.*

CHIEF ENGINEER'S REPORT.

CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE W. N. C. R. R.
Salisbury, Nov. 23rd, 1860.

*To the President and Directors of the
Western North-Carolina Railroad :*

GENTLEMEN : The amendment to the charter passed at the last session of the Legislature, extending the road to the Tennessee line, also provided for a survey of the same down the French Broad River to the Tennessee line at Paint Rock, as well as to the State line in the direction of Chattanooga, and by a resolution of your Board at its meeting on the — day ———, I was authorized to make the surveys contemplated by the charter so amended, and to organize a corps of engineers for that purpose. Accordingly, I at once made such preliminary arrangements as were necessary, and on the 10th day of November, 1859, a corps of engineers, duly prepared and equipped, took the field for duty in Buncombe County, near the confluence of the Swananoa and French Broad Rivers. To this point the surveys of the Western North-Carolina Railroad had been extended, partly by location, and partly by preliminary lines, whilst from this point under the authority of the Greenville and French Broad Railroad company, as its chief engineer, for that part of the line, I had during the winter and spring of 1858, made a survey to the Paint Rock, at the Tennessee line. The notes of survey, profiles, maps and information in regard to it, are in my possession. I, therefore, regarded it as unnecessary to make further surveys on that part of the line, but to avail myself of the information thus acquired, and shall, in treating of it, consider them part and parcel of this survey.

FRENCH BROAD DIVISION.

Therefore, in contradistinction to the line hereafter to be considered, I shall denominate and present this under the head of the French Broad Division :

Near the mouth of the Swananoa River the located line begins, and running in a northerly direction, continues down the east bank of the river for about two miles, when it crosses to the west side, and thus continues its course with the meanderings of that tortuous and crooked river, crossing its several tributaries on its way to the Tennessee line at Paint Rock. This route had long been familiar to me, as during the winter of 1853, I had traced an experimental line along the rock bound sides of the river, so that its practicability was of no doubtful character ; but the line being closely confined by the rapid, foaming waters of the river on one side, and the high mural precipices of its rugged confines on the other, a nice location was necessary to determine its cost.

Except for the first five miles near Asheville, and the six miles east of Paint Rock, the valley of the French Broad, or Tokesteh river, is confined to very narrow limits, in many places having perpendicular bluffs of rock on each side, so that the passage for a road is obtained by encroaching on the sides of the river, rather than excavating the solid rock. To avoid, as much as possible, the rock excavations, an embankment line has been traced wherever it could be done. Owing to the very acute angles in the course of the river, the curvature is rendered very abrupt, and in some places requires the adoption of a curve of 522 feet radius. The grades are good, and conform very nearly to the natural fall of the river, and except in one place, no where exceed fifty feet to the mile.

The tabular statement of grades, curvature and mechanical structures, herewith accompanying this report, will exhibit more in detail the character of the line.

There are upon this division 1,126,632 yards of excavation, of which 89,022 yards are estimated as solid rock, 13 bridges and viaducts, requiring 1,125 feet lineal of bridge superstructure.

There are more than the usual number of these structures on this Division, owing to the fact that it is a river line.

The estimated cost of this line, as located, is \$968,048.84 (nine hundred and sixty-eight thousand and forty-eight dollars eighty-four cents,) and the distance from the Swananoa to Paint Rock, 44.9 miles, thus affording a cheap line to that point.

FRENCH BROAD DIVISION.

Estimate of cost from mouth of Swananoa River to Tennessee line at Paint Rock. Length 44.9 miles.

For Graduation and Masonry,	\$ 369.317 13
Ten per cent. for contingencies,	36.931 71
Engineering and general superintendence,	45.000 00
Iron, Chairs, Spikes, Cross-ties,	} 396.800 00
Laying superstructure and land damages,	
Wells, Wood, and Water Stations, Repair	} 120,000 00
shops, Warehouses and Equipment,	
Total cost, - - - - -	\$ 968.048 84

From the North-Carolina line to Morristown, on the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, the line has been located, and is now under construction.

This route leads directly to the Warm Springs, 37 miles from Asheville, the county town of Buncombe. In regard to this beautifully located and handsomely improved town several lines were traced, with reference to passing through it, yet, while the distance was shortened, the cost was very materially increased; we, therefore, leave the final location of this line for future consideration.

For the contemplated surveys, the point of the French Broad valley, near Asheville, is common to both routes, and the language of the amendment requires us to extend the line across the French Broad River through the valleys of the Pigeon and Tuckasegee Rivers, to the Blue Ridge Railroad on the Tennessee River, or to the Tennessee line, near the Cawoneh or Ducktown.

The direction of the road to the Blue Ridge Railroad being so clearly defined, left us no choice, if there had even been another route, (which there was not,) but to select the best ground for a line so designated. On this part of the line the greatest difficulty was supposed to be in descending from the summit of the Balsam mountain, the slopes of Scott's creek ; consequently, several lines were traced, and great care observed in the examination.

From the Tennessee river to the State line, near Cawoneh or Ducktown, the natural conformation of the ground had so clearly defined a line as far as Murphy, that it required only an instrumental examination, under the supervision of practical and scientific men, to determine its practicability ; but from Murphy to Cawoneh, more than one line may be had ; two were traced, but a cheaper line may still be had by running into Georgia for a short distance east of the Tennessee line, which would enable us to avoid some mountain spurs, that extend down to the Georgia line.

A corps under the direction of S. W. Presstman, as Principal Assistant Engineer, was assiduously and diligently engaged during the winter and early part of the spring, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, in making the necessary preliminary surveys, which were completed about the 10th of April, 1860. A reconnoissance of the route and an inspection of the maps and profiles, at once satisfied me of its practicability.

To facilitate the progress of the location, so as to have it ready for your consideration at this time, I put an additional corps in the field, one party beginning at the eastern, and

the other at the western end of the line, with instructions to locate towards the centre. The location has been completed, and I now present you with a brief statement of the result.

For convenient reference, I shall consider this whole line with the estimates thereof, under the head of the first and second sections, to-wit: the *first* extending from the French Broad river to the Blue Ridge Rail Road on the Tennessee river, 72.55 miles; and the *second* section extending from the last named point to the Tennessee State line, near Cawoneh or Ducktown, 62.87 miles.

The location I shall describe under the heads of the first and second divisions, as follows:

THE FIRST SECTION.

Beginning on the east bank of the French Broad, we cross that river, 400 feet in width, below and near the mouth of the Swananoa, and following the west bank of the French Broad for a mile, the line passes into the valley of Homminy Creek, crossing the dividing ridge by a cut, fifty feet deep; it then follows the valley of Homminy Creek, one and a half miles, to the mouth of Ragsdale's creek, the course of which it pursues to Chandler's ridge, on the State road, five miles from the French Broad, and there passes through a low gap, to the valley of Homminy, cutting off the bend of that creek.

The low gaps, the course of the French Broad, and the valley of Ragsdale's creek are nearly in a straight line from the crossing of the French Broad, to a point one mile west of Chandler's summit. From this point, the line follows the valley of Homminy Creek seven miles, then passing along the side hills of the valley for five miles, a gap in the New-found mountains is reached, 2668 feet above tide, and passes by a tunnel 300 feet long, to the valley of Pigeon river, seventeen miles from the French Broad. Crossing the river,

(which at this point is 200 feet wide, and runs parallel to the mountain, the surface of the water being only 100 feet below the summit of the gap, but 600 feet above the French Broad,) the line leaves the valley of Pigeon, and follows a line of low gaps, to the valley of Richland Creek, (which is broad and straight,) and passes up this valley to Waynesville, the county town of Haywood, making the distance from the French Broad 27 miles.

At the head of Richland Creek, 7 miles from Waynesville, the line crosses the Balsam Mountains, to the head of Scott's creek, by a Tunnel 1750 feet long, the Western portal being the Western terminus of the first division, and 34.87 miles from the French Broad river.

There are upon this division 1,612,778 yards of excavation, of which 317,705 yards are estimated as solid rock; 2,555 feet lineal of bridge superstructure, for 31 bridges, as well as two tunnels, whose aggregate length is 2,050 feet.

On this division the alignment is very direct, yet, whilst we have an average grade of only 53.8 feet per mile, there is upon it a maximum grade of 106 feet per mile, but coinciding with the natural surface of the valley of Richland creek, in its approach to the Balsam Mountains, whose summit, at the gap we cross, is 3,411 feet above tide, and 1,435 feet above the French Broad river.

The summit grade at this point is the greatest elevation attained by any railroad in the United States.

The estimated cost of this division for graduation, masonry, bridges, iron and superstructure, complete, is \$1,204-936, (one million two hundred and four thousand nine hundred and thirty-six dollars.)

SECOND DIVISION.

The second division of the first section, extending from the western portal of the Balsam tunnel to the Blue Ridge railroad, follows the side hills of the valley of Scott's creek

for 14 miles to the Tuckasegee river, crossing in its course Balsam creek, north fork of Scott's creek, Buff creek and Allen's mill creek; and passing within $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles of Webster, the county town of Jackson. On this part of the line the most formidable difficulties were expected; but if we except the crossing of the north fork of Scott's creek, which is passed on a bridge 520 feet long, (the piers being 120 feet high,) the line is very good, and its passage remarkable.

From the mouth of Scott's creek the line follows the east bank of the Tuckasegee river one mile; then crossing the river, it passes by a tunnel 850 feet long through a sharp spur of the Cowee mountains, and re-crosses the Tuckasegee to the east bank, along which it continues $15\frac{1}{2}$ miles, (passing within two miles of Quallatown, the Cherokee settlement, and crossing in its course the Oconee Lufteh and Deep Creek,) then crossing the Tuckasegee, ascends the dividing ridge between that river and the Tennessee river, passing by a cut of forty feet to the valley of Alarka, along which it passes, crossing and re-crossing its meanderings, to its mouth on the Tennessee river, 2.25 miles below the mouth of Nantihala river; and here connecting with the line of the Blue Ridge Railroad, in Macon county, the second division of the first section ends, a distance of 37.68 miles; having 1,912,203 yards of excavation, of which 481,417 yards are estimated as solid rock; 21 bridges, requiring 2,640 feet lineal of bridge superstructure; and six tunnels, having an aggregate length of 1,945 feet.

The estimated cost of this division of the first section, complete, is (\$1,477,366) one million four hundred and seventy-seven thousand three hundred and sixty-six dollars, making the length of the first section to the Blue Ridge Railroad, on the Tennessee river, 72.55 miles; and its cost \$2,682,302, (two million six hundred and eighty-two thousand three hundred and two dollars.

THE SECOND SECTION

Extends from the right bank of the Tennessee river, at the mouth of Alarka creek to the Tennessee State line, a distance of 62.88 miles, and is also divided into two divisions ; the first commencing at the Tennessee river and terminating at Murphy, Cherokee county ; the second beginning at the last named place and ending at the State line.

Starting at the mouth of Alarka creek, the line crosses the Tennessee, and connects on the left bank of the river with the located line of the Blue Ridge Railroad.

For a distance of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, to the junction of the Nantihala river with the Tennessee, both lines pass over the same ground, and the location must be a subject of adjustment between the respective companies.

FIRST DIVISION.

Leaving the Tennessee river at the mouth of the Nantihala, the location follows the course of the latter river for 9 miles, with light grades and moderate work, to a point from which it becomes necessary to use high grades to reach the Red Marble Gap, the lowest depression in the mountain which divides the waters of the Nantihala and Valley rivers. This portion embraces the heaviest work on the second section, including four short tunnels of 92, 181, 182 and 130 feet, respectively, in length, through spurs of the mountains ; and one of 1,224 feet at the Red Marble Gap, by which the line is brought to the head of Valley river. Two viaducts, with iron superstructure, will be necessary in passing deep ravines.

From the Red Marble Gap the line follows the course of Valley river for two miles, where, on account of the rapid and irregular fall of the stream, and its tortuous course, it becomes necessary to leave the river, and sustain the grade

by passing through a series of gaps in spurs of the mountain running south of the river and parallel to it. Seven and three-quarter miles from the source of the river the line reaches the river bottom, where, to a point eight miles from Murphy, the location follows the valley with easy grades and alignment and very moderate work. The last eight miles of this is located through a range of very low gaps, affording a shorter and more direct route to Murphy than could be obtained by following the river. Here terminates the first division of the second section, which is 41.02 miles long; having 2,073,251 yards of excavation, of which 539,677 yards is estimated as solid rock; 19 bridges, requiring 3,569 feet of bridge superstructure; 5 tunnels, whose aggregate length is 1,808 feet.

The first division is estimated to cost \$1,542,442, (one million five hundred and forty-two thousand four hundred and forty-two dollars.) The alignment is good, having 62.5 per cent. tangent, against 37.5 per cent. of curved line. The grades are easy, except in crossing the mountain at Red Marble Gap, where we use, both ascending and descending, a grade of 116 feet per mile, for a short distance; although the average grade on this division is only 53.8 feet per mile.

SECOND DIVISION.

The location of the *Second Division* of the *Second Section*, and last of the series, extends from Murphy to the Tennessee State line, and is not so well defined; the line crossing the course of several streams emptying into the Hiwassee and Nottelch Rivers, and their intervening ridges. Two routes have been surveyed, one leaving Valley river at Murphy, and passing down the Hiwassee to the mouth of Shields' creek, a distance of twelve miles, and crossing the Hiwassee at that point; thence ascending Shields' creek, and crossing several ridges, reaches the State line at Majunkin's creek, six miles north of Cawoneh or Ducktown, and twenty and a quarter from Murphy.

From the State line to the Ocoee river, down Brush creek, there is a practicable line by which a western connection may be made. The other, or southern route surveyed, crosses Valley and Hiwassee rivers at Murphy, and passing along what is known as the Marble lead, crosses three ridges through low gaps, and reaches Nolte river by a very direct line, following that stream for two miles, to the mouth of Dickens' creek, and ascending the creek for two and a half miles, to its head, the line crosses several low ridges, and reaches the Persimmon mountain, through which a tunnel of 174 feet brings the line to Persimmon creek; ascending Persimmon creek two and a half miles to its head, and crossing the ridges that divide Persimmon, Hot-house and Wolf creeks, brings the location to the State line, three miles southeast of Cawoneh, and twenty-one and nine-tenths miles from Murphy. This route, though less favorable as regards grades than the Northern route, possesses the advantage of being more favorably situated as regards connections with lines to Georgia; and its extension to Cleveland, Tennessee, must pass through the heart of the copper mining region of Ducktown.

Upon this division there are 1,205,693 yards of excavation, of which 1401,85 yards have been estimated as solid rock. Two bridges, requiring 480 feet bridge superstructure; and one tunnel 174 feet in length.

The alignment is good, but the grades are more abrupt than on the preceding divisions, owing to the fact that we are restricted from occupying the best ground in that direction by the intervening boundary of the State of Georgia.

The estimated cost of this division, as located, is \$648,282, six hundred and forty-eight thousand two hundred and eighty-two dollars.

It may be well to remark, in relation to the character of the country through which the line passes, that it is one of considerable agricultural and very great mineral resources. The Valley of the Nantihala is a narrow one, but the lands

are exceedingly fertile, and much of the mountain land is susceptible of cultivation. Upon its tributary streams are bodies of rich land, high natural meadows, which are very productive, as there are also upon the streams emptying into the Tennessee River, which only require facilities of access to support a large population. The valley of Valley or Koneheteh river, from a point six miles from its source, is a wide one and very productive; in many places, a mile or a mile and a half in width before reaching the hill slopes, and only requires good cultivation to supply a large surplus of production. The same may be said of the Hiwassee valley. The mineral resources are very great. On the Nantihala river are found four beautiful varieties of marble, and granite and limestone in abundance. On Valley river iron, gold, silver, soapstone and large deposits of Sienna; but in Jackson county there are found three distinct veins of copper, a short distance from our line. Near the end of the first division of the first section, as will appear by the accompanying map, they have been but partially developed; but enough is known to satisfy those skilled in its discovery, that it is there in abundance, and of good and rich quality.

From the preceding statement and description of this located road, it will be seen that the distance from the French Broad river to the Tennessee State line, is 135.47 miles, ten miles shorter than the State road, and is estimated to cost \$4,873,027, (four million eight hundred and seventy-three thousand and twenty-seven dollars,) as shown by the following tabular statement of the respective divisions, to wit:

FIRST DIVISION OF FIRST SECTION.

From French Broad River to the Western Portal of Balsam Tunnel, in Jackson county. Length 34.87 miles.

For graduation, masonry and Bridge super-structure,	\$809,978	18
10 per cent on the above for contingencies,	80,997	82
Engineering and general superintendence,	35,000	
Iron, chairs, spikes, cross-ties, and laying superstructure,	278,960	
	\$1,204,936	

SECOND DIVISION OF FIRST SECTION.

From the Western portal of Balsam Tunnel to the Tennessee River in Macon county. Length 37.68.

For graduation, masonry and bridge super-structure,	\$1,034,769	83
10 per cent. on the above for contingencies,	103,476	98
Engineering and general superintendence,	37,680	
Iron, chairs, spikes, cross-ties and laying superstructure,	301,440	
Total cost,	\$1,477,366	81

FIRST DIVISION OF SECOND SECTION.

From Tennessees river to Murphy, in Cherokee county. Length 41.02 miles.

For graduation, masonry, and bridge super-structure,	\$1,066,602	
10 per cent. on the above for contingencies,	106,660	20
Engineering and general superintendence,	41,020	
Iron, chairs, spikes, cross-ties and laying superstructure,	328,160	
Total cost,	\$1,542,442	20

SECOND DIVISION OF SECOND SECTION.

*From Murphy to Tennessee line, near Cawoneh, or Ducktown.
Length 21.9 miles.*

For graduation, masonry and bridge super-	
perstructure,	\$410,166 20
10 per cent on the above for contingencies,	41,016 62
Engineering and general superintendence,	21,900
Iron, chairs, spikes, cross-ties, and laying su-	
perstructure,	175,200
Total cost,	\$648,282 82

ESTIMATE

Of the cost of a limited equipment of the Western North-Carolina Railroad from Asheville to the Tennessee line, near Cawoneh, or Ducktown, 135½ miles.

Repair shops and ware-houses at termini,	\$100,000
10 Locomotives at \$9,500,	95 000
8 Passenger cars at 2,500,	20,000
4 Baggage cars, at 1,600,	6,400
370 Freight cars, at 650,	175,500
40 Gravel cars, at 500,	20,000
Ware-houses, wood and water stations,	40,500
Total cost,	\$457,400

SUMMARY

Of the cost of the Western North-Carolina Railroad, from Asheville, or mouth of Swananoa river to the Tennessee State line, near Cawoneh or Ducktown. Distance 135.47 miles.

	Length in miles.	Cost.
1st Division of 1st section,	34.87	\$1,204,936
2d " " " "	37.68	1,477,366 81
1st " " 2d "	41.92	1,542,442 20
2d " " " "	21.90	648,282 82
Total.	135.47	\$4,873,027 83

Cost per mile, \$35,971.27.

Total cost of graduation and construction,

for 135½ miles,

\$4,873,027 80

Cost of equipment,

457,400 00

Total cost,

\$35,330,427 89

Thus it is shown that 135½ miles of road cost \$4,873,027 ; but by reference to the maps of survey herewith accompanying this report, it will be seen that the line from Asheville to Cawoneh or Ducktown is very direct ; and that by running down the Tuckasegee to its junction with the Tennessee, we could have increased the distance without perhaps materially increasing the cost ; so that whilst the line as located, cost \$35,971 per mile, it might have been so located as to cost only \$33,600 per mile, and then not make the distance greater than by the State road.

It may not be improper here to remark that the very liberal allowance for rock throughout the whole line has very

materially increased the estimate over what we have good reason to believe it will turn out upon construction ; but believing it always better to present the dark as well as the bright side of the subject, the estimate provides for the worst possible contingencies, not only in regard to quality of material, but the quantities and their prices. The cost of this line of $135\frac{1}{2}$ miles of road being \$35,971 per mile, may be alarming to some ; yet, let us compare its cost with that of other roads in our sister States, which have either been built, or are now being built.

The Virginia and Kentucky railroad, of $131\frac{1}{2}$ miles, is estimated to cost \$38,000 per mile. The Blue Ridge railroad of 195 miles, \$39,613 per mile ; whilst the Covington and Ohio railroad, 221 miles, now under construction, will cost \$47,000 per mile. If the construction of these roads will justify this expenditure, will not a great national line of travel, and the development of such a country, warrant the construction of this road at the estimated cost ?

The portion of the State situated west of the Blue Ridge, is larger than some of the States of the Union ; it is properly the New England of the South—a soil more fertile, productions of the soil the same ; mineral productions far superior ; water power for manufacturing purposes equal, if not superior ; a climate more salubrious, because free from the evil effects of extremes of heat and cold.

Shall a country with such remarkable characteristics remain in a state of nature, and go undeveloped for want of a railroad ?

At the western terminus of this line is situated the mining district of Ducktown, at present cut off from railway facilities but containing a population of over four thousand inhabitants. The yield from these mines in one year, was 29,000 tons of copper ore, worth in the New York market \$1,218,000.

The cost of transportation of these vast quantities, together with the supplies rendered necessary for their production,

is an item of no small magnitude. An intelligent captain of one of the mines gave me satisfactory reasons why this product would be most likely to pass over our road ; but should the mines of Jackson county yield as abundantly as is expected their development will prove, these vast quantities will certainly seek a market over this road. Then, besides the enhanced value of property in this pent up region of our State, the advantages in distance and location over competing routes, will ensure to this road a full share of the travel from the west, whilst it gives us the whole southwestern travel, which with the transportation of the mails, promises fairly to bring a revenue not only to the stockholders, but the State.

GRADES.

An inspection of the profile of our location discloses the fact, that we have adopted as a maximum grade for crossing the mountains, 116 feet per mile ; and lest some of the uninformed upon this subject, may question its propriety, I will state that, without going into a studied disquisition on the subject, experience, that grand regulator of the improvements of the age, justifies its adoption. The evidence of this is found in the working of some of the great lines of railways connecting the Atlantic cities with the fruitful valleys of the West. The Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road has this grade for twenty consecutive miles, over which they successfully travel with both freight and passenger trains.

In Europe many of the roads have still heavier grades, ranging from 117 to 142 feet per mile, as found on the Birmingham and Gloucester railway. On the East Lancashire Rail Road, the grade is 126.9 feet per mile, yet, upon it a passenger train runs at nearly twenty miles per hour. I, therefore, feel very confident that in the adoption of this grade, with the improvements that have been made, and are still being made in the locomotive and other rolling stock, that it is the best economy.

It may be well here to state, that although the road is only located to the Tennessee line, near Cawoneh, it is yet forty-five miles from Railroad connection, but I am able to inform you of the gratifying fact, that for the link still remaining to connect us with the Georgia and Tennessee Railroad at Cleveland, Tennessee, a charter has been obtained, a company formed to build the road, and under the authority of T. H. Calloway, Esq., as President of the company, I now have a corps of engineers engaged in the field making the necessary surveys for its construction. This done we have a direct and continuous road of 1,036 miles to Little Rock, Arkansas, from Portsmouth, Virginia. So much for our western connections, but this is only the beginning of the end; observe the map, and you will see this is only the commencement of this great national highway which is 2,499 miles in length, and presents nearly an air line from Portsmouth, on the Atlantic, to San Diego, on the Pacific. Then, is it more improbable that this whole line should be completed through to San Diego, during the present generation, than that within the last 24 years, the 789 miles already built, and now in operation, should have been built, for, gentlemen, let me tell you I witnessed in 1828, now 32 years ago, the laying of the corner stone of the great Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road. There were then not more than three miles of rail road in the United States, but now that road of 379 miles has been completed, and there are now in the Union about 30,000 miles of railroad built and in operation.

But, again, we shall also be in direct communication with Mobile, Pensacola, New Orleans, and the intervening cities, by the construction of the road now projected from Ducktown to Dalton, connecting by the Dalton and Jacksonville Railroad now in progress, and I am authorized to say that connection will be made.

On inspection of the map, carefully compiled from actual surveys, and the best rail road information to be had, which affords me great pleasure to present, exhibits the fact that we

have the shortest and most direct route in the line of travel from the south-west, as will more fully appear from the accompany tables of distance.

TABLE OF DISTANCES.

From Memphis, Tenn., to Norfolk, Va., via Western North-Carolina Rail Road and connections.

	Interm'te.	Total m's.
From Memphis to		
Chattanooga, Tennessee,	309	309
Cleveland, " "	28	337
State Line,	42	379
Asheville, North-Carolina,	135	514
Salisbury, " "	138	652
Strayhorn's N. C. via Henderson,	97	749
Weldon, via Ridgway, N. C.,	87	836
Norfolk, Virginia,	80	916

TABLE OF DISTANCES

From Memphis, Tennessee, to Norfolk, Virginia, via Morristown and Asheville, French Broad Railroad and connections.

	Intermt'e.	Total m's
From Memphis to		
Cleveland, Tennessee,	337	387
Knoxville, " "	83	420
Morristown, " "	41	461
Asheville, N. C.,	90	551
Norfolk, Virginia,	402	953

TABLE OF DISTANCES

From Memphis, Tennessee, to Norfolk, Virginia, via Virginia and Tennessee Railroad and connections.

	Interm'te.	Total m's.
From Memphis to		
Cleaveland, Tennessee,	337	337
Knoxville, "	83	420
Bristol, "	130	550
Lynchburg, Virginia,	204	780
Petersburg, "	123	877
Norfolk, "	80	957

TABLE OF DISTANCES

From New Orleans to Norfolk, via Western North Carolina Railroad and connections.

	Interm'te.	Total m's.
From New Orleans to		
Mobile,	139	139
Selma,	150	289
Pensacola,	150	
Jacksonville,	144	433
Dalton,	88	521
State line near Ducktown,	33	554
Norfolk,	537	1,091

I trust I shall not be considered as being too extravagant in language when I say that such a line of railroad as this survey has disclosed, is perhaps amongst the remarkable things of the age, for, towering amongst the mountain ranges through which this line passes, are some of the high-

est peaks east of the Rocky Mountains. Nature has done much towards marking out this great highway, for, although we pass four distinct ranges of mountains, to wit: the New Found, Balsam, Cowee and the Nantihala, and have fourteen tunnels, in all, we require only 5,977 feet of subterraneous road.

This land-locked region, now far remote from the shrill whistle of the locomotive, is not only beautifully diversified with hill tops and mountain glens, but its valleys, its hill-sides and mountain tops, are rich and productive, whilst the thousand streams gurgling from the mountain sides, in their united volume roll rapidly down, thus affording for themselves, as well as the rivers they contribute to swell, a sufficient amount of water power for immense manufacturing purposes. Added to all this, the salubrity of the climate and general healthfulness of the whole country would, when facilities of access are opened up, render these mountain fastnesses, glens and hill tops most desirable summer retreats from the malaria and scorching sun of the low country.

Between the road to Cawoneh and that to Paint Rock, the difference in cost is greatly in favor of the Paint Rock line; for the distance to the Tennessee line at Paint Rock is only one-third of that from Asheville to Cawoneh. The Cawoneh line, however, passes 90 miles further through North Carolina territory, and develops more of its resources; yet, whilst it would cost less to the State or the company to build the main trunk of the road to Paint Rock, rather than to Cawoneh, it would not accomplish the purposes designed by the friends of this improvement, nor make the most direct connection between common points, and thereby fail to secure through travel, the source of the greatest revenue to the road. The route by Paint Rock to Cleaveland is 37 miles longer than by Cawoneh, and the travel over the present route would not probably leave it for a longer road.

Then for the reason that the Cawoneh route develops a large section of the State, rich in agricultural and mineral

resources, saving 37 miles over the Paint Rock line, and 42 miles over any other line; making nearly an air line from Norfolk to Memphis, and an important link in a direct line of railroad from the Atlantic to the Pacific, as well as securing by its southern connections from Cawoneh, the travel from the cities of Mobile, Pensacola, New Orleans and the whole south-west, it is, in my opinion, not only the interest of this company, but of the State, to adopt the Cawoneh line.

And now in conclusion, permit me to add that to the zeal, fidelity, industry and intelligence of Mr. S. W. Presstman, and R. H. Lee, as principal assistant engineers, as well as the young gentlemen associated with them, in conducting these surveys, I am greatly indebted.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,

Very resp'tfully your obed't serv't,

JAMES C. TURNER,

Chief Engineer W. C. N. R. R.

TABLE—Continued

Of Bridges, Viaducts and Arch Culverts on the first division of the first section, from the French Broad River to the Western Portal of Balsam Tunnel, Jackson County.

Name of Stream.	Dist. from Asheville.	Character of Structure.	Length.	Height Feet.	No. of spans and length in feet.
	Miles.				
9th crossing of Hominy Creek,	8.66	Trussed Girder,	95	21	1 of 50
10th " " "	8.83	" "	78	2	1 of 50
11th " " "	8.94	" "	78	12	1 of 50
12th " " "	9.04	" "	62	11	1 of 50
13th " " "	9.45	" "	78	17	1 of 50
14th " " "	10.38	" "	62	10	1 of 75
15th " " "	10.76	" "	62	11	1 of 50
16th " " "	11.15	Wooden Truss,	119	17	1 of 50
17th " " "	11.35	Trussed Girder,	9	10	1 of 50
18th " " "	11.48	" "	78	13	1 of 50
Branch of Hominy, No. 2,	11.69	Arch Culvert,	28	17	1 of 6
19th crossing of Hominy Creek,	12.26	Trussed Girder,	76	17	1 of 50
20th " " "	12.39	" "	80	18	1 of 50
21st " " "	12.65	" "	134	12	2 of 50
22d " " "	12.79	" "	87	17	1 of 50
23d " " "	12.98	" "	86	18	1 of 50

TABLE—Continued

Of Bridges, Viaducts and Arch Culverts on the first division of the first section, from the French Broad River to the Western Portal of Balsam Tunnel, Jackson County.

Name of Stream.	Dist. from Asheville,	Character of Structure.	Length.	Height Feet.	No. of spans and length in feet.
	Miles.				
24th crossing of Hominy Creek, Mill Creek,	13.09	Trussed Girder,	78	13	1 of 50
Pigeon River,	15.42	Wooden Truss,	405	84	2 of 160
Patton's Branch,	16.95	"	268	22	2 of 125
Branch of Pigeon, No. 1,	19.30	Arch Culvert,	58	29	1 of 10
"	20.86	Girder,	42	16	1 of 10
"	21.25	"	44	16	1 of 12
Coon Creek,	24.93	Stone Viaduct,	130	30	1 of 50
1st crossing of Richland Creek,	25.29	Trussed Girder,	106	21	1 of 50
2d	25.44	"	92	11	1 of 50
3d	28.28	Girder,	35	5	1 of 20
Allen's Branch,	28.83	"	35	5	1 of 20
Branch of Richland,	31.10	Arch Culvert,	84	34	1 of 6

TABLE

Of Bridges, Viaducts and Arch Culverts, on the Second Division of the First Section, from Western Portal of Balsam Tunnel, to Tennessee River, Macon County.

Name of Stream.	Dist. from Asheville.	Character of Structure.	Length Feet.	Height Feet.	No. of spans and length in feet.
	Miles.				
Balsam Creek,	35.59	Arch Culvert,	208		1 of 6
North Fork,	39.24	Wooden Truss,	646	1.90	1 of 200 }
Buff Creek,	40.50	Arch Culvert,	120		2 of 160 }
1st crossing of Scott's Creek,	41.40	"	43		1 of 15
Allen's Mill Creek,	40.17	Girder,	78	20	1 of 10
Branch of Scott's Creek,	43.26	Arch Culvert,	28		1 of 20
2d crossing of Scott's Creek,	45.15	Wooden Truss,	150	14	1 of 6
3d " "	46.69	Trussed Girder,	98	21	1 of 120
1st " " Tuckasegee River,	48.26	Wooden Truss,	306	28	1 of 50
2d " "	48.64	"	313	51	2 of 120
Camp Creek,	54.40	Girder,	42	12	2 of 100
Branch of Tuckasegee, No. 1,	54.83	Arch Culvert,	28		1 of 10
" " " No. 2,	56.78	"	22		1 of 6
Oconee Lufteh,	58.51	Wooden Truss,	204	24	1 of 8
Branch of Tuckasegee, No. 3,	59.20	Girder,	30	8	1 of 150
" " " No. 4,	59.86	Arch Culvert,	37		1 of 10

TABLE—Continued
*Of Bridges, Viaducts and Arch Culverts, on the Second Division of the First Section, from Western Port of Balsam Tunnel,
 to Tennessee River, Macon County.*

Name of Stream.	Dist. from Asheville.	Character of Structure.	Length	Height	No. of spans and length in feet.
	Miles.		Feet.	Feet.	
Deep Creek,	63.10	Wooden Truss,	128	18	1 of 100
3d Crossing of Tuckasegee,	63.56	“	338	19	2 of 150
Branch of Tuckasegee, No. 5,	65.10	Girder,	36	10	1 of 10
“ Alarka Creek,	67.00	“	11	5	1 of 6
1st crossing of Alarka Creek,	67.71	Stone Viaduct,	122	22	1 of 50
2d “	67.88	“	130	32	1 of 50
3d “	69.01	“	130	32	1 of 50
4th “	69.43	“	162	39	1 of 50
5th “	69.55	“	170	42	1 of 50
6th “	69.78	Wooden Truss,	192	53	1 of 100
7th “	69.89	“	192	50	1 of 100
8th “	69.98	“	167	45	1 of 100
9th “	70.41	“	208	37	1 of 100
10th “	70.57	Stone-Viaduct,	123	32	4 of 50
11th “	70.92	“	170	46	1 of 50
12th “	71.19	Wooden Truss,	172	44	1 of 100
13th “	71.10	Trussed Girder,	92	20	1 of 50

TABLE

Of Bridges, Viaducts and Arch Culverts, on the first Division of the second Section, from the Tennessee River, to Murphy, in Cherokee County.

Name of Stream.	Dist. from Asheville.	Character of Structure.	Length.	Height.	No. of Spans and length in feet.
			F't.	F't.	
1st Crossing of Tennessee River,	72.55	Wooden Truss,	400	28	3 of 125
2d do do do	72.91	do	454	24	1 of 150) 2 of 125 }
3d do do do	73.31	do	454	19	1 of 150) 2 of 125 }
Siler's Branch,	73.86	Arch Culvert,	34		1 of 6
1st Crossing Nantihala River,	76.90	Wooden Truss,	852	12	6 of 60
2d do do do	77.83	do	172	23	1 of 125
3d do do do	77.96	do	157	15	1 of 125
Master Hollow,	85.03	Iron Truss,	420	163	1 of 168) 2 of 96½ }
Jarrett's Creek,	85.03	Wooden Truss,	400	98	2 of 157
North Fork of Valley River,	89.57	Arch Culvert,	70		1 of 8
Junaluskee Creek,	95.62	Girder,	58	16	1 of 15
Francis' "	96.67	do	63	17	1 of 15
1st Crossing of Valley River,	98.69	Wooden Truss,	192	16	3 of 50
Morris' Creek,	100.48	Girder,	28	8	1 of 12
Welch's "	101.34	do	28	8	1 of 12
2d Crossing of Valley River,	101.89	Wooden Truss,	190	19	1 of 150
3d do do do	102.23	do	163	19	1 of 125
4th do do do	102.42	do	234	20	1 of 100
Vengeance Creek,	103.44	Girder,	76	20	1 of 15
5th Crossing of Valley River,	104.50	Wooden Truss,	175	23	1 of 125
Colbert's Creek,	106.58	Girder,	51	14	1 of 15

TABLE

Of Bridges, Viaducts and Arch Culverts, on the second Division of the second Section, from Murphy to the Tennessee State line, near Cawvoneh or Ducktown.

Name of Stream.	Dist. from Asheville.	Character of Structure.	Length.	Height.	No. of Spans and length in feet.
			F't.	F't.	
6th Crossing of Valley River,	111.94	Stone Viaduct,	199	36	2 of 60
Hiwassee River,	112.15	Wooden Truss,	398	48	2 of 150
Roland's Mill Creek,	114.94	Arch Culvert,	91		1 of 10
Notteleh River,	119.48	Wooden Truss,	194	22	1 of 150
Branch of Notteleh,	126.28	Arch Culvert,	118		1 of 8
Persimmon Creek,	125.65	do	36		1 of 15
1st Crossing of Wolf Creek,	129.48	do	99		1 of 15
2d do do do	133.87	do	136		1 of 10

*Grades on the 1st Division of the 1st Section, from the
French Broad River to Western Portal of Balsam Tunnel,
Jackson County.*

	Feet.	Miles.
Length of Division,	184,100	34,1
Length of Level Grade,	21,900	4,1
Length of Grades Ascending Westward,		
From 0 to 10 feet per mile,	3,000	0,5
10 to 20	2,700	0,5
20 to 30	6,100	1,1
30 to 40	13,300	2,5
40 to 50	8,300	1,5
50 to 60	10,700	2,0
60 to 70	19,300	3,6
70 to 80	20,200	3,8
80 to 90	14,000	2,6
90 to 100	11,300	2,1
100 to 116	16,200	3,0
Total Ascent, 1,454 feet,	125,100	23,6
Length of Grades Descending Westward,		
From 0 to 10 feet per mile,		
10 to 20	7,100	1,3
20 to 30		
30 to 40		
40 to 50	2,500	0,4
50 to 60	3,000	0,5
60 to 70	2,200	0,4
70 to 80	5,900	1,1
80 to 90	10,500	1,9
90 to 100		
100 to 116	5,904	1,1
Total Descent, 419 feet,	37,104	7,0
Sum of Ascent and Descent, 1,873 feet.		
Average Grade per mile, 53 8-10 feet.		
Curvature, 2,382 degrees, 24 minutes.		

*des on the 2d Division of the 1st Section, from the Western
portal of Balsam Tunnel, to Tennessee River, Macon Co.*

	Feet.	Miles.
Length of Division,	199,000	37.68
Length of Level Grade,	22,200	4,203
Length of Grades ascending Westward,		
From 0 to 10 feet per mile,	2,600	0,493
10 to 20	5,000	0,946
20 to 30	4,000	0,758
30 to 40	3,200	0,606
40 to 50		
50 to 60	2,000	0.379
60 to 70		
70 to 80	4,000	0,758
80 to 90	3,300	0,625
90 to 100		
100 to 116	6,800	1,288
Total Ascent, 244 feet,	30,900	5,663
Length of Grades descending Westward,		
From 0 to 10 feet per mile,	17,900	3,390
10 to 20	7,700	1,458
20 to 30	21,700	4,110
30 to 40	7,600	1,439
40 to 50	11,300	2,140
50 to 60	14,200	2,689
60 to 70	7,200	1,364
70 to 80		
80 to 90	4,800	0,909
90 to 100	8,500	1,610
100 to 116	45,000	8,685
Total descent, 1,780 feet,	145,900	27,814
Sum of ascent and descent, 2,024 feet.		
Average Grade per mile, 53.8 feet.		
Curvature, 5,161 degrees, 48 minutes.		

Grades on the 1st Division of the 2d Section from the Tennessee River to Murphy, Cherokee County.

	Feet.	Miles.
Length of Division,	216,600	41,018
Length of Level Grade,	17,600	3,333
Length of Grades ascending Westward,		
From 0 to 10 feet per mile,	7,100	1,345
10 to 20	1,900	0,360
20 to 30	14,400	2,727
30 to 40	25,000	4,735
40 to 50		
50 to 60		
60 to 70	8,500	1,610
70 to 80	2,500	0,473
80 to 90	15,700	2,969
90 to 100		
100 to 116	23,600	4,469
Total ascent, 1,153 feet,	98,700	18,688
Length of Grades descending Westward.		
From 0 to 10 feet per mile,		
10 to 20	9,009	1,875
20 to 30	19,900	3,767
30 to 40	5,700	1,082
40 to 50	7,800	1,479
50 to 60	2,500	0,473
60 to 70	4,000	0,758
70 to 80	19,900	3,767
80 to 90	7,600	1,440
90 to 100		
100 to 116	23,000	4,356
Total descent, 1055 feet,	100,300	18,997
Sum ascent and descent, 2,207 feet.		
Average Grade per mile, 53 8-10 feet.		
Curvature, 4,102 degrees, 39 minutes.		

Grades on the 2d Division of the 2d Section, from Murphy to Tennessee State Line, near Cawoneh or Ducktown.

	Feet.	Miles.
Length of Division,	115,643	2,190
Length of Level Grade,	11,630	2,202
Length of Grades Ascending Westward,		
From 0 to 10 feet per mile,	4,200	0,796
10 to 20		
20 to 30		
30 to 40		
40 to 50		
50 to 60	2,100	0,398
60 to 70	2,800	0,530
70 to 80	9,800	1,856
80 to 90	8,943	1,694
90 to 100	13,200	2,500
100 to 116	50,070	3,801
Total Ascent, 998 feet,	61,113	11,575
Length of Grades Descending Westward,		
From 0 to 10 feet per mile,	2,900	0,549
10 to 20		
20 to 30		
30 to 40		
40 to 50		
50 to 60	2,800	0,531
60 to 70	4,700	0,664
70 to 80	3,500	0,889
80 to 90	600	0,110
90 to 100		
100 to 116	28,400	5,379
Total Descent, 757 feet	42,900	8,122

Sum of Ascent and Descent, 1,755 feet.

Average Grade per mile, 80.1 feet.

Curvature, 2,242 degrees, 26 minutes.

STATEMENT OF ALIGNMENT

From French Broad River to Tennessee State Line, near Cawona or Ducktown.

Section.	Division.	Length of Curve.		Length of Straight Line.		Per Centage of		Total Length.	
		Feet.	Miles.	Feet.	Miles.	Curve.	Str't L.	Feet.	Miles.
1	1	79,606	15.08	104,494	19.79	43.3	56.7	184,100	34.87
1	2	102,463	19.41	96,537	18.27	51.5	48.5	199,000	37.68
2	1	80,665	15.28	135,935	25.74	37.5	62.5	216,600	41.02
2	2	50,738	9.61	64,905	12.29	43.9	56.1	115,643	21.90
Whole Line.			59.38		76.09	43.8	56.2		135.47

TABLE

Showing the number, name, length, size, cubic yards, and elevation above tide, of all the Tunnels.

No. of Tunnel.	No. of Section.	No. of Division.	Name of Tunnel.	Length of Tunnel	Size of Tunnel.	Cubic yards of Excavation.	Elevation of Grade above tide-water.	Elevation of Ridge above tide-water.	Highest point of Ridge above grade.
				In Feet	In Feet		In Feet	In Feet	In Feet
1	1	1	Hominy.	300	21 x 15	3,450	2,578	2,668	90
2	1	1	Balsam.	1,750	"	20,288	3,243	3,411	168
3	1	2	Scott's Creek, No. 1.	110	"	1,283	2,932	3,030	98
4	1	2	Scott's Creek, No. 4.	235	"	2,740	2,676	2,893	127
5	1	2	North Fork.	350	"	4,081	2,614	2,792	178
6	1	2	Scott's Creek, No. 3.	200	"	2,333	2,280	2,403	123
7	1	2	Cowee.	850	"	9,911	1,972	2,268	296
8	1	2	Oconee Lufteh.	200	"	2,332	1,830	1,942	112
9	2	1	Master Hollow.	92	"	1,073	2,263	2,367	104
10	2	1	Devil's Back Bone.	182	"	2,123	2,330	2,445	115
11	2	1	Nautihala.	180	"	2,099	2,342	2,426	84
12	2	1	Che-o-ih.	130	"	1,518	2,399	2,490	91
13	2	1	Red Marble.	1,224	"	14,280	2,551	2,686	135
14	2	2	Persimmon.	174	"	2,030	1,850	1,948	93
Total length of Tunnel				5,977		69,541	Cu. Ys.		

TABLE

Showing the distance and levels above tide of all the prominent points from Salisbury, to the Tennessee line, near Cawoneh or Ducktown.

	Distance from Salisbury.	Intermedi- ate distance	Elevation of Ground.	Excavation of Grade.
	Miles.	Miles.	Feet.	Feet.
Salisbury,			761	760
Summit between second and third creeks,	13.29	13.29	827	807
Third Creek,	14.58	1.29	712	744
Statesville,	25.32	10.74	940	936
Summit between Back and Clark's Creeks,	29.90	4.58	958	910
Catawba River,	37.12	7.22	762	810
Newton,	49.00	11.78	1,021	1,021
Connelly's Gap,	63.78	14.78	1,269	1,240
Hunting Creek,	73.27	9.49	1,030	1,094
Morganton,	75.65	2.38	1,140	1,135
Silver Creek,	78.05	2.40	1,022	1,037
Muddy Creek,	85.65	7.60	1,090	1,104
Still House Gap,	91.35	5.70	1,355	1,305
Marion,	96.35	5.00	1,425	1,405
Opposite Carson's,	101.65	5.30	1,284	1,285
Summit between Cane Creek and Newbury's Fork,	105.75	4.10	1,510	1,452
Point Tunnel,	109.62	3.87	1,622	1,526
Mill Creek, fourth Crossing,	109.66	0.04	1,510	1,536
Mill Creek, eleventh Crossing,	113.66	4.00	1,795	1,927
Birch Ridge Tunnel,	115.40	1.74	2,220	2,113
Mill Creek, fourteenth Crossing,	115.71	0.31	2,050	2,125
Lick Log Tunnel,	117.52	1.81	2,443	2,337
Big Ridge Tunnel,	117.75	0.23	2,567	2,363
Burgin Tunnel,	118.00	0.25	2,495	2,389
Swananoa Tunnel,	119.15	1.15	2,658	2,510
French Broad River,	137.65	18.50	1,977	1,999
Hominy Tunnel,	154.25	16.60	2,668	2,578

TABLE—(Continued.)

Showing the distance and levels above tide of all the prominent points from Salisbury to the Tennessee line, near Cawoneh or Ducktown.

	Distance from Salisbury.	Intermedi- ate distance.	Elevation of Ground.	Excavation of Grade.
	Miles.	Miles.	Feet.	Feet.
Pigeon River,	154.60	0.35	2,577	2,600
Summit between Pigeon River and Richland Creek,	155.73	1.13	2,717	2,695
Richland Creek,	162.94	7.21	2,588	2,608
Balsam Tunnel,	171.46	8.52	3,411	3,243
Scott's Creek, third crossing,	184.34	12.88	1,986	2,007
Tuckasegee, first crossing,	185.93	1.59	1,952	1,975
Cowee Tunnel,	186.23	0.30	2,268	1,972
Tuckasegee River, second crossing,	186.29	0.06	1,929	1,963
Oconee Lufteh Tunnel,	195.98	9.69	1,942	1,830
Oconee Lufteh River,	196.85	0.87	1,794	1,818
Tuckasegee River, third crossing,	201.21	4.36	1,728	1,747
Summit between Tuckasegee and Alarka Creek,	204.51	3.30	1,985	1,943
Tennessee River at mouth of Alarka Creek,	210.20	5.69	1,567	1,595
Tennessee River, third crossing,	210.96	0.76	1,601	1,620
Nantihala River, first crossing,	214.55	3.59	1,682	1,695
Red Marble Tunnel,	225.63	11.08	2,686	2,551
Valley Town,	234.40	8.87	1,783	1,790
Valley River, near Murphy,	249.49	15.09	1,513	1,544
Murphy,	249.61	0.12	1,566	1,544
Hiwassee River,	249.80	0.19	1,514	1,555
Summit between Hiwassee and Not- teleh Rivers,	251.05	1.25	1,760	1,693
Nottleh River,	257.13	7.08	1,541	1,563
Persimmon Tunnel,	262.48	5.35	1,948	1,850
Wolf Creek,	267.13	4.65	1,705	1,752
Newton's Gap,	269.58	2.45	1,953	1,900
Tennessee State line, near Cawoneh,	273.12	3.55	1,818	1,804

FRENCH BROAD DIVISION.

Statement of Alignment from Swananoa River to Paint Rock.

Length of Curve.		Length of straight Line.		Per centage of.		Total length.	
Feet.	Miles.	Feet.	Miles.	Curve.	Straight line.	Feet.	Miles.
135,696	25.7	101,376	19.2	57.2	42.8	237,072	44.9
Total Curvature. 5476 degrees.							

TABLE

Of Mechanical Structures from the Mouth of Swananoa River to the Paint Rock.

Name of Stream.	Dist'ce.	Character of Structure.	Height.	No. of Spans and length in Feet.
	Miles.		Feet.	
Branch,	2.6	Stone Viaduct,	9	1 of 10
French Broad River,	3.8	Bridge,	15	4 of 125
Branch,	4.1	Stone Viaduct,	10	1 of 10
Bruce's Creek,	4.8	Bridge,	14	1 of 40
Branch,	5.2	Stone Viaduct,	10	1 of 10
Branch,	5.5	" "	9	1 of 10
Lee's Mill Creek,	8.2	" "	15	1 of 10
New Found Creek,	9.0	Bridge,	14	1 of 40
Jenning's Branch,	11.2	"	10	1 of 30
Connor's Branch,	12.7	Stone Viaduct,	14	1 of 10
Branch,	14.2	" "	9	1 of 10
"	14.7	" "	14	1 of 10
Sandy Mush,	17.1	Bridge,	19	1 of 115
Branch,	18.3	Stone Viaduct,	14	1 of 10
"	18.7	" "	9	1 of 10
"	19.0	" "	12	1 of 10
Pheasant Branch,	22.4	" "	12	1 of 10

TABLE—(Continued.)

*Of Mechanical Structures from the Mouth of Swananoa River
to the Paint Rock.*

Name of Stream.	Dist'ce.	Character of Structure.	Height.	No. of Spans and Length in Feet.
	Miles.		Feet.	
Bailey's Branch,	24.5	Bridge,	17	1 of 30
Bear Creek,	25.6	"	11	1 of 30
Little Pine Creek,	26.2	"	17	1 of 60
Paw-Paw Creek,	27.8	Stone Viaduct,	15	1 of 10
Johnson's Cove Br'h,	29.8	Bridge,	20	1 of 40
Big Pine Creek,	30.7	"	23	1 of 115
Doe Branch,	33.2	Stone Viaduct,	14	1 of 10
Raccoon Branch,	35.6	" "	7	1 of 10
Mountain Island,	36.6	Bridge,	10	1 of 25
Spring Creek,	38.8	"	13	1 of 60
River Sluice,	41.9	Viaduct,	12	1 of 10
Shut-in Creek,	42.4	Bridge,	10	1 of 40

TABLE

Showing the distances and levels above tide of the prominent points, from the mouth of the Swannanoa River to the Paint Rock.

	Distance from Swannanoa River.	Intermediate Distances.	Elevation of Grade.	Elevation of Ground.
	Miles.	Miles.	Feet.	Feet.
Mouth of Swannanoa,	-	-	1978	1991
New-Found Creek,	9.0	9.0	1871	1885
Connor's Branch,	12.7	3.7	1774	1788
Sandy Mush,	17.1	4.4	1715	1731
Bear Creek,	25.6	8.5	1594	1605
Big-Pine Creek,	30.7	2.9	1516	1538
Spring Creek,	38.8	8.1	1315	1528
Shut-in Creek,	42.4	3.6	1280	1590
Paint Rock,	44.9	2.5	1262	1261

GRADES

On French Broad Division, from Swannanoa River to Paint Rock.

	Feet.	Miles.
Length of Division, - - - -	237,277	44.9
Length of Level Grade, - - - -	55,106	10.4
Length of Grade descending Westward,		
From 0 to 10 feet per mile,	12,300	2.3
10 to 20	69,500	13.2
20 to 30	54,900	10.4
30 to 40	16,200	3.1
40 to 50	20,971	4.0
50 to 60	3,000	0.5
Total length of Grades,	176,871	33.5
Total Descent, 675 feet.		
Length of Grades ascending Westward,		
From 0 to 10	600	0.114
10 to 20	4,600	0.871
20 to 30	100	0.019
Total length of Grades ascending westward,	5,300	1.000
Total ascent, 12 feet.		

Sum of ascents and descents, 687 feet.

Average Grade per mile, 15.03 feet.

Curvature, 5,476.

A DETAILED

1867/1868

Station	Time	Distance	Remarks
1	10.15	1.00	Left station
2	10.30	2.00	Arrived at bridge
3	10.45	3.00	Left bridge
4	11.00	4.00	Arrived at station
5	11.15	5.00	Left station
6	11.30	6.00	Arrived at bridge
7	11.45	7.00	Left bridge
8	12.00	8.00	Arrived at station
9	12.15	9.00	Left station
10	12.30	10.00	Arrived at bridge
11	12.45	11.00	Left bridge
12	13.00	12.00	Arrived at station
13	13.15	13.00	Left station
14	13.30	14.00	Arrived at bridge
15	13.45	15.00	Left bridge
16	14.00	16.00	Arrived at station
17	14.15	17.00	Left station
18	14.30	18.00	Arrived at bridge
19	14.45	19.00	Left bridge
20	15.00	20.00	Arrived at station
21	15.15	21.00	Left station
22	15.30	22.00	Arrived at bridge
23	15.45	23.00	Left bridge
24	16.00	24.00	Arrived at station
25	16.15	25.00	Left station
26	16.30	26.00	Arrived at bridge
27	16.45	27.00	Left bridge
28	17.00	28.00	Arrived at station
29	17.15	29.00	Left station
30	17.30	30.00	Arrived at bridge
31	17.45	31.00	Left bridge
32	18.00	32.00	Arrived at station
33	18.15	33.00	Left station
34	18.30	34.00	Arrived at bridge
35	18.45	35.00	Left bridge
36	19.00	36.00	Arrived at station
37	19.15	37.00	Left station
38	19.30	38.00	Arrived at bridge
39	19.45	39.00	Left bridge
40	20.00	40.00	Arrived at station
41	20.15	41.00	Left station
42	20.30	42.00	Arrived at bridge
43	20.45	43.00	Left bridge
44	21.00	44.00	Arrived at station
45	21.15	45.00	Left station
46	21.30	46.00	Arrived at bridge
47	21.45	47.00	Left bridge
48	22.00	48.00	Arrived at station
49	22.15	49.00	Left station
50	22.30	50.00	Arrived at bridge
51	22.45	51.00	Left bridge
52	23.00	52.00	Arrived at station
53	23.15	53.00	Left station
54	23.30	54.00	Arrived at bridge
55	23.45	55.00	Left bridge
56	24.00	56.00	Arrived at station
57	24.15	57.00	Left station
58	24.30	58.00	Arrived at bridge
59	24.45	59.00	Left bridge
60	25.00	60.00	Arrived at station
61	25.15	61.00	Left station
62	25.30	62.00	Arrived at bridge
63	25.45	63.00	Left bridge
64	26.00	64.00	Arrived at station
65	26.15	65.00	Left station
66	26.30	66.00	Arrived at bridge
67	26.45	67.00	Left bridge
68	27.00	68.00	Arrived at station
69	27.15	69.00	Left station
70	27.30	70.00	Arrived at bridge
71	27.45	71.00	Left bridge
72	28.00	72.00	Arrived at station
73	28.15	73.00	Left station
74	28.30	74.00	Arrived at bridge
75	28.45	75.00	Left bridge
76	29.00	76.00	Arrived at station
77	29.15	77.00	Left station
78	29.30	78.00	Arrived at bridge
79	29.45	79.00	Left bridge
80	30.00	80.00	Arrived at station
81	30.15	81.00	Left station
82	30.30	82.00	Arrived at bridge
83	30.45	83.00	Left bridge
84	31.00	84.00	Arrived at station
85	31.15	85.00	Left station
86	31.30	86.00	Arrived at bridge
87	31.45	87.00	Left bridge
88	32.00	88.00	Arrived at station
89	32.15	89.00	Left station
90	32.30	90.00	Arrived at bridge
91	32.45	91.00	Left bridge
92	33.00	92.00	Arrived at station
93	33.15	93.00	Left station
94	33.30	94.00	Arrived at bridge
95	33.45	95.00	Left bridge
96	34.00	96.00	Arrived at station
97	34.15	97.00	Left station
98	34.30	98.00	Arrived at bridge
99	34.45	99.00	Left bridge
100	35.00	100.00	Arrived at station

A DETAILED STATEMENT

Of Transportation, Receipts and Disbursements on the Western North-Carolina Railroad, for Fiscal Year ending July 1st 1860.

1859.	SALISBURY STATION.			THIRD CREEK STATION.			STATESVILLE STATION.			CATAWBA RIVER STATION.			NEWTON STATION.			HICKORY TAVERN STATION.			WAY BILLS.	MONTHLY TOTALS.
	Freight.	Pass'g'rs.	Total.	Freight.	Pass'g'rs.	Total.	Freight.	Pass'g'rs.	Total.	Freight.	Pass'g'rs.	Total.	Freight.	Pass'g'rs.	Total.	Freight.	Pass'g'rs.	Total.	Pass'g'rs.	
July,	157 98	293 35	451 33	49 22	22 50	71 72	447 55	51 00	498 55										328 50	1,350 11
August,	155 66	388 90	544 56	46 30	18 75	65 05	458 91	96 25	555 16										449 83	1,614 60
September,	147 05	228 50	375 56	34 76	20 00	54 76	2,399 74	64 75	2,464 49										335 44	3,330 25
October,	173 86	183 10	357 06	133 65	7 25	140 90	1,244 69	96 50	1,341 19										376 58	2,215 73
November,	229 52	206 55	436 07	42 67	10 50	53 17	865 77	153 85	1,019 62	75 91	48 75	124 66							432 73	2,066 25
December, 1860.	292 11	242 55	534 66	14 34	13 75	28 09	506 85	166 75	673 60	303 38	85 50	388 88							325 83	1,951 06
January,	317 41	301 40	618 81	10 41	8 75	19 16	453 46	183 55	637 01	70 30	32 75	103 05							455 13	1,833 16
February,	723 23	326 05	1,049 28	17 70	18 50	36 20	764 71	191 00	955 71	43 97	17 87	61 84	465 55	114 25	579 80				319 91	3,002 74
March,	577 56	344 90	922 46	84 93	14 75	99 68	2,453 94	137 60	2,591 54	182 33	12 50	194 83	1,023 36	155 50	1,178 86				201 46	5,188 83
April,	498 84	423 10	921 94	46 35	20 50	66 85	1,349 77	173 95	1,533 72	396 04	30 25	426 29	1,045 97	131 25	1,177 22	698 21	47 50	745 71	414 17	5,280 40
May,	535 31	436 95	972 26	89 35	18 75	108 10	583 20	198 70	781 90	210 94	27 00	237 94	357 81	142 50	500 31	762 41	142 25	904 66	299 79	3,804 96
June,	469 78	696 60	1,166 38	32 00	22 00	54 00	978 28	233 25	1,211 53	112 79	15 75	128 54	513 05	123 00	636 05	891 08	126 75	1,017 83	384 66	4,598 99
			\$8,350 37			\$ 797 68			\$14,254 02			\$1,666 03			\$4,074 23			\$ 2,668 20	\$4,439 07	\$36,237 61

To this sum may be added amount received from transportation of the United States mail, July, 1859, to July, 1860, - - - - - 2,600

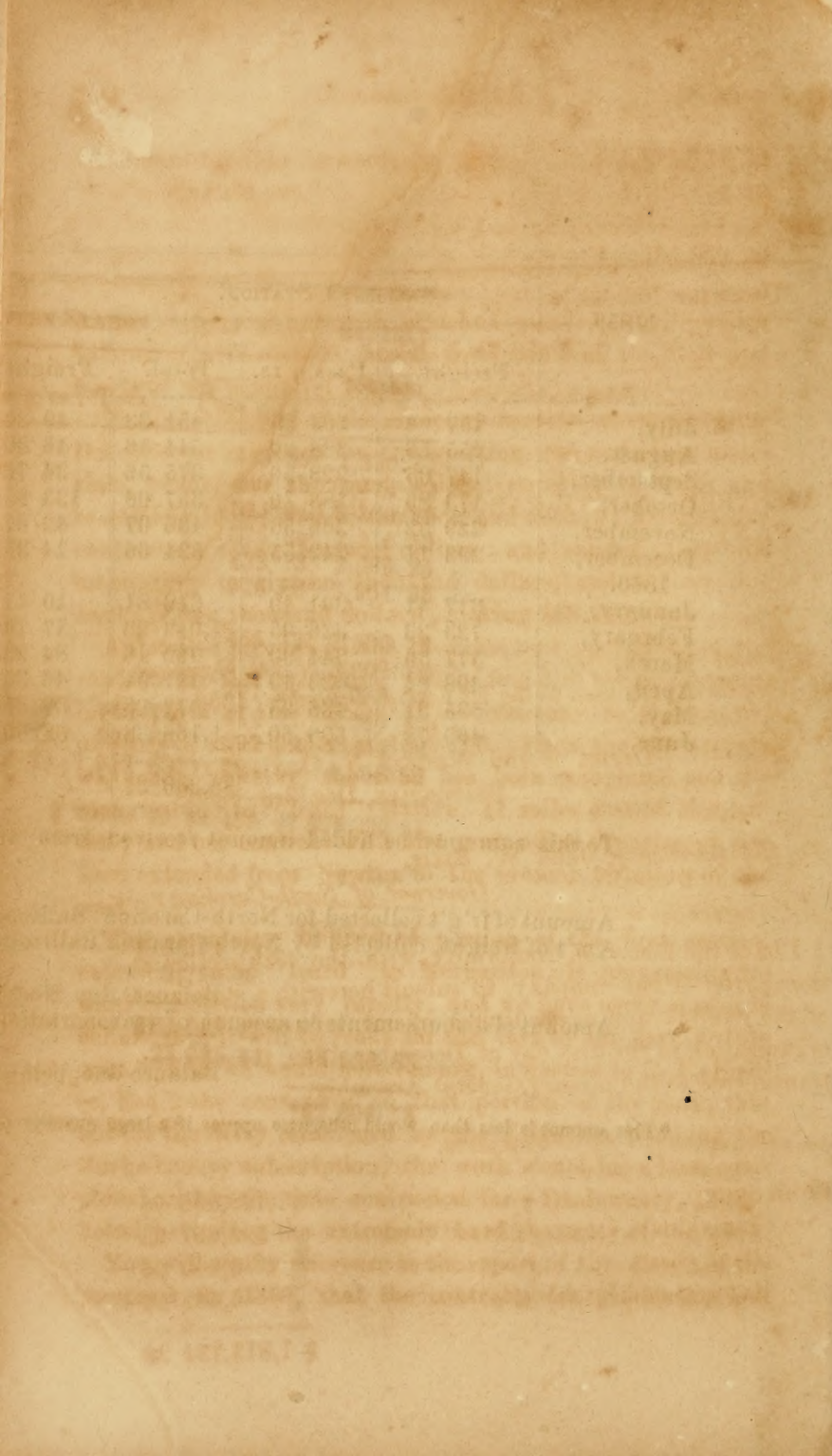
Total receipts from all sources, - - - - - \$38,837 61

Amount of fr'g't collected for North-Carolina Railroad Company, included in above, - - - - - \$16,344 13
 Am't of freight collected by North-Carolina Railroad Company, due Western North-Carolina Railroad Company, - - - - - 3,198 66

Balance due North-Carolina Railroad Company, - - - - - \$13,145 47
 Amount of disbursements on account of transportation as per accounts herewith marked A, B, C, D, E and F, - - - - - 23,085 41 36,230 88

Balance due, being nett earnings on transportation department, to date, - - - - - *\$2,606 73

*This amount is less than would otherwise appear if a large quantity of wood and other supplies charged to the department were not on hand, but may be again reduced by the settlement of accounts not yet presented.



Ordered to be Printed.

John Spelman, Printer to the State.

WESTERN NORTH-CAROLINA RAILROAD COMPANY.

*Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the Company,
from its organization to the 1st day of December, 1860.*

OFFICE OF THE WESTERN N. C. R. R. Co.,
STATESVILLE, Dec. 3rd, 1860.

*To His Excellency, JOHN W. ELLIS,
Governor of North-Carolina :*

I have the honor, in conformity with the 48th section of the charter of our company, to submit herewith a statement of the receipts and expenditures of our company, from its organization to the first day of December, 1860, to be by you transmitted to the present General Assembly.

RECEIPTS.

From State,	-	-	-	-	\$1,198,000 00
“ Individuals,	-	-	-	-	599,251 63
“ Bank State,	-	-	-	-	10,000 00
“ Interest and Exchange,	-	-	-	-	6,482 57
					<hr/>
					\$ 1,813,734 20

Amount brought forward,	\$ 1,813,734 20
Paid out,	1,707,874 30
	<hr/>
	\$ 105,859 90

As per statement herewith attached marked "A," which balance of \$105,859 90 consists in of bonds of the State and bonds of the county of Burke.

The indebtedness of the company consists of amounts due the different railroads for transporting iron and other materials, twenty-five thousand dollars; purchase of shops and machinery in Salisbury, ten thousand dollars; amount due contractors, seven thousand dollars; and sundry other bills amounting to sixteen thousand dollars, and a loan due banks of ten thousand dollars—making \$68,000.

A detailed account of the progress and operations of the road for the last two years, will be found in the accompanying reports of the officers of the company to the annual meeting of stockholders of 1859-'60. Since the latter report was made, however, the road has been completed and the cars running to "Icard" station, 11 miles east of Morganton; and our contract with the post office department has been extended from Newton to the present terminus of the road.

The remaining unfinished portion of the first section, extending from "Icard" to Morganton, is progressing toward completion very rapidly, and we have every reason to believe that it will be ready for the cars by the first of July next. And we would here remark, in justice to C. F. Fisher, Esq., the contractor on that portion of the work, that but for the delay occasioned by the litigation touching the Burke county subscription, the work would have been completed within the time contracted for—1st January, 1861— notwithstanding the extremely hard character of the work.

You will see by reference to the report of the officers of the company for 1860, that the contracts for graduation and

masonry have been let on the second section of our road, extending from Morganton to the western portal of the Swannanoa tunnel, and the contractors have gone on at a heavy expense in the hire of hands and purchase of material, and have actually completed the graduation and masonry on a great many sections, and have a large force operating at the tunnels, thus incurring large liabilities with the confident expectation that the first section would be completed by the first of January next, or in the event that it was not, that the present legislature would remove the restrictions imposed on the charter of our company, which require that the first and each consecutive section shall be completed and in full operation before the State shall be called on to pay anything towards the next. The removal of the restrictions referred to would enable the contractors to receive at once the part due from the State on their labor done or stock thus paid, while it would place the company in a position to push forward the work with renewed vigor, and could not act less beneficial to the States' interest than individuals', as it will be conceded that the road cannot pay a dividend until it makes some connection with the roads of the west; hence the necessity of removing that great clog to the company which can effect no good to the State or individuals, while it gives no more protection to the State than a simple limitation in amount to be spent on the work as recommended by his Excellency in his annual message to the present General Assembly.

The transportation department, as exhibited in attached table marked "B," shows a steady increase of business as the road progresses westward. Total receipts, \$82,808 26; expense of operating same during that period, \$66,455 98; leaving a balance of \$16,352 28, which amount will be considerably reduced by accounts due other roads and outstanding accounts chargeable to that department. We feel justified in stating that with an average crop of wheat the amount of down freight would be doubled; and with an average crop

we look for a great increase of business the incoming year.

The reports of the officers of the company to the annual and called meetings of the stockholders for the last two years, embracing all the operations of the company for that period, are herewith transmitted.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

Your most obedient servant,

A. M. POWELL,

President.

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements from the Organization to the 1st December, 1860:

	July, 1857.	July, 1858.	July, 1859.	July, 1860.	December, 1860.	Total.
Sundries,	1	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Printing,	2	1950	9068	10652	113687	1,769 69
Office,	3	7150	5687	15397	13138	912 23
Mileage Direct'rs	4	9081	14940	23876	3542	690 07
Salaries,	5	27380	16790	24760	34470	1,406 45
Grading,	6	2,205	3,000	3,250	3,250	14,705
Masonry,	7	123,412 87	190,283 10	152,488 81	200,904 06	706,656 53
Iron, &c.,	8	39,799 17	54,205 44	38,579 40	39,144 96	181,728 97
Sills,	9	43,145 41	79,652 44	115,526 45	60,192 27	368,913 51
Right of Way,	10	6,943	22,044 92	20,275 41	1,117 62	36,813 51
Lime and Cement,	11	2,675	6,458 40	2,828 68	744 58	13,115 21
Car and Engine,	12	2,445	2,584 88	2,426 57	769 67	8,927 62
Freight,	13	8,788 50	17,796 29	29,315 57	12,004 99	68,743 75
In'st & Discount,	14	488 47	2,222 25	6,000	27,400 60	46,611 32
Depot & Station,	15	1,609 73	27,812 85	8,653 75	9,268 12	50,718 11
Construction,	16		12,959	8,537 75	3,373 66	51,750 83
Bridge Supr. str.	17		4,539 39	25,967 40	8,772 37	59,269 68
Engineering,	18		2,715 91	30,632 18	9,697 22	16,658 31
		13,700	14,907 95	10,805 11	290 73	62,348 70
Total amount from individual Stockholders,		599,251 63				\$1,707,874 30
July 1857, from Inter-est, Exchange, &c.,						105,859 90
July 1858, do do do,						
July 1859, do do do,						
July 1860, do do do,						
Total amount from the State,						
July 1st, 1856, from individual Stockholders						
July 1st, 1857, do do do						
July 1st, 1858, do do do						
July 1st, 1859, do do do						
July 1st, 1860, do do do						
Dec. 1860, do do do,						
Total receipts from the State,						
July 1st, 1856, from individual Stockholders						
July 1st, 1857, do do do						
July 1st, 1858, do do do						
July 1st, 1859, do do do						
July 1st, 1860, do do do						
Dec. 1860, do do do,						
Total amount from individual Stockholders,						
July 1857, from Inter-est, Exchange, &c.,						
July 1858, do do do,						
July 1859, do do do,						
July 1860, do do do,						
Total amount from the Bank of N. C., at Statesville,						
Dec. 1860, Loan from the Bank of N. C., at Statesville,						

Ordered to be Printed.

John Spelman, Printer to the State.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS TO ALABAMA.

*To The Honorable, The General Assembly
of North-Carolina :*

GENTLEMEN : Herewith I transmit a communication to this department, from the Commissioners appointed to represent the State of North-Carolina at a convention, held in the city of Montgomery, Alabama, accompanied by a copy of the constitution adopted by that convention for the government of the "Confederate States of America."

JOHN W. ELLIS.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
February 12th, A. D. 1861.

MONTGOMERY, ALA, 11th Feb., 1861.

SIR : On Wednesday, the 30th ult., we had the honor to receive our commissions under the resolution of the General Assembly adopted the previous day, appointing us Commissioners to visit Montgomery, for the purpose of effecting an honorable and amicable adjustment of all the difficulties

which distract the country, upon the basis of the Crittenden resolutions, as modified by the Legislature of Virginia, and consulting for our common peace, honor and safety. We left Raleigh the following evening, and arrived at this place about noon on Saturday, the 2d inst.

The resolutions of the Convention of Alabama, adopted on the 11th of January, invited the people of the States of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri, to meet the people of the State of Alabama, by their Delegates, in Convention on the 4th day of February, A. D. 1861, for the purpose of consulting with each other as to the most effectual mode of securing concerted and harmonious action on whatever measures might be deemed more desirable for the common peace and security.

The resolutions of the General Assembly from which we derived our authority, were in response to the resolution and invitation from the Convention of Alabama. On our arrival we learned that the Convention had adjourned *sine die*, and that the Legislature was in session. As we were not delegates to the Southern Congress, and had no authority to participate in any consultation in relation to the contemplated formation of either a provisional or permanent government for the seceding States, we regarded our mission as restricted to the single duty of consulting for our common peace, honor and safety.

On the evening of our arrival here, Saturday, 2nd inst., we waited upon his Excellency, Gov. Moore, and exhibited our credentials. We were received with marked courtesy and kindness, and had satisfactory assurances of his disposition to afford us every facility that we could desire, and that it was in his power to extend, to aid us in the proper discharge of our duties. The legislative and judicial departments of the government of Alabama also placed us under grateful obligations by repeated acts of courtesy.

We had expected to meet commissioners from Tennessee and perhaps other States, clothed with like powers and charged with the performance of similar duties with ourselves, and with the hope of consulting and co-operating with them, deferred entering into communication with the Southern Congress until the third day of their session. We then addressed the following note to the Honorable Howell Cobb, the President of that body :

“ MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 6, 1861.

“ The undersigned have the honor to submit to the consideration of the Southern Congress the accompanying resolutions adopted by the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina, on the 29th ult. :

We are, with high consideration,

Your obedient servants,

D. L. SWAIN,

M. W. RANSOM,

JOHN L. BRIDGERS.”

The following extract from the published journals of the Congress will show the disposition made of the communication, and the course pursued towards us upon its presentation :

“Mr. Toombs.—I have the pleasure Mr. President, of presenting a communication from the Commissioners of the State of North-Carolina to this body. I desire that it be read.” It was read, together with the accompanying resolutions of the General Assembly, “and was, on motion, laid on the table for the present.”

“Mr. Toombs.—I move that the Commissioners from North Carolina be invited to occupy seats on the floor during the open sessions, and that a committee of three be appointed to communicate the invitation to them. Adopted.”

The next morning Johnson J. Hooper, Esq., the Secretary of the Congress, communicated the following resolution :

“Resolved, That the Committee who were instructed to invite Hons. David L. Swain, M. W. Ransom, and Jno. L. Bridgres, to seats on this floor, be instructed to invite them to attend any open or secret session of this body at any time it may suit their convenience, for the purpose of making any communication to this body which they may desire.”

The following day, Friday 8th, we received a similar communication from the Secretary, with the accompanying resolutions, as follows :

WHEREAS, The people of the State of North Carolina, and those of the States represented in this Congress, have a common destiny, a common sympathy, a common honor and a common danger ; and whereas, it is the opinion and earnest desire of the Congress that the State of North Carolina should be united in government with these States, be it therefore

Resolved, That the Congress receive with pleasure the Commissioners from the State of North Carolina, and hope to pursue such a course of action as shall commend itself to and induce the State of North Carolina speedily to unite in our councils, and in such government as shall be formed by these States.

We availed ourselves freely of the invitation to attend the open sessions of the congress, and of favorable opportunities to consult with the members of Congress individually, with the Executive, with members of the Legislative and Judicial Departments of the Government of Alabama, and with many prominent citizens of Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, in relation to the general objects of our mission.

The number of native North Carolinians called hither, either as members of, or anxious attendants upon the legislative bodies in session here, have afforded us unusual and most favorable opportunities to ascertain public sentiment in relation to the cause and cure of the evils which threaten the

peace and safety of the whole country. These gentlemen have made their homes in the South-West at intervals during the last thirty or forty years, constitute no small proportion of the aggregate body of the community, and, in point of wealth, intelligence and respectability, occupy positions in society which entitle them to high consideration in their native as well as their adopted States. So numerous are the instances in which they have approached us, and so full and unreserved have been their communications, that we suppose there is probably no extensive section of North Carolina in which any one of our number, by ten days of like intercourse, could satisfy himself more clearly of the direction and strength of public sentiment.

We regret to be constrained to state, as the result of our enquiries, made under such circumstances, that only a very decided minority of the community in these States are disposed at present to entertain favorably any proposition of adjustment which looks towards a reconstruction of our national Union.

In this state of things we have not deemed it our duty to attend any of the secret sessions of the Congress. The Resolutions of the General Assembly are upon the table of the Congress, and having submitted them as a peace offering, we would poorly perform the duties assigned us by entering into discussions which would serve only to enkindle strife.

We communicate herewith a copy of the "Constitution of the Provisional Government of the Confederate States of America," adopted on the 8th inst. Gen. Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, was on the 9th elected President, and the Honorable Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, Vice President of the new confederation.

We have the honor to be,

With high consideration,

Your ob't servants,

D. L. SWAIN,

M. W. RANSOM

JOHN L. BRIDGERS.

His Excellency,

JOHN W. ELLIS,

Governor of North Carolina.

CONSTITUTION OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

We, the Deputies of the Sovereign and Independent States of South-Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana, invoking the favor of Almighty God, do hereby, in behalf of these States, ordain and establish this Constitution for the Provisional Government of the same: to continue one year from the inauguration of the President, or until a permanent Constitution or Confederation between the said States shall be put in operation, whichever shall first occur.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1.

All legislative powers herein delegated shall be vested in this Congress now assembled, until otherwise ordained.

SECTION 2.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the same shall be filled in such manner as the proper authorities of the State shall direct.

SECTION 3.

1. The Congress shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its members; any number of Deputies from a majority of the States, being present, shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members; upon all questions before the Congress, each State shall be entitled to one vote, and shall be represented by any one or more of its Deputies who may be present.

2. The Congress may determine the rules of its proceed-

ings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

3. The Congress shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members on any question, shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, or at the instance of any one State, be entered on the journal.

SECTION 4.

The members of Congress shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the Treasury of the Confederacy. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of Congress, and in going to and returning from the same; for any speech or debate, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

SECTION 5.

1. Every bill which shall have passed the Congress, shall, before it become a law, be presented to the President of the Confederacy; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it with his objections, to the Congress, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to re-consider it. If, after such re-consideration, two-thirds of the Congress shall agree to pass the bill, it shall become a law. But in all such cases, the vote shall be determined by yeas and nays; and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law. The President may veto any appropriation or appropriations and approve any other appropriation or appropriations in the same bill.

2. Every order, resolution or vote, intended to have the force and effect of a law, shall be presented to the President, and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be re-passed by two-thirds of the Congress, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

3. Until the inauguration of the President, all bills, orders, resolutions and votes adopted by the Congress, shall be of full force without approval by him.

SECTION 6.

1. The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises for the revenue necessary to pay the debts and carry on the Government of the Confederacy ; and all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the States of the Confederacy. And this Congress shall also exercise executive powers until the President is inaugurated :

2. To borrow money on the credit of the Confederacy :

3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes :

4. To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the Confederacy :

5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures :

6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the Confederacy :

7. To establish post offices and post roads :

8. To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries :

9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the supreme court :

10. To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations :

11. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water :

12. To raise and support armies ; but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years :

13. To provide and maintain a navy :

14. To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces :

15. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Confederacy, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions :

16. To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the Confederacy, reserving to the States respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress : and

17. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers and all other powers expressly delegated by the Constitution to this Provisional Government.

SECTION 7.

1. The importation of African negroes from any foreign country other than the slaveholding States of the United States, is hereby forbidden ; and Congress is required to pass such laws as shall effectually prevent the same.

2. The Congress shall also have power to prohibit the introduction of slaves from any State not a member of this Confederacy.

3. The privilege of the writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.

4. No bill of attainder, or ex post facto law shall be passed.

5. No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue, to the ports of the State over those of an-

other: nor shall vessels bound to or from one State be obliged to enter clear, or pay duties in another.

6. No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

7. Congress shall appropriate no money from the treasury, unless it be asked for by the President or some one of the heads of the Departments, except for the purpose of paying its own expenses and contingencies.

8. No title of nobility shall be granted by the Confederacy; and no person holding any office of profit or trust under it, shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever from any king, prince or foreign State.

9. Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of such grievances as the delegated powers of this government may warrant it to consider and redress.

10. A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

11. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

12. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

13. No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment

ment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled, in any criminal case, to be a witness against himself; nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

14. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.

15. In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved; and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the Confederacy, than according to the rules of the common law.

16. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

17. The enumeration in the constitution of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

18. The powers not delegated to the Confederacy by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respective or to the people.

19. The judicial power of the Confederacy shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the States of the Confederacy, by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State.

SECTION 8.

1. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation ; grant letters of marque and reprisal ; coin money ; emit bills of credit ; make any thing but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts ; or grant any title of nobility.

2. No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws ; and the nett produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any State on imports or export, shall be for the use of the treasury of the Confederacy, and all such law shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1.

1. The Executive power shall be vested in a President of the Confederate States of America. He, together with the Vice President, shall hold his office for one year, or until this Provisional Government shall be superseded by permanent government, whichever shall first occur.

2. The President and Vice President shall be elected by ballot by the States represented in this Congress, each State casting one vote, and a majority of the whole being requisite to elect.

3. No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of one of the States of this Confederacy at the time of the adop-

tion of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President ; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained the age of thirty-five years and been fourteen years a resident of one of the States of this Confederacy.

4. In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, (which inability shall be determined by a vote of two-thirds of the Congress,) the same shall devolve on the Vice President; and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what officer shall then act as President; and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed or a President shall be elected.

5. The President shall at stated times receive for his services during the period of the Provisional Government, a compensation at the rate of twenty-five thousand dollars per annum ; and he shall not receive during that period any other emolument from this Confederacy, or any of the States thereof.

6. Before he enter on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation :

I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the Confederate States of America, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution thereof.

SECTION 2.

1. The President shall be Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the Confederacy, and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the Confederacy ; he may require the opinion in writing of the principal officer in each of the Executive Departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices ;

and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the Confederacy, except in cases of impeachment.

2. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Congress, to make treaties; provided two-thirds of the Congress concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Congress shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the court, and all other officers of the Confederacy whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law. But the Congress may, by law, vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

3. The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Congress, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

SECTION 3.

1. He shall, from time to time, give to the Congress information of the state of the Confederacy, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the Congress at such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed; and shall commission all the officers of the Confederacy.

2. The President, Vice President, and all civil officers of the Confederacy, shall be removed from office on conviction by the Congress of treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors: a vote of two-thirds shall be necessary for such conviction.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1.

1. The judicial power of the Confederacy shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as are herein directed or as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish.

2. Each State shall constitute a District in which there shall be a court called a District Court, which, until otherwise provided by the Congress, shall have the jurisdiction vested by the laws of the United States, as far as applicable, in both the District and Circuit Courts of the United States, for that State; the Judge whereof shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Congress, and shall, until otherwise provided by the Congress, exercise the power and authority vested by the laws of the United States in the Judges of the District and Circuit Courts of the United States, for that State, and shall appoint the times and places at which the courts shall be held. Appeals may be taken directly from the District Courts to the Supreme Court, under similar regulations to those which are provided in cases of appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, or under such other regulations as may be provided by the Congress. The commissions of all the judges shall expire with this Provisional Government.

3. The Supreme Court shall be constituted of all the District Judges, a majority of whom shall be a quorum, and shall sit at such times and places as the Congress shall appoint.

4. The Congress shall have power to make laws for the transfer of any causes which were pending in the courts of the United States, to the courts of the Confederacy, and for the execution of the orders, decrees and judgments heretofore rendered by the said courts of the United States; and

also all laws which may be requisite to protect the parties to all such suits, orders, judgments, or decrees, their heirs, personal representatives or assignees.

SECTION 2.

The judicial power shall extend to all cases of law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and of this Confederacy, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under its authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the Confederacy shall be a party; controversies between two or more States; between citizens of different States; between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States.

2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State shall be a party, the supreme court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

3. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury, and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

SECTION 3.

1. Treason against this Confederacy shall consist only in levying war against it, or in adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

2. The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason ; but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1.

1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved and the effect of such proof.

SECTION .2

1. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

2. A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the Executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

3. A slave in one State, escaping to another, shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom said slave may belong by the Executive authority of the State in which such slave shall be found, and in case of any abduction or forcible rescue, full compensation, including the value of the slave and all costs and expenses, shall be made to the party, by the State in which such abduction or rescue shall take place.

SECTION 3.

1. The Confederacy shall guaranty to every State in this Union, a republican form of government, and shall protect

each of them against invasion ; and, on application of the legislature, or of the Executive, (when the legislature cannot be convened,) against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

1. The Congress, by a vote of two-thirds, may, at any time, alter or amend this Constitution.

ARTICLE VI.

1. This Constitution, and the laws of the Confederacy which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the Confederacy, shall be the supreme law of the land ; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

2. The Government hereby instituted shall take immediate steps for the settlement of all matters between the States forming it, and their other late confederates of the United States in relation to the public property and public debt at the time of their withdrawal from them ; these States hereby declaring it to be their wish and earnest desire to adjust everything pertaining to the common property, common liability, and common obligations of that union, upon the principles of right, justice, equity, and good faith.

3. Until otherwise provided by the Congress, the city of Montgomery, in the State of Alabama, shall be the seat of government

4. The members of the Congress and all executive and judicial officers of the Confederacy shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution ; but no religious test shall be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under this Confederacy.

5. The Congress shall have power to admit other States.

Ordered to be Printed.

John Spelman, Printer to the State.

REPORT OF THE STATE LIBRARIAN.

OFFICE OF STATE LIBRARIAN,
Raleigh. Nov, 22nd. 1860.

Sir:—In compliance with the requirements of the statute, I have the honor to transmit the following report on the Library, and respectfully ask that the same may be laid before the General Assembly.

With great respect,
Your obd't serv't,
O. H. PERRY.

Hon. W. T. DORTCH,
Speaker of the House of Commons.

To the Honorable the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina.

Annexed will be found a list of books added to the Library since my last report to your honorable body. Under an order of the trustees I procured Dr. Cogswell, the learned and eminent superintendent of the Astor Library, to furnish me a list of standard works suitable for a State Library.

Many of the books contained in his list, being very rare, I was unable to procure in New York; but such as I did purchase are valuable, and add much to the character and worth of the Library.

By authority of the last Legislature I have had alcoves constructed, which, while they make much more room for books, add much to the appearance of the Library. Further improvements in that way are contemplated as they shall be needed.

The Legislative Libraries have been fitted up entirely by books taken from the State Library, Executive Office and by contributions, no appropriation having been made by the act authorizing them for the purchase of books. It is for your honorable body to say whether they shall be enlarged by the purchase of works peculiarly adapted to Libraries of this kind.

From the American Statistical Society and other institutions, I have received many valuable documents and papers, and I would respectfully suggest the propriety of providing means whereby such favors may be reciprocated. By authorizing a number of our own documents to be set apart for that purpose, such an end might be accomplished at an inconsiderable expense.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

O. H. PERRY, *Librarian.*

LIST OF BOOKS RECENTLY PURCHASED.

		VOIS.
Parliamentary Debates,	256	
Britton's Arch. Antiquities,	5	
Pictorial History of England,	10	
Hayden's Dictionary of Dates,	1	
Library of Biography,	25	
Macaulay's Speeches,	2	
St. John's Greece,	3	
Stevens' Georgia,	2	
Prescott's Philip II,	3	
" Peru,	2	
DeBow's Review,	26	
Neale's Puritans,	5	
Bunsen's Egypt,	3	
Warburton's Canada,	2	
Brenton's Naval History,	5	
Atkinson's Siberia,	1	
Gourgaud's Napoleon,	7	
Coggeshall's Privateers,	1	
Anderson's Memorials,	1	
Heaps' Central Route,	1	
Irving's Florida,	1	
Oliphant's Russia,	1	
Merivale's Romans,	6	
O'Callahan's Netherlands,	2	
Arnold's Rome,	1	
Layard's Nineveh,	1	
Russell's Fox,	2	
Trescott's Diplomacy,	1	
Annals San Francisco,	1	
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Wine's Commentaries,	1	
Locke's Life and Letters,	1	
Michelet's French Revolution,	1	
Relcher's Arctic Voyage,	2	
Charters Old English Colony,	1	
Hunter's Founders of Plymouth,	1	
Wallace's Amazon,	1	
Carter's Duke of Ormond,	6	
Campbell's Chief Justices,	3	
Castleragh's Correspondence,	4	
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		VOLS.
Letters of Mary Queen of Scots,	2	
Louvet on Names,	2	
Kipple's Borneo,	2	
Lindsay's Egypt,	1	
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Annals of Ireland,	6	
British History, chronologically arranged,	1	
Golvwin's Japan,	2	
Froude's England,	4	
Saxton's Poland,	2	
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Irving's Works,	21	
Code Napoleon,	1	
Grote's Greece,	12	
Alison's Marlboro',	1	
Curtis' Constitution,	2	
Principles of Revolution,	1	
Blair's Chronology,	1	
Oldfield's Representatives History,	6	
Traveller's Library,	25	
McLleod on Banking,	2	
Story's Writings,	1	
Cyclop. of Biography,	1	
Butt's Italy,	2	
Gerstacker's Voyages,	1	
Arthur on Names,	1	
Webster's Correspondence,	2	
Historical Collections of Georgia,	1	
Nelson's Dispatches,	7	
Hillard's Italy,	1	
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Cockburn's Memorials,	1	
Arnold's Rhode Island,	2	
Davis' China,	1	
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Monstrelet's Chronicles,	12	
Randall's Jefferson,	3	
Dutch Republic,	3	

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Gibbes' Administration of Washington and Adams,	2	
Thierry's Third Estate,	1	
Pugin and Heath's Paris,	1	
Hampden's Memorials,	1	
Wilkinson's Egypt,	6	
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Kane's 1st Expedition,	1	
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History of Sweden,	2	
Ditson's Circassia,	1	
Ewbank's Brazil,	1	
Foster's Monuments,	1	
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Carpenter's Physiology,	3	
Mantell's Works,	4	
Macaulay's England,	4	
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Goethe's Dramatic Works,	1	
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Bouvier's Law Dictionary,	2	
Angell on Water Courses,	1	

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